Package ‘CAGEr’

March 28, 2017

Title Analysis of CAGE (Cap Analysis of Gene Expression) sequencing data for precise mapping of transcription start sites and promoterome mining

Version 1.16.0

Date 04-27-2016

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Imports utils, Rsamtools, GenomicRanges (>= 1.23.16), IRanges (>= 2.5.27), data.table, beanplot, rtracklayer, som, VGAM

Depends methods, R (>= 2.15.0), BSgenome

Suggests BSgenome.Drerio.UCSC.danRer7, FANTOM3and4CAGE

Enhances parallel

Description Preprocessing of CAGE sequencing data, identification and normalization of transcription start sites and downstream analysis of transcription start sites clusters (promoters).

License GPL-3

biocViews Preprocessing, Sequencing, Normalization, FunctionalGenomics, Transcription, GeneExpression, Clustering, Visualization


NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

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CAGEr-package

Analysis of CAGE (Cap Analysis of Gene Expression) sequencing data for precise mapping of transcription start sites and promoterome mining

Description

CAGEr package performs identification of transcription start sites and frequency of their usage from input CAGE sequencing data, normalization of raw CAGE tag count, clustering of TSSs into tag clusters (TC) and their aggregation across multiple CAGE experiments to construct the promoterome. It manipulates multiple CAGE experiments at once, performs expression profiling across experiments both at level of individual TSSs and clusters of TSSs, exports several different types of track files for visualization in the UCSC Genome Browser, performs analysis of promoter
aggregateTagClusters

width and detects differential usage of TSSs (promoter shifting) between samples. Multicore option for parallel processing is supported on Unix-like platforms.

Details

Package: CAGEr
Type: Package
Version: 1.0
Date: 2012-12-18
License: GPL-3
Depends: R (>= 2.15.0), methods, BSgenome

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle
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aggregateTagClusters

Aggregating tag clusters across multiple CAGE datasets

Description

Aggregates tag clusters (TCs) across all CAGE dataset within the CAGEset object to create a referent set of consensus clusters.

Usage

aggregateTagClusters(object, tpmThreshold = 5,
 excludeSignalBelowThreshold = TRUE,
 qLow = NULL, qUp = NULL, maxDist = 100)

Arguments

object A CAGEset object

tpmThreshold Only tag clusters with normalized signal >= tpmThreshold will be used to construct consensus clusters.

excludeSignalBelowThreshold When TRUE only tag clusters with normalized signal >= tpmThreshold will contribute to the total CAGE signal of a consensus cluster, i.e. only the TCs that are used to construct consensus cluster. When set to FALSE all TCs that overlap consensus cluster will contribute to the total signal (regardless whether they pass the threshold or not), however only the TCs above the threshold will be used to define consensus cluster boundaries. Thus, if that case the TCs above the threshold are first used to construct consensus clusters and define their boundaries, but then CAGE signal from all TCs that fall within those boundaries is used to calculate total signal of a particular consensus cluster.
Tag clusters (TCs) returned by `clusterCTSS` function are constructed for every CAGE dataset within CAGEset object separately, based on the CAGE signal in that sample. Thus, TCs from two CAGE datasets can differ both in their number, genomic coordinates, position of dominant TSS and overall signal. To be able to compare all samples at the level of clusters of TSSs, TCs from all CAGE datasets are aggregated into a single set of consensus clusters. First, TCs with signal $\geq tpmThreshold$ from all CAGE datasets are selected, and their 5’ and 3’ boundaries are determined based on provided qLow and qUp parameters. If qLow = NULL and qUp = NULL the start and end coordinates, i.e. the full span of the TC is used, otherwise the positions of qLow and qUp quantiles are used as 5’ and 3’ boundary, respectively. Finally, the defined set of TCs from all CAGE datasets is reduced to a non-overlapping set of consensus clusters by merging overlapping TCs and TCs $\leq maxDist$ base-pairs apart. Consensus clusters represent a referent set of promoters that can be further used for expression profiling or detecting "shifting" (differentially used) promoters between different CAGE samples.

Value

The slots `consensusClusters`, `tagClustersInConsensusClusters` and `consensusClustersTpmMatrix` of the provided CAGEset object will be occupied by the genomic coordinates of consensus clusters, information on containing TCs and the total CAGE signal across all CAGE datasets, respectively.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

See Also

`clusterCTSS`

Examples

```
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))
aggregateTagClusters(object = exampleCAGEset, tpmThreshold = 50, excludeSignalBelowThreshold = FALSE, qLow = 0.1, qUp = 0.9, maxDist = 100)
```
**Description**

This class is used to store one or more CAGE (Cap Analysis of Gene Expression) datasets in the form of TSSs derived from CAGE tags and frequency of their usage, and to store and extract all information generated during the workflow.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("CAGEset", ...)`. Objects of the class contain information on the genomic coordinates of TSSs derived from sequenced CAGE tags from multiple experiments, number of tags supporting each TSS in each experiment, normalized CAGE signal at each TSS, all information on specified parameters and results of all downstream analyses. Object has to be created before reading in the data by specifying input files and their type, referent genome and labels for individual CAGE datasets, as described in the vignette. Data is read by applying a function to a created object and all further slots are filled during the workflow by applying specific functions.

**Slots**

- **genomeName**: Object of class "character": the name of the BSgenome package used as the referent genome
- **inputFiles**: Object of class "character": the paths to input files
- **inputFilesType**: Object of class "character": the type of input files (e.g. bam)
- **sampleLabels**: Object of class "character": the labels of individual CAGE experiments
- **librarySizes**: Object of class "integer": the total number of CAGE tags per experiment
- **CTSScoordinates**: Object of class "data.frame": the genomic coordinates of CAGE transcription start sites (CTSSs)
- **tagCountMatrix**: Object of class "data.frame": the number of CAGE tags supporting every CTSS in each experiment
- **normalizedTpmMatrix**: Object of class "data.frame": the normalized CAGE signal supporting every CTSS in each experiment
- **CTSSexpressionClusteringMethod**: Object of class "character": the method used for expression clustering of CTSSs
- **CTSSexpressionClasses**: Object of class "character": the labels of expression classes of CTSSs returned by expression clustering
- **clusteringMethod**: Object of class "character": the method used for clustering CTSSs into tag clusters (TC)
- **filteredCTSSidx**: Object of class "logical": the index of CTSSs included in tag clusters
- **tagClusters**: Object of class "list": the list of tag clusters per CAGE experiment
- **CTSScumulativesTagClusters**: Object of class "list": the cumulative distribution of CAGE signal along TCs
- **tagClustersQuantileLow**: Object of class "list": the positions of lower quantile(s) within TCs
- **tagClustersQuantileUp**: Object of class "list": the positions of upper quantile(s) within TCs
tagClustersInConsensusClusters: Object of class "data.frame": the information on which TCs from which experiments are contained within each consensus cluster

consensusClusters: Object of class "data.frame": the genomic coordinates of consensus clusters created by aggregating TCs across experiments

consensusClustersTpmMatrix: Object of class "matrix" the normalized CAGE signal for every consensus cluster in each experiment

consensusClustersExpressionClusteringMethod: Object of class "character" the method used for expression clustering of consensus clusters

consensusClustersExpressionClasses: Object of class "character" the labels of expression classes of consensus clusters returned by expression clustering

CTSScumulativesConsensusClusters: Object of class "list" the cumulative distribution of CAGE signal along consensus clusters

consensusClustersQuantileLow: Object of class "list" the positions of lower quantile(s) within consensus clusters

consensusClustersQuantileUp: Object of class "list" the positions of upper quantile(s) within consensus clusters

shiftingGroupX: Object of class "character" the label(s) of experiment(s) in the first shifting group

shiftingGroupY: Object of class "character" the label(s) of experiment(s) in the second shifting group

consensusClustersShiftingScores: Object of class "data.frame" the shifting scores and P-values/FDR for comparison of consensus clusters between two (groups of) experiments

**Methods**

CTSSclusteringMethod signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the method used for clustering CTSSs into tag clusters (TC)

CTSScoordinates signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the genomic coordinates of all CTSSs

CTSSnormalizedTpm signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the normalized CAGE signal supporting every CTSS in each experiment

CTSStagCount signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the number of CAGE tags supporting every CTSS in each experiment

aggregateTagClusters signature(object = "CAGEset"): aggregates TCs across all experiments into consensus clusters

clusterCTSS signature(object = "CAGEset"): clusters CTSSs into TCs per experiment

consensusClusters signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the genomic coordinates and other information on consensus clusters

consensusClustersTpm signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the matrix with tpm values for consensus clusters across all samples

cumulativeCTSSdistribution signature(object = "CAGEset"): calculates the cumulative distribution of CAGE signal along TCs or consensus clusters

exportCTSSstoBedGraph signature(object = "CAGEset"): creates bedGraph files of CTSSs for visualization in the UCSC Genome Browser

exportToBed signature(object = "CAGEset"): creates various types of BED files for visualization in the UCSC Genome Browser
expressionClasses signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the labels of the expression classes of CTSSs or consensus clusters returned from expression profiling

extractExpressionClass signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts CTSSs or consensus clusters belonging to specified expression class

genomeName signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the name of the BSgenome package used as the referent genome

getCTSS signature(object = "CAGEset"): reads in specified input files and fills in information on detected CTSSs and their tag count

getExpressionProfiles signature(object = "CAGEset"): performs expression clustering of CTSSs or consensus clusters across experiments

getShiftingPromoters signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts consensus clusters with shifting score and/or FDR above specified threshold

inputFiles signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the paths of input CAGE data files

inputFilesType signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the type of input CAGE data files

librarySizes signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the library sizes of individual CAGE experiments within CAGEset object

mergeSamples signature(object = "CAGEset", mergeIndex = "numeric"): merges specified experiments (samples) into one (e.g. replicas)

normalizeTagCount signature(object = "CAGEset"): normalizes raw CAGE tag count

plotCorrelation signature(object = "CAGEset"): plots pairwise scatter plots and calculates correlation between samples

plotExpressionProfiles signature(object = "CAGEset"): creates file with beanplots of expression across experiments for CTSSs or consensus clusters belonging to different expression classes

plotInterquantileWidth signature(object = "CAGEset"): creates file with histograms of interquantile width

plotReverseCumulatives signature(object = "CAGEset"): creates file with reverse cumulative plots of CAGE tag count per CTSS

quantilePositions signature(object = "CAGEset"): calculates the positions of specified quantiles within TCs or consensus clusters

sampleLabels signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the labels of individual CAGE experiments within CAGEset object

scoreShift signature(object = "CAGEset", groupX = "character", groupY = "character"): calculates the shifting score and tests the statistical significance of differential TSS usage for consensus clusters between two specified (groups of) samples

setColors signature(object = "CAGEset"): assigns color to each sample to be used in visualisation

show signature(object = "CAGEset"): displays CAGEset object in a user friendly way

tagClusters signature(object = "CAGEset"): extracts the tag clusters for specified CAGE experiment

Coercion

 as(from, "CAGEset"): Creates a CAGEset object from a data.frame object.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle
Examples

showClass("CAGEset")

clusterCTSS

Clustering CTSSs into tag clusters (TCs)

Description

Clusters individual CAGE transcription start sites (CTSSs) along the genome into tag clusters using specified "ab initio" method, or assigns them to predefined genomic regions.

Usage

clusterCTSS(object, threshold = 1, nrPassThreshold = 1, thresholdIsTpm = TRUE, method = "distclu", maxDist = 20, removeSingletons = FALSE, keepSingletonsAbove = Inf, minStability = 1, maxLength = 500, reduceToNonoverlapping = TRUE, customClusters = NULL, useMulticore = FALSE, nrCores = NULL)

Arguments

object

A CAGEset object

threshold, nrPassThreshold

Only CTSSs with signal >= threshold in >= nrPassThreshold experiments will be used for clustering and will contribute towards total signal of the cluster.

thresholdIsTpm

Logical, is threshold raw tag count value (FALSE) or normalized signal (TRUE)

method

Method to be used for clustering. Can be one of the "distclu", "paraclu" or "custom". See Details.

maxDist

Maximal distance between two neighbouring CTSSs for them to be part of the same cluster. Used only when method = "distclu", otherwise ignored.

removeSingletons

Logical, should tag clusters containing only one CTSS be removed. Ignored when method = "custom".

keepSingletonsAbove

Controls which singleton tag clusters will be removed. When removeSingletons = TRUE, only singletons with signal < keepSingletonsAbove will be removed. Useful to prevent removing highly supported singleton tag clusters. Default value Inf results in removing all singleton TCs when removeSingletons = TRUE. Ignored when removeSingletons = FALSE or method = "custom".

minStability

Minimal stability of the cluster, where stability is defined as ratio between maximal and minimal density value for which this cluster is maximal scoring. For definition of stability refer to Frith et al., Genome Research, 2007. Clusters with stability < minStability will be discarded. Used only when method = "paraclu", otherwise ignored.

maxLength

Maximal length of cluster in base-pairs. Clusters with length > maxLength will be discarded. Ignored when method = "custom".
reduceToNonoverlapping
Logical, should smaller clusters contained within bigger cluster be removed to make a final set of tag clusters non-overlapping. Used only when method = "paraclu". See Details.

customClusters
Genomic coordinates of predefined regions to be used to segment the CTSSs. It has to be a data.frame with following columns: chr (chromosome name), start (0-based start coordinate), end (end coordinate), strand (either "+", or "-"). Used only when method = "custom".

useMulticore
Logical, should multicore be used. useMulticore = TRUE is supported only on Unix-like platforms.

nrCores
Number of cores to use when useMulticore = TRUE. Default value NULL uses all detected cores.

Details
Two "ab initio" methods for clustering TSSs along the genome are supported: "distclu" and "paraclu". "distclu" is an implementation of simple distance-based clustering of data attached to sequences, where two neighbouring TSSs are joined together if they are closer than some specified distance. "paraclu" is an implementation of Paraclu algorithm for parametric clustering of data attached to sequences developed by M. Frith (Frith et al., Genome Research, 2007, http://www.cbrc.jp/paraclu/). Since Paraclu finds clusters within clusters (unlike distclu), additional parameters (removeSingletons, keepSingletonsAbove, minStability, maxLength and reduceToNonoverlapping) can be specified to simplify the output by discarding too small (singletons) or too big clusters, and to reduce the clusters to a final set of non-overlapping clusters. Clustering is done for every CAGE dataset within CAGEset object separately, resulting in a different set of tag clusters for every CAGE dataset. TCs from different datasets can further be aggregated into a single referent set of consensus clusters by calling aggregateTagClusters function.

Value
The slots clusteringMethod, filteredCTSSidx and tagClusters of the provided CAGEset object will be occupied by the information on method used for clustering, CTSSs included in the clusters and list of tag clusters per CAGE experiment, respectively. To retrieve tag clusters for individual CAGE dataset use tagClusters function.

Author(s)
Vanja Haberle

References

See Also
tagClusters
aggregateTagClusters
consensusClusters

Examples

```r
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

clusterCTSS(object = exampleCAGEset, threshold = 50, thresholdIsTpm = TRUE,
              nrPassThreshold = 1, method = "distclu", maxDist = 20,
              removeSingletons = TRUE, keepSingletonsAbove = 100)
```

consensusClusters

Extracting consensus clusters from CAGEset object

Description

Extracts the information on consensus clusters from a CAGEset object.

Usage

```r
consensusClusters(object, sample = NULL, returnInterquantileWidth = FALSE, qLow = NULL, qUp = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A CAGEset object
- `sample`: Optional. Label of the CAGE dataset (experiment, sample) for which to extract sample-specific information on consensus clusters.
- `returnInterquantileWidth`: Should the interquantile width of consensus clusters in specified sample be returned. Used only when `sample` argument is specified, otherwise ignored.
- `qLow`: Position of which quantile should be used as a left (lower) boundary when calculating interquantile width. Used only when `sample` argument is specified and `returnInterquantileWidth = TRUE`, otherwise ignored.
- `qUp`: Position of which quantile should be used as a right (upper) boundary when calculating interquantile width. Used only when `sample` argument is specified and `returnInterquantileWidth = TRUE`, otherwise ignored.

Value

Returns a `data.frame` with information on consensus clusters, including genomic coordinates. When `sample` argument is NOT specified, total CAGE signal across all CAGE datasets (samples) is returned in the `tpm` column. When `sample` argument is specified, the `tpm` column contains CAGE signal of consensus clusters in that specific sample. When `returnInterquantileWidth = TRUE`, additional sample-specific information is returned, including position of the dominant TSS, and interquantile width of the consensus clusters in the specified sample.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

See Also

tagClusters
consensusClustersTpm

**Examples**

```r
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))
clusters.general <- consensusClusters(exampleCAGEset)
head(clusters.general)

clusters.sample <- consensusClusters(exampleCAGEset, sample = "sample2")
head(clusters.sample)
```

---

**consensusClustersTpm**  Extracting consensus clusters tpm matrix from CAGEset object

**Description**

Extracts the matrix with normalized CAGE tag values for consensus clusters across all samples from a CAGEset object.

**Usage**

```r
consensusClustersTpm(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A `CAGEset` object

**Value**

Returns a matrix with normalized CAGE tag values across all samples.

**Author(s)**

Vanja Haberle

**See Also**

- `consensusClusters`

**Examples**

```r
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))
clusters.tpm <- consensusClustersTpm(exampleCAGEset)
head(clusters.tpm)
```
CTSSclusteringMethod  

Extracting CTSS clustering method from CAGEset object

Description
Extracts the label of the method used for CTSS clustering into tag clusters from a CAGEset object.

Usage
CTSSclusteringMethod(object)

Arguments

object  A CAGEset object

Value
Returns a label of the method used for CTSS clustering.

Author(s)
Vanja Haberle

See Also
clusterCTSS

Examples
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

CTSSclusteringMethod(exampleCAGEset)

CTSScoordinates  

Extracting genomic coordinates of TSSs from CAGEset object

Description
Extracts the genomic coordinates of all detected TSSs from a CAGEset object.

Usage
CTSScoordinates(object)

Arguments

object  A CAGEset object

Value
Returns a data.frame with genomic coordinates of all TSSs. pos column contains 1-based coordinate of the TSS.
CTSSnormalizedTpm

Author(s)
Vanja Haberle

See Also
CTSStagCount
CTSSnormalizedTpm

Examples
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

CTSS <- CTSScoordinates(exampleCAGEset)
head(CTSS)

CTSSnormalizedTpm Extracting normalized CAGE signal for TSSs from CAGEset object

Description
Extracts the normalized CAGE signal for all detected TSSs in all CAGE datasets from a CAGEset object.

Usage
CTSSnormalizedTpm(object)

Arguments
  object A CAGEset object

Value
Returns a data.frame with normalized CAGE signal supporting each TSS (rows) in every CAGE dataset (columns).

Author(s)
Vanja Haberle

See Also
CTSScoordinates
CTSStagCount

Examples
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

CAGEsignal <- CTSSnormalizedTpm(exampleCAGEset)
head(CAGEsignal)


**CTSStagCount**

*Extracting CAGE tag count for TSSs from CAGEset object*

**Description**

Extracts the tag count for all detected TSSs in all CAGE datasets from a CAGEset object.

**Usage**

`CTSStagCount(object)`

**Arguments**

- `object`  
  A `CAGEset` object

**Value**

Returns a data.frame with number of CAGE tags supporting each TSS (rows) in every CAGE dataset (columns).

**Author(s)**

Vanja Haberle

**See Also**

- `CTSScoordinates`
- `CTSSnormalizedTpm`

**Examples**

```r
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))
tagCount <- CTSStagCount(exampleCAGEset)
head(tagCount)
```

---

**cumulativeCTSSdistribution**

*Calculating cumulative sum of CAGE signal along genomic region*

**Description**

Calculates cumulative sum of CAGE signal along each tag cluster or consensus cluster in every CAGE dataset within CAGEset object.

**Usage**

`cumulativeCTSSdistribution(object, clusters, useMulticore = FALSE, nrCores = NULL)`
Arguments

- object: A \texttt{CAGEset} object
- clusters: Which clusters should be used. Can be either \texttt{clusters = "tagClusters"} to calculate cumulative sum along tag clusters (different set of genomic coordinates for every CAGE experiment) or \texttt{clusters = "consensusClusters"} to calculate cumulative sum along consensus clusters (same set of genomic coordinates for every CAGE experiment).
- useMulticore: Logical, should multicore be used. \texttt{useMulticore = TRUE} is supported only on Unix-like platforms.
- nrCores: Number of cores to use when \texttt{useMulticore = TRUE}. Default value \texttt{NULL} uses all detected cores.

Value

The slot \texttt{CTSScumulativesTagClusters} (when \texttt{clusters = "tagClusters"}) or \texttt{CTSScumulativesConsensusClusters} (when \texttt{clusters = "consensusClusters"}) of the provided \texttt{CAGEset} object will be occupied by the list containing cumulative sum of the CAGE signal along genomic regions per CAGE experiment.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

Examples

```r
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))
cumulativeCTSSdistribution(object = exampleCAGEset, clusters = "tagClusters")
```

Description

This is a \texttt{CAGEset} object that contains CAGE data for part of chromosome 13 from five different zebrafish (\textit{Danio rerio}) samples. It is intended to be used as an input data in running examples from \texttt{CAGEr} package help pages.

Usage

```r
data(exampleCAGEset)
```

Format

A \texttt{CAGEset} object
exportCTSStoBedGraph

Creating bedGraph/bigWig tracks of CAGE transcription starts sites

Description

Creates bedGraph or BigWig file(s) with track(s) of CAGE signal supporting each TSS that can be visualised in the UCSC Genome Browser.

Usage

exportCTSStoBedGraph(object, values = "normalized", format = "BigWig", oneFile = TRUE)

Arguments

object
A CAGEset object

values
Specifies which values will be exported to the bedGraph file. Can be either "raw" to export raw tag count values or "normalized" to export normalized values.

format
The format of the output.

oneFile
Logical, should all CAGE datasets be exported as individual tracks into the same bedGraph file (TRUE) or into separate bedGraph files (FALSE). Used only when format="bedGraph", otherwise ignored.

Value

Creates bedGraph or BigWig file(s) in the working directory that can be directly visualised as custom tracks in the UCSC Genome Browser. If format="bedGraph" and oneFile = TRUE one bedGraph file containing multiple annotated tracks will be created, otherwise two files per CAGE dataset will be created, one for plus strand and one for minus strand CTSSs, and they will be named according to the labels of individual datasets. All bedGraph files contain headers with track description and can be directly uploaded as custom tracks to the UCSC Genome Browser. When format="bigWig", two binary BigWig files per CAGE dataset are created, one for plus strand and one for minus strand CTSSs. Since BigWig files cannot contain headers with track description, a separate file named "CTSS.normalized.all.samples.track.description.txt" is created, which contains track headers for all BigWig files. To use these headers for adding custom tracks to the UCSC Genome Browser, move the BigWig files to a web location and edit the bigDataUrl sections in the headers file to point to corresponding BigWig files.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

See Also

normalizeTagCount

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

exportCTSStoBedGraph(exampleCAGEset, values = "normalized", format = "bedGraph", oneFile = TRUE)
Creating BED tracks of TSSs and clusters of TSSs

Description

Creates BED file(s) with track(s) of individual CTSSs, tag clusters or consensus clusters. CTSSs and consensus clusters can be optionally colored in the color of their expression class. Tag clusters and consensus clusters can be displayed in a gene-like representation with a line showing full span on the cluster, filled block showing interquantile range and a thick box denoting position of the dominant (most frequently used) TSS.

Usage

```r
eexportToBed(object, what, qLow = NULL, qUp = NULL,
          colorByExpressionProfile = FALSE, oneFile = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `CAGEset` object
- `what`: Which elements should be exported to BED track. Can be "CTSS" to export individual CTSSs, "tagClusters" to export tag clusters or "consensusClusters" to export consensus clusters. See Details.
- `qLow`: Position of which "lower" quantile should be used as 5' boundary of the filled block in gene-like representation of the cluster. Default value NULL uses start position of the cluster. Ignored when `what = "CTSS"`. See Details.
- `qUp`: Position of which "upper" quantile should be used as 3' boundary of the filled block in gene-like representation of the cluster. Default value NULL uses end position of the cluster. Ignored when `what = "CTSS"`. See Details.
- `colorByExpressionProfile`: Logical, should blocks be colored in the color of their corresponding expression class. Ignored when `what = "tagClusters"`.
- `oneFile`: Logical, should all CAGE datasets be exported as individual tracks into the same BED file (TRUE) or into separate BED files (FALSE). Ignored when `what = "CTSS"`, which by default produces only one track.

Details

This functions creates various representations of CTSSs, tag clusters and consensus clusters in the BED format, which can be directly visualised in the UCSC Genome Browser.

When `what = "CTSS"`, one BED file with single track of 1bp blocks representing all detected CTSSs (in all CAGE samples) is created. CTSSs can be colored according to their expression class (provided the expression profiling of CTSSs was done by calling `getExpressionProfiles` function). Colors of expression classes match the colors in which they are shown in the plot returned by the `plotExpressionProfiles` function. For `colorByExpressionProfile = FALSE`, CTSSs included in the clusters are shown in black and CTSSs that were filtered out in gray.

When `what = "tagClusters"`, one track per CAGE dataset is created, which can be exported to a single BED file (by setting `oneFile = TRUE`) or separate BED files (by setting `oneFile = FALSE`). Ignored when `what = "CTSS"`, which by default produces only one track.
full span of TC from the start to the end. Setting qLow and/or qUp parameters to a value of the desired quantile creates a gene-like representation with a line showing full span of the TC, filled block showing specified interquantile range and a thick 1bp block denoting position of the dominant (most frequently used) TSS. All TCs in one track (one CAGE dataset) are shown in the same color.

When what = “consensusClusters” consensus clusters are exported to BED file. Since there is only one set of consensus clusters common to all CAGE datasets, only one track is created in case of a simple representation. This means that when qLow = NULL and qUp = NULL one track with blocks showing the full span of consensus cluster from the start to the end is created. However, the distribution of the CAGE signal within consensus cluster can be different in different CAGE samples, resulting in different positions of quantiles and dominant TSS. Thus, when qLow and/or qUp parameters are set to a value of the desired quantile, a separate track with a gene-like representation is created for every CAGE dataset. These tracks can be exported to a single BED file (by setting oneFile = TRUE) or separate BED files (by setting oneFile = FALSE). The gene-like representation is analogous to the one described above for the TCs. In all cases consensus clusters can be colored according to their expression class (provided the expression profiling of consensus clusters was done by calling getExpressionProfiles function). Colors of expression classes match the colors in which they are shown in the plot returned by the plotExpressionProfiles function. For colorByExpressionProfile = FALSE all consensus clusters are shown in black.

Value

Creates BED file(s) in the working directory that can be directly visualised as custom tracks in the UCSC Genome Browser.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

### exporting CTSSs colored by expression class
exportToBed(object = exampleCAGEset, what = "CTSS", colorByExpressionProfile = TRUE)

### exporting tag clusters in gene-like representation
exportToBed(object = exampleCAGEset, what = "tagClusters", qLow = 0.1, qUp = 0.9, oneFile = TRUE)

expressionClasses Extracting labels of expression classes

Description

Retrieves labels of expression classes of either individual CTSSs or consensus clusters from a CAGEset object.

Usage

double expressionClasses(object, what)


extractExpressionClass

Arguments

object  A CAGEset object
what    Which level of expression clustering should be used. Can be either "CTSS" to extract labels of expression classes of individual CTSSs or "consensusClusters" to extract labels of expression classes of consensus clusters.

Value

Returns character vector of labels of expression classes. The number of labels matches the number of expression clusters returned by getExpressionProfiles function.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

See Also

getExpressionProfiles
plotExpressionProfiles
extractExpressionClass

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

exprClasses <- expressionClasses(exampleCAGEset, what = "CTSS")
exprClasses

extractExpressionClass

Extracting elements of the specified expression class

Description

Extracts CTSSs or consensus clusters belonging to a specified expression class.

Usage

eextractExpressionClass(object, what, which = "all")

Arguments

object  A CAGEset object
what    Which level of expression clustering should be used. Can be either "CTSS" to extract expression class of individual CTSSs or "consensusClusters" to extract expression class of consensus clusters.
which   Which expression class should be extracted. It has to be one of the valid expression class labels (as returned by expressionClasses function), or "all" to extract members of all expression classes.
Value

Returns a data.frame of CTSSs (when what = "CTSS") or consensus clusters (when what = "consensusClusters") belonging to a specified expression class, with genomic coordinates and additional information. Last column contains the label of the corresponding expression class.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

See Also

gainExpressionProfiles
plotExpressionProfiles
expressionClasses

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

CTSSexprClasses <- extractExpressionClass(exampleCAGEset, what = "CTSS", which = "all")
head(CTSSexprClasses)

FANTOM5humanSamples List of FANTOM5 human CAGE samples

Description

This is a data.frame object that contains information about all human primary cell, cell line and tissue CAGE datasets (988 datasets) produced by FANTOM5 consortium, which are available for import with CAGEr. The list contains all samples published in the main FANTOM5 publication (Forrest et al. Nature 2014) as presented in the Supplementary Table 1. The columns provide the following information:
sample: name/label of individual sample, which can be used as sample argument in the importPublicData function to retrieve specified sample.
type: type of the sample, either "cell line", "primary cell" or "tissue".
description: description of individual sample as provided by the FANTOM5 consortium.
library_id: unique ID of the CAGE library as provided by the FANTOM5 consortium.
data_url: URL to gzip-ed TSS file at online FANTOM5 data resource, which is used by importPublicData to fetch given sample.

Usage

data(FANTOM5humanSamples)

Format

A data.frame object
**FANTOM5mouseSamples**  

*List of FANTOM5 mouse CAGE samples*

**Description**

This is a data.frame object that contains information about all mouse primary cell, cell line and tissue CAGE datasets (395) produced by FANTOM5 consortium, which are available for import with CAGEr. The list contains all samples published in the main FANTOM5 publication (Forrest et al. Nature 2014) as presented in the Supplementary Table 1. The columns provide the following information:

- **sample**: name/label of individual sample, which can be used as sample argument in the importPublicData function to retrieve specified sample.
- **type**: type of the sample, either "cell line", "primary cell" or "tissue".
- **description**: description of individual sample as provided by the FANTOM5 consortium.
- **library_id**: unique ID of the CAGE library as provided by the FANTOM5 consortium.
- **data_url**: URL to gzip-ed TSS file at online FANTOM5 data resource, which is used by importPublicData to fetch given sample.

**Usage**

```r
data(FANTOM5humanSamples)
```

**Format**

A data.frame object

---

**genomeName**  

*Extracting genome name from CAGEset object*

**Description**

Extracts the name of a referent genome from a CAGEset object.

**Usage**

```r
generateName(object)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: A CAGEset object

**Value**

Returns a name of a BGgenome package used as a referent genome.

**Author(s)**

Vanja Haberle
Examples

```r
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

geneName(exampleCAGEset)
```

getCTSS

Reading CAGE data from input file(s) and detecting TSSs

Description

Reads input CAGE datasets into CAGEset object, constructs CAGE transcriptions start sites (CTSSs) and counts number of CAGE tags supporting every CTSS in each input experiment. Preprocessing and quality filtering of input CAGE tags, as well as correction of CAGE-specific 'G' nucleotide addition bias can be also performed before constructing TSSs.

Usage

```r
getCTSS(object, sequencingQualityThreshold = 10, 
        mappingQualityThreshold = 20, removeFirstG = TRUE, 
        correctSystematicG = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `object` A CAGEset object
- `sequencingQualityThreshold`, `mappingQualityThreshold`
  Only CAGE tags with average sequencing quality \( \geq \) `sequencingQualityThreshold` and mapping quality \( \geq \) `mappingQualityThreshold` are kept. Used only if `inputFileType(object) == "bam"` or `inputFileType(object) == "bamPairedEnd"`, i.e. when input files are BAM files of aligned sequenced CAGE tags, otherwise ignored. If there are no sequencing quality values in the BAM file (e.g. HeliScope single molecule sequencer does not return sequencing qualities) all reads will by default have this value set to -1. Since the default value of `sequencingQualityThreshold` is 10, all the reads will consequently be discarded. To avoid this behaviour and keep all sequenced reads set `sequencingQualityThreshold` to -1 when processing data without sequencing qualities. If there is no information on mapping quality in the BAM file (e.g. software used to align CAGE tags to the referent genome does not provide mapping quality) the `mappingQualityThreshold` parameter is ignored. In case of paired-end sequencing BAM file (i.e. `inputFileType(object) == "bamPairedEnd"`) only the first mate of the properly paired reads (i.e. the five prime end read) will be read and subject to specified thresholds.
- `removeFirstG`
  Logical, should the first nucleotide of the CAGE tag be removed in case it is a G and it does not map to the referent genome (i.e. it is a mismatch). Used only if `inputFileType(object) == "bam"` or `inputFileType(object) == "bamPairedEnd"`, i.e. when input files are BAM files of aligned sequenced CAGE tags, otherwise ignored. See Details.
- `correctSystematicG`
  Logical, should the systematic correction of the first G nucleotide be performed for the positions where there is a G in the CAGE tag and G in the genome. This step is performed in addition to removing the first G of the CAGE tags when it is a mismatch, i.e. this option can only be used when `removeFirstG = TRUE`,
otherwise it is ignored. The frequency of adding a G to CAGE tags is estimated from mismatch cases and used to systematically correct the G addition for positions with G in the genome. Used only if `inputFileType(object) == "bam"` or `inputFileType(object) == "bamPairedEnd"`, i.e., when input files are BAM files of aligned sequenced CAGE tags, otherwise ignored. See Details.

**Details**

In the CAGE experimental protocol an additional G nucleotide is often attached to the 5' end of the tag by the template-free activity of the reverse transcriptase used to prepare cDNA (Harbers and Carninci, Nature Methods 2005). In cases where there is a G at the 5' end of the CAGE tag that does not map to the corresponding genome sequence, it can confidently be considered spurious and should be removed from the tag to avoid misannotating actual TSS. Thus, setting `removeFirstG = TRUE` is highly recommended.

However, when there is a G both at the beginning of the CAGE tag and in the genome, it is not clear whether the original CAGE tag really starts at this position or the G nucleotide was added later in the experimental protocol. To systematically correct CAGE tags mapping at such positions, a general frequency of adding a G to CAGE tags can be calculated from mismatch cases and applied to estimate the number of CAGE tags that have G added and should actually start at the next nucleotide/position. The option `correctSystematicG` is an implementation of the correction algorithm described in Carninci *et al.*, Nature Genetics 2006, Supplementary Information section 3-e.

**Value**

The slots `librarySizes`, `CTSScoordinates` and `tagCountMatrix` of the provided `CAGEset` object will be occupied by the information on CTSSs created from input CAGE files.

**Author(s)**

Vanja Haberle

**References**


**See Also**

`CTSScoordinates`

`CTSSTagCount`

**Examples**

```r
library(BSgenome.Drerio.UCSC.danRer7)

pathsToInputFiles <- system.file("extdata", c("Zf.unfertilized.egg.chr17.ctss", "Zf.30p.dome.chr17.ctss", "Zf.prim6.rep1.chr17.ctss"), package="CAGEr")
labels <- paste("sample", seq(1,3,1), sep = "")

myCAGEset <- new("CAGEset", genomeName = "BSgenome.Drerio.UCSC.danRer7", inputFiles = pathsToInputFiles, inputFilesType = "ctss", sampleLabels = labels)
```
getExpressionProfiles

\[\text{getCTSS}(\text{myCAGEset})\]

---

getExpressionProfiles \textit{CAGE data based expression clustering} 

**Description**

Performs clustering of CAGE derived expression across multiple experiments, both at level of individual TSSs or entire clusters of TSSs.

**Usage**

\[
\text{getExpressionProfiles}(\text{object, what, tpmThreshold = 5, nrPassThreshold = 1, method = "som", xDim = 5, yDim = 5})
\]

**Arguments**

- **object**: A \texttt{CAGEset} object
- **what**: At which level should the expression clustering be done. Can be either "CTSS" to perform clustering of individual CTSSs or "consensusClusters" to perform clustering of consensus clusters. See Details.
- **tpmThreshold, nrPassThreshold**: Only CTSSs or consensus clusters (depending on what parameter) with normalized CAGE signal $\geq$ tpmThreshold in $\geq$ nrPassThreshold experiments will be included in expression clustering.
- **method**: Method to be used for expression clustering. Can be either "som" to use the self-organizing map (SOM) algorithm (Toronen \textit{et al.}, FEBS Letters 1999) implemented in the \texttt{som} function from \texttt{som} package, or "kmeans" to use the K-means algorithm implemented in the \texttt{kmeans} function from \texttt{stats} package.
- **xDim, yDim**: When method = "kmeans", xDim specifies number of clusters that will be returned by K-means algorithm and yDim is ignored. When method = "som", xDim specifies the the first and yDim the second dimension of the self-organizing map, which results in total xDim $\times$ yDim clusters returned by SOM.

**Details**

Expression clustering can be done at level of individual CTSSs, in which case the feature vector used as input for clustering algorithm contains log-transformed and scaled (divided by standard deviation) normalized CAGE signal at individual TSS across multiple experiments. Only TSSs with normalized CAGE signal $\geq$ tpmThreshold in at least nrPassThreshold CAGE experiments are used for expression clustering. However, CTSSs along the genome can be spatially clustered into tag clusters for each experiment separately using the \texttt{clusterCTSS} function, and then aggregated across experiments into consensus clusters using \texttt{aggregateTagClusters} function. Once the consensus clusters have been created, expression clustering at the level of these wider genomic regions (representing entire promoters rather than individual TSSs) can be performed. In that case the feature vector used as input for clustering algorithm contains normalized CAGE signal within entire consensus cluster across multiple experiments, and threshold values in tpmThreshold and nrPassThreshold are applied to entire consensus clusters.
Value

If what = "CTSS" the slots CTSSexpressionClusteringMethod and CTSSexpressionClasses will be occupied, and if what = "consensusClusters" the slots consensusClustersExpressionClusteringMethod and consensusClustersExpressionClasses of the provided CAGEset object will be occupied with the results of expression clustering. Labels of expression classes (clusters) can be retrieved using expressionClasses function, and elements belonging to a specific expression class can be selected using extractExpressionClass function.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

References


See Also

plotExpressionProfiles
eexpressionClasses
extractExpressionClass

Examples

load(system.file("data","exampleCAGEset.RData",package="CAGEr"))

getExpressionProfiles(object = exampleCAGEset, what = "CTSS",
 tpmThreshold = 50, nrPassThreshold = 1, method = "som", xDim = 3, yDim = 3)

getShiftingPromoters Selecting consensus clusters with shifting score above specified threshold

Description

Extracts consensus clusters with shifting score and/or FDR (adjusted P-value from Kolmogorov-Smirnov test) above specified threshold. Returns their genomic coordinates, total CAGE signal and the position of dominant TSS in the two compared groups of CAGE samples, along with the value of the shifting score, P-value and FDR. Scores and P-values/FDR have to be calculated beforehand by calling scoreShift function.

Usage

getShiftingPromoters(object, tpmThreshold = 0, scoreThreshold = -Inf, fdrThreshold = 1)
importPublicData

Arguments

object A CAGEset object

tpmThreshold Consensus clusters with total CAGE signal \(\geq tpmThreshold\) in each of the compared groups will be returned.

scoreThreshold Consensus clusters with shifting score \(\geq scoreThreshold\) will be returned. The default value \(-\infty\) returns all consensus clusters (for which score could be calculated, i.e. the ones that have at least one tag in each of the compared samples).

fdrThreshold Consensus clusters with adjusted P-value (FDR) from Kolmogorov-Smirnov test \(\geq fdrThreshold\) will be returned. The default value 1 returns all consensus clusters (for which K-S test could be performed, i.e. the ones that have at least one tag in each of the compared samples).

Value

Returns a data.frame of shifting promoters with genomic coordinates and positions of dominant TSS and CAGE signal in the two compared (groups of) samples, along with shifting score and adjusted P-value (FDR).

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

See Also

scoreShift

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

shifting.promoters <- getShiftingPromoters(object = exampleCAGEset,
                                   tpmThreshold = 100, scoreThreshold = 0.4, fdrThreshold = 0.01)
head(shifting.promoters)

Description

Imports CAGE data from different sources into a CAGEset object. After the CAGEset object has been created the data can be further manipulated and visualized using other functions available in the CAGEr package and integrated with other analyses in R. Available resources include:

- FANTOM5 datasets (Forrest et al. Nature 2014) for numerous human and mouse samples (primary cells, cell lines and tissues), which are fetched directly from FANTOM5 online resource.
- Zebrafish developmental timecourse datasets (Nepal et al. Genome Research 2013) from ZebrafishDevelopmentalCAGE data package, which is available for download from http://promshift.genereg.net/CAGEr/.
- ENCODE datasets (Djebali et al. Nature 2012) for numerous human cell lines from ENCODEprojectCAGE data package, which is available for download from http://promshift.genereg.net/CAGEr/.

Importing publicly available CAGE data from various resources
Usage

importPublicData(source, dataset, group, sample)

Arguments

source Character vector specifying one of the available resources for CAGE data. Can be one of the following:
"FANTOM5": for fetching and importing CAGE data for various human and mouse primary cells, cell lines and tissues from the online FANTOM5 resource (http://fantom.gsc.riken.jp/5/data). All data published in main FANTOM5 publication by Forrest et al. is available.
"FANTOM3and4": for importing CAGE data for various human or mouse tissues produced within FANTOM3 and FANTOM4 projects. Requires data package FANTOM3and4CAGE to be installed. This data package is available from Bioconductor.
"ENCODE": for importing CAGE data for human cell lines from ENCODE project published by Djebali et al. Requires data package ENCODEprojectCAGE to be installed. This data package is available for download from http://promshift.genereg.net/CAGEr/.
"ZebrafishDevelopment": for importing CAGE data from developmental time-course of zebrafish (Danio rerio) published by Nepal et al. Requires data package ZebrafishDevelopmentalCAGE to be installed. This data package is available for download from http://promshift.genereg.net/CAGEr/.
See Details for further explanation of individual resources.

dataset Character vector specifying one or more of the datasets available in the selected resource. For FANTOM5 it can be either "human" or "mouse", and only one of them can be specified at a time. For other resources please refer to the vignette of the corresponding data package for the list of available datasets. Multiple datasets mapped to the same genome can be specified to combine selected samples from each.

group Character string specifying one or more groups within specified dataset(s), from which the samples should be selected. group argument is used only when importing TSSs from data packages and ignored when source="FANTOM5". For available groups in each dataset please refer to the vignette of the corresponding data package. Either only one group has to be specified (if all selected samples belong to the same group) or one group per sample (if samples belong to different groups). In the latter case, the number of elements in group must match the number of elements in sample.

sample Character string specifying one or more CAGE samples. Check the corresponding data package for available samples within each group and their labels. For FANTOM5 resource, list of all human (~1000) and mouse (~) samples can be obtained in CAGEr by loading data(FANTOM5humanSamples) and data(FANTOM5mouseSamples), respectively. Use the names from the sample column to specify which samples should be imported.

Details

CAGE data from different sources is available for importing directly into CAGEset object for further manipulation with CAGEr.
FANTOM consortium provides single base-pair resolution TSS data for numerous human and mouse primary cells, cell lines and tissues produced within FANTOM5 project (Forrest et al. Nature 2014). These are directly fetched from their online resource at http://fantom.gsc.riken.jp/5/data and imported into a CAGEset object. To use this resource specify source="FANTOM5". The dataset
importPublicData

argument can be either "human" or "mouse", but not both at the same time. The list of all human and mouse samples can be obtained by loading data(FANTOM5humanSamples) and data(FANTOM5mouseSamples). The sample column gives the names of individual samples that should be provided as sample argument. See example below.

TSS data from previous FANTOM3 and FANTOM4 projects (Carninci et al., Faulkner et al., Suzuki et al.) are also available through FANTOM3and4CAGE data package. This data package can be installed directly from Bioconductor. To use this resource install and load FANTOM3and4CAGE package and specify source="FANTOM3and4". The dataset argument can be a name of any of the datasets available in this package. Load data(FANTOM5humanSamples) or data(FANTOM5mouseSamples) for the list of available datasets with group and sample labels for specific human or mouse samples. These have to be provided as dataset, group and sample arguments to import selected samples. If all samples belong to the same group, only this one group can be provided, otherwise, for each sample a corresponding group to be specified, i.e. the number of elements in group must match the number of elements in sample.

ENCODE consortium produced CAGE data for numerous human cell lines (Djebali et al. Nature 2012). We have used these data to derive single base-pair resolution TSSs and collected them into an R data package ENCODEprojectCAGE. This data package is available for download from http://promshift.genereg.net/CAGEr/. To use this resource install and load ENCODEprojectCAGE data package and specify source="ENCODE". The dataset argument can be a name of any of the datasets available in this package. Load data(ENCODEhumanCellLinesSamples) for the list of available datasets with group and sample labels for specific samples. These have to be provided as dataset, group and sample arguments to import selected samples. Multiple datasets can be combined together, by specifying them as dataset argument. If all samples belong to the same dataset and the same group, these dataset and group can be specified only once, otherwise, for each sample a corresponding dataset and group have to be specified, i.e. the number of elements in dataset and group must match the number of elements in sample.

Precise TSSs are also available for zebrafish (Danio Rerio) from CAGE data published by Nepal et al. for 12 developmental stages. These have been collected into a data package ZebrafishDevelopmentalCAGE, which is available for download from http://promshift.genereg.net/CAGEr/. To use this resource install and load ZebrafishDevelopmentalCAGE data package and specify source="ZebrafishDevelopmentalCAGE". Load data(ZebrafishSamples) for the list of available datasets and group and sample labels, which have to be specified to import these data.

Value

A CAGEset object is returned. Slots librarySizes, CTSScoordinates and tagCountMatrix are occupied by the single base-pair resolution TSS data imported from the selected resource.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

References


See Also

getCTSS

Examples

```r
### importing FANTOM5 data

# list of FANTOM5 human tissue samples
data(FANTOM5humanSamples)
head(subset(FANTOM5humanSamples, type == "tissue"))

# import selected samples
exampleCAGEset <- importPublicData(source="FANTOM5", dataset = "human", sample = c("adipose_tissue_adult_pool1", "adrenal_gland_adult_pool1", "aorta_adult_pool1"))

### importing FANTOM3/4 data from a data package

library(FANTOM3and4CAGE)

# list of mouse datasets available in this package
data(FANTOMmouseSamples)
unique(FANTOMmouseSamples$dataset)
head(subset(FANTOMmouseSamples, dataset == "FANTOMtissueCAGEmouse"))
head(subset(FANTOMmouseSamples, dataset == "FANTOMtimecourseCAGEmouse"))

# import selected samples from two different mouse datasets
exampleCAGEset <- importPublicData(source="FANTOM3and4", dataset = c("FANTOMtissueCAGEmouse", "FANTOMtimecourseCAGEmouse"), sample = c("CCL-131_Neuro-2a_treatment_for_6hr_with_MPP+", "DFAT-D1_preadipocytes_2days"))
```

---

### inputFiles

*Extracting paths to input files from CAGEset object*

#### Description

Extracts the paths to CAGE data input files from a `CAGEset` object.

#### Usage

```r
inputFiles(object)
```

#### Arguments

- **object** 
  A `CAGEset` object

#### Value

Returns a character vector of paths to CAGE data input files.
inputFilesType

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

inputFiles(exampleCAGEset)

inputFilesType Extracting type of input files from CAGEset object

Description

Extracts the information on the type of CAGE data input files from a CAGEset object.

Usage

inputFilesType(object)

Arguments

object A CAGEset object

Value

Returns the label of the file type of CAGE data input files, e.g. "bam" or "ctss".

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

inputFilesType(exampleCAGEset)
librarySizes

Extracting library sizes from CAGEset object

Description
Extracts the library sizes (total number of CAGE tags) for all CAGE datasets from a CAGEset object.

Usage
librarySizes(object)

Arguments
object A CAGEset object

Value
Returns an integer vector of total number of CAGE tags (library size) for all CAGE datasets in the CAGEset object.

Author(s)
Vanja Haberle

Examples
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))
librarySizes(exampleCAGEset)

mergeCAGEsets
Merging two CAGEset objects into one

Description
Merges two CAGEset objects into one by combining the CTSS genomic coordinates and raw tag counts. Merged CAGEset object will contain a union of TSS positions present in the two input CAGEset objects and raw tag counts for those TSSs in all samples from both input CAGEset objects.

Usage
mergeCAGEsets(cs1, cs2)

Arguments
cs1 A CAGEset object

cs2 A CAGEset object
mergeSamples

Details
Note that merging discards all other information present in the two CAGEset objects, i.e. the merged object will not contain any normalised tag counts, CTSS clusters, quantile positions, etc., so these have to be calculated again by calling the appropriate functions on the merged CAGEset object. Also, it is only possible to merge two CAGEset objects that contain TSS information for the same reference genome and do not share any sample names.

Value
A CAGEset object is returned, which contains a union of TSS positions present in the two input CAGEset objects and raw tag counts for those TSSs in all samples from both input CAGEset objects.

Author(s)
Vanja Haberle

See Also
CAGEset

Examples
library(BSgenome.Drerio.UCSC.danRer7)
pathsToInputFiles <- system.file("extdata", c("Zf.unfertilized.egg.chr17.ctss", "Zf.30p.dome.chr17.ctss", "Zf.prim6.repl1.chr17.ctss"), package="CAGEr")

myCAGEset1 <- new("CAGEset", genomeName = "BSgenome.Drerio.UCSC.danRer7", inputFiles = pathsToInputFiles[1:2], inputFilesType = "ctss", sampleLabels = c("sample1", "sample2"))
getCTSS(myCAGEset1)

myCAGEset2 <- new("CAGEset", genomeName = "BSgenome.Drerio.UCSC.danRer7", inputFiles = pathsToInputFiles[3], inputFilesType = "ctss", sampleLabels = "sample3")
getCTSS(myCAGEset2)

myCAGEset <- mergeCAGEsets(myCAGEset1, myCAGEset2)
normalizeTagCount

Arguments

object A CAGEset object
mergeIndex Integer vector specifying which experiments should be merged. Must be the same length as the number of datasets in the CAGEset object. See Details.
mergedSampleLabels Labels for the merged datasets. Must be the same length as the number of unique values in mergeIndex. See Details.

Details

This function merges CAGE datasets within the CAGEset object at the level of CTSS tag counts, i.e. tag counts of individual CTSS are summed over a group of datasets that are being merged. After merging, all other slots in the CAGEset object will be reset and any previous data for individual experiments will be removed.

mergeIndex controls which datasets will be merged. It is an integer vector that assigns a value to each dataset in the CAGEset object in the same order as they are returned by sampleLabels(object). Datasets with the same value in the mergeIndex will be merged. For example, if there are 8 CAGE datasets in the CAGEset object and mergeIndex = c(1,1,2,2,3,2,4,4), this will merge a) samples 1 and 2 b) samples 3, 4 and 6 c) samples 7 and 8, and it will leave sample 5 as it is, resulting in 4 final merged datasets.

Labels provided in mergedSampleLabels will be assigned to merged datasets in the ascending order of mergeIndex values, i.e. first label will be assigned to a dataset created by merging datasets labeled with lowest mergeIndex value (in this case 1), etc.

Value

The slots sampleLabels, librarySizes and tagCountMatrix of the provided CAGEset object will be updated with the information on merged CAGE datasets and will replace the previous information on individual CAGE datasets. All further slots with downstream information will be reset.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))
mergeSamples(exampleCAGEset, mergeIndex = c(1,1,2),
mergedSampleLabels = c("mergedSample1", "mergedSample2"))
exampleCAGEset

---

normalizeTagCount Normalizing raw CAGE tag count

Description

Normalizes raw CAGE tag count per CTSS in all experiments to a same referent distribution. A simple tag per million normalization or normalization to a referent power-law distribution (Balwierz et al., Genome Biology 2009) can be specified.
normalizeTagCount

Usage

normalizeTagCount(object, method = "powerLaw", fitInRange = c(10, 1000),
alpha = 1.25, T = 10^6)

Arguments

object  A CAGEset object
method  Method to be used for normalization. Can be either "simpleTpm" to convert tag
counts to tags per million or "powerLaw" to normalize to a referent power-law
distribution, or "none" to keep using the raw tag counts in downstream analyses.
fitInRange  An integer vector with two values specifying a range of tag count values to be
used for fitting a power-law distribution to reverse cumulatives. Used only when
method = "powerLaw", otherwise ignored. See Details.
alpha  \(-1 \times \alpha\) will be the slope of the referent power-law distribution in the log-
log representation. Used only when method = "powerLaw", otherwise ignored.
See Details.
T  Total number of CAGE tags in the referent power-law distribution. Setting
T = 10^6 results in normalized values that correspond to tags per million in
the referent distribution. Used only when method = "powerLaw", otherwise
ignored. See Details.

Details

It has been shown that many CAGE datasets follow a power-law distribution (Balwierz et al.,
Genome Biology 2009). Plotting the number of CAGE tags (X-axis) against the number of TSSs
that are supported by >= of that number of tags (Y-axis) results in a distribution that can be approxi-
mated by a power-law. On a log-log scale this theoretical referent distribution can be described by a
monotonically decreasing linear function \( y = -1 \times \alpha \times x + \beta \), which is fully determined
by the slope \( \alpha \) and total number of tags \( T \) (which together with \( \alpha \) determines the value
of \( \beta \)). Thus, by specifying parameters \( \alpha \) and \( T \) a desired referent power-law distribution
can be selected. However, real CAGE datasets deviate from the power-law in the areas of very low
and very high number of tags, so it is advisable to discard these areas before fitting a power-law
distribution. fitInRange parameter allows to specify a range of values (lower and upper limit of
the number of CAGE tags) that will be used to fit a power-law. Plotting reverse cumulatives using
plotReverseCumulatives function can help in choosing the best range of values. After fitting a
power-law distribution to each CAGE dataset individually, all datasets are normalized to a referent
distribution specified by \( \alpha \) and \( T \). When \( T = 10^6 \), normalized values are expressed as tags per
million (tpm).

Value

The slot normalizedTpmMatrix of the provided CAGEset object will be occupied by normal-
ized CAGE signal values per CTSS across all experiments, or with the raw tag counts (in case
method = "none").

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

References

Balwierz et al. (2009) Methods for analyzing deep sequencing expression data: constructing the
human and mouse promoterome with deepCAGE data, Genome Biology 10(7):R79.
plotCorrelation

Description

Creates PNG file with scatter plots of CAGE signal for all pairs of selected samples and calculates the correlation between them.

Usage

plotCorrelation(object, what = "CTSS", values = "raw", samples = "all", method = "pearson", tagCountThreshold = 1, applyThresholdBoth = FALSE, plotSize = 800)

Arguments

object A CAGEset object
what Which level should be used for plotting and calculating correlation. Can be either "CTSS" to use individual TSSs or "consensusClusters" to use consensus clusters, i.e. entire promoters.
values Specifies which values will be used for plotting and calculating correlation. Can be either "raw" to use raw tag count per TSS or "normalized" to use normalized CAGE signal. Used only when what = "CTSS", otherwise ignored.
samples Character vector of sample labels for which the scatter plots should be plotted and correlation calculated. Can be either "all" to plot and calculate pairwise correlations between all samples in a CAGEset object, or a subset of valid sample labels as returned by sampleLabels function.
method A character string indicating which correlation coefficient should be computed. Passed to cor function. Can be one of "pearson", "spearman", or "kendall".
tagCountThreshold, applyThresholdBoth Only TSSs with tag count >= tagCountThreshold in either one (applyThresholdBoth = FALSE) or both samples (applyThresholdBoth = TRUE) are plotted and used to calculate correlation.
plotSize Size of the individual comparison plot in pixels - the total size of the resulting png will be length(samples) * plotSize in both dimensions.

Value

Creates PNG file named “Pairwise_tag_count_correlation.png” in the working directory. Returns a matrix of pairwise correlations between selected samples.
plotExpressionProfiles

Plotting expression profiles derived from CAGE data

Description

Creates PDF file with beanplots representing distribution of normalized expression across CAGE experiments for individual expression classes. Different expression classes are shown in different colors and are labeled according to the labels returned by expression clustering.

Usage

plotExpressionProfiles(object, what)

Arguments

object A CAGEset object
what Which level of expression clustering should be used. Can be either "CTSS" to plot expression profiles of individual CTSSs or "consensusClusters" to plot expression profiles of consensus clusters.

Details

The created file contains beanplots representing distribution of normalized expression across CAGE experiments for individual expression classes shown in separate boxes. Each labeled box represents one expression class and contains a set of beanplots - one per CAGE experiment. Individual CAGE experiments are shown on X-axis and scaled normalized expression on Y-axis. Individual beanplots show distribution of normalized expression values of elements belonging to specific expression class in particular CAGE experiment, and the entire box represents single expression profile. Different expression classes (boxes) are plotted in different colors and are labeled with labels returned by expression clustering.

Value

Creates PDF file named "CTSS_expression_profiles.pdf" (in case what = "CTSS") or "consensusClusters_expression_profiles.pdf" (in case what = "consensusClusters") in the working directory.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle
plotInterquantileWidth

See Also
getExpressionProfiles
expressionClasses
extractExpressionClass

Examples
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

plotExpressionProfiles(object = exampleCAGEset, what = "CTSS")

plotInterquantileWidth

Plotting distribution of interquantile width

Description
Creates PDF file with histograms showing distribution of interquantile width of tag clusters or consensus clusters in each CAGE dataset.

Usage
plotInterquantileWidth(object, clusters, tpmThreshold = 5,
qLow = 0.1, qUp = 0.9, xlim = c(0,150), ...)

Arguments
object A CAGEset object
clusters Which clusters should be used. Can be either "tagClusters" to plot distribution of interquantile width of tag clusters or "consensusClusters" to plot distribution of interquantile width of consensus clusters.

tpmThreshold Only clusters with normalized signal >= tpmThreshold will be included in the histogram.
qLow 0.1
qUp 0.9
xlim The x axis limits of the plot.

Details
Interquantile width is a width (in base-pairs) of the central part of the genomic region (bounded by the positions of specified qLow and qUp quantiles) that contains >= (qUp - qLow) * 100% of the CAGE signal. Positions of specified quantiles within each cluster have to be calculated beforehand by calling quantilePositions function. Interquantile width is a more robust measure of the promoter width than the total span of the region, because it takes into account the magnitude of the expression in the region.
Value

Creates PDF file named "tagClusters_interquantile_width_all_samples.pdf" or "consensusClusters_interquantile_width_all_samples.pdf" in the working directory (depending on the value of cluster parameter). The file contains histograms showing distribution of interquantile width in every CAGE experiment.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

See Also

quantilePositions

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

plotInterquantileWidth(object = exampleCAGEset, clusters = "tagClusters", tpmThreshold = 50, qLow = 0.1, qUp = 0.9)

plotReverseCumulatives

Plotting reverse cumulative number of CAGE tags per CTSS

Description

Creates PDF file with plots of reverse cumulative number of CAGE tags per CTSS for all CAGE datasets present in the CAGEset object. The plots should be used as help in choosing the parameters for power-law normalization: the range of values to fit the power-law and the slope of the referent power-law distribution (Balwierz et al., Genome Biology 2009).

Usage

plotReverseCumulatives(object, values = "raw", fitInRange = c(10,1000), onePlot = FALSE)

Arguments

object A CAGEset object
values Specifies which values should be plotted. Can be either "raw" to plot reverse cumulatives of raw CAGE tag counts or "normalized" to plot normalized tag count values.
fitInRange An integer vector with two values specifying a range of tag count values to be used for fitting a power-law distribution to reverse cumulatives. Used only when values = "raw", otherwise ignored. See Details.
onePlot Logical, should all CAGE datasets be plotted in the same plot (TRUE) or in separate plots (FALSE) within the same PDF file.
quantilePositions

Details

Number of CAGE tags (X-axis) is plotted against the number of TSSs that are supported by >= of that number of tags (Y-axis) on a log-log scale for each sample. In addition, a power-law distribution is fitted to each reverse cumulative using the values in the range specified by fitInRange parameter. The fitted distribution is defined by $y = -1 \times \alpha \times x + \beta$ on the log-log scale, and the value of $\alpha$ for each sample is shown on the plot. In addition, a suggested referent power-law distribution to which all samples should be normalized is drawn on the plot and corresponding parameters (slope $\alpha$ and total number of tags T) are denoted on the plot. Referent distribution is chosen so that its slope ($\alpha$) is the median of slopes fitted to individual samples and its total number of tags (T) is the power of 10 nearest to the median number of tags of individual samples. Resulting plots are helpful in deciding whether power-law normalization is appropriate for given samples and reported $\alpha$ values aid in choosing optimal $\alpha$ value for referent power-law distribution to which all samples will be normalized. For details about normalization see normalizeTagCount function.

Value

Creates PDF file named "CTSS_reverse_cumulatives_*_all_samples.pdf" in the working directory, where * denotes either "raw" or "normalized" depending on specified values parameter. The file contains plots of reverse cumulative number of CAGE tags per CTSS for each CAGE dataset within CAGEset object. Alpha values of fitted power-laws and suggested referent power-law distribution are reported on the plot in case values = "raw".

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

References

Balwierz et al. (2009) Methods for analyzing deep sequencing expression data: constructing the human and mouse promoterome with deepCAGE data, Genome Biology 10(7):R79.

See Also

normalizeTagCount

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

plotReverseCumulatives(exampleCAGEset, values = "raw", fitInRange = c(10,500), onePlot = TRUE)

quantilePositions

Determining positions of CAGE signal quantiles within genomic region

Description

Calculates positions of quantiles of CAGE signal along tag clusters or consensus clusters in each CAGE dataset within CAGEset object. The function calculates positions of both "lower" and "upper" quantiles as described in Details.
quantilePositions

Usage

quantilePositions(object, clusters, qLow = 0.1, qUp = 0.9,
                   useMulticore = FALSE, nrCores = NULL)

Arguments

- **object**: A CAGEset object
- **clusters**: Which clusters should be used. Can be either "tagClusters" to calculate positions of quantiles in tag clusters (different set of genomic coordinates for every CAGE experiment) or "consensusClusters" to calculate positions of quantiles in consensus clusters (same set of genomic coordinates for every CAGE experiment).
- **qLow**: Which "lower" quantiles should be calculated. It has to be a numeric vector of values in range [0,1]. See Details.
- **qUp**: Which "upper" quantiles should be calculated. It has to be a numeric vector of values in range [0,1]. See Details.
- **useMulticore**: Logical, should multicore be used. useMulticore = TRUE is supported only on Unix-like platforms.
- **nrCores**: Number of cores to use when useMulticore = TRUE. Default value NULL uses all detected cores.

Details

Position of the "lower" quantile qLow is defined as a point that divides the genomic region into two parts, so that the 5' part contains \(< qLow * 100\%\) of the CAGE signal of that region. Accordingly, position of the "upper" quantile qUp is defined as a point that divides the genomic region into two parts so that the 5' part contains \(\geq qUp * 100\%\) of the CAGE signal of that region. Positions of one "lower" and one "upper" quantile (when qLow \(\leq qUp\)) define a central part of the genomic region that contains \(\geq (qUp - qLow) * 100\%\) of the CAGE signal of that region. Width of that central part is refered to as "interquantile width", which is a more robust measure of the promoter width than the total span of the region.

Value

When clusters = "tagClusters", the slots tagClustersQuantileLow and tagClustersQuantileUp of the provided CAGEset object will be occupied with the positions of specified quantiles in all tag clusters for all CAGE datasets. When clusters = "consensusClusters" the slots consensusClustersQuantileLow and consensusClustersQuantileUp will be occupied by the corresponding information for consensus clusters.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

quantilePositions(object = exampleCAGEset, clusters = "tagClusters",
                   qLow = c(0.1,0.2), qUp = c(0.8,0.9))
sampleLabels

Extracting CAGE datasets labels from CAGEset object

Description

Extracts the labels of CAGE datasets (samples, experiments) from a CAGEset object.

Usage

sampleLabels(object)

Arguments

object A CAGEset object

Value

Returns a character vector of labels of all CAGE datasets present in the CAGEset object.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

sampleLabels(exampleCAGEset)

scoreShift

Calculating promoter shifting score

Description

Calculates shifting score for all consensus clusters (promoters) between two specified (groups of) CAGE datasets. Shifting score is a measure of differential usage of TSSs within consensus cluster between two samples, which indicates the degree of physical separation of TSSs used in these samples within given consensus cluster. In addition to shifting score, a statistical significance (P-value and FDR) of differential TSS usage is calculated for each consensus cluster using Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

Usage

scoreShift(object, groupX, groupY, testKS = TRUE, useTpmKS = TRUE, useMulticore = F, nrCores = NULL)
Arguments

- **object**: A `CAGEset` object
- **groupX**, **groupY**: Character vector of the one or more CAGE dataset labels in the first (`groupX`) and in the second group (`groupY`). Shifting score for each consensus cluster will be calculated by comparing CAGE signal in the samples from `groupX` against the signal in the samples from `groupY`. If there is more than one CAGE dataset in the group, the datasets within that group will be merged together before comparison with the other group. See Details.
- **testKS**: Logical, should Kolomogorov-Smirnov test for statistical significance of differential TSS usage be performed, and P-values and FDR returned. See Details.
- **useTpmKS**: Logical, should normalized (tpm) values (TRUE) or raw tag counts (FALSE) be used to derive sample sizes for Kolomogorov-Smirnov test. Used only when `testKS = TRUE`, otherwise ignored. See Details.
- **useMulticore**: Logical, should multicore be used. `useMulticore = TRUE` is supported only on Unix-like platforms.
- **nrCores**: Number of cores to use when `useMulticore = TRUE`. Default value `NULL` uses all detected cores.

Details

TSSs within one consensus cluster (promoter) can be used differently in different samples (cell types, tissues, developmental stages), with respect to their position and frequency of usage detected by CAGE. This function calculates shifting scores of all consensus clusters between two specified (groups of) CAGE samples to detect promoters that are used differently in these two samples. Shifting score is a measure of differential TSS usage defined as:

\[
\text{score} = \frac{\max(F1 - F2)}{\max(F1)}
\]

where \(F1\) is a cumulative sum of CAGE signal along consensus cluster in the group of samples with lower total signal in that consensus cluster, and \(F2\) in the opposite group. Since cumulative sum can be calculated in both forward (5' -> 3') and reverse (3' -> 5') direction, shifting score is calculated for both cases and the bigger value is selected as final shifting score. Value of the shifting score is in the range \([-\infty, 1]\), where value of 1 means complete physical separation of TSSs used in the two samples for given consensus cluster. In general, any non-negative value of the shifting score can be interpreted as the proportion of transcription initiation in the sample with lower expression that is happening "outside" (either upstream or downstream) of the region used for transcription initiation in the other sample. Negative values indicate no physical separation, i.e. the region used for transcription initiation in the sample with lower expression is completely contained within the region used for transcription initiation in the other sample.

In addition to shifting score which indicates only physical separation (upstream or downstream shift of TSSs), a more general assessment of differential TSS usage can be obtained by performing a two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test on cumulative sums of CAGE signal along the consensus cluster. In that case, cumulative sums in both samples are scaled to range \([0,1]\) and are considered to be empirical cumulative distribution functions (ECDF) reflecting sampling of TSS positions during transcription initiation. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is performed to assess whether the two underlying probability distributions differ. To obtain P-value (i.e. the level at which the null-hypothesis can be rejected), sample sizes that generated the ECDFs are required, in addition to actual K-S statistics calculated from ECDFs. These are derived either from raw tag counts, i.e. exact number of times each TSS in the cluster was sampled during sequencing (when `useTpmKS = FALSE`), or from normalized tpm values (when `useTpmKS = TRUE`). P-values obtained from K-S tests are further adjusted for multiple testing using Benjamini & Hochberg (BH) method and for each P-value
**setColors**

A corresponding false-discovery rate (FDR) is also reported. Since calculation of shifting scores and Kolmogorov-Smirnov test require cumulative sums along consensus clusters, they have to be calculated beforehand by calling `cumulativeCTSSdistribution` function.

**Value**

The slots `shiftingGroupX`, `shiftingGroupY` and `consensusClustersShiftingScores` of the provided `CAGEset` object will be occupied by the information on the groups of CAGE datasets that have been compared and shifting scores of all consensus clusters. Consensus clusters (promoters) with shifting score and/or FDR above specified threshold can be extracted by calling `getShiftingPromoters` function.

**Author(s)**

Vanja Haberle

**See Also**

`cumulativeCTSSdistribution`  
`getShiftingPromoters`

**Examples**

```r
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

scoreShift(object = exampleCAGEset, groupX = c("sample1", "sample2"),
           groupY = "sample3", testKS = TRUE, useTpmKS = FALSE)
```

---

**Description**

Assigns one color to each sample in the CAGEset object. These colors are used in various plots and exported tracks to consistently represent corresponding samples.

**Usage**

```r
setColors(object, colors = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: A `CAGEset` object
- **colors**: A character vector of valid color names. For a complete list of valid color names see `colors()`. Alternatively, it can be a character vector of colors specified in hexadecimal format (e.g. "#FF0000" for red). Number of provided colors must match the number of samples in the CAGEset object. Provided colors are assigned to samples according to their ordering in the CAGEset object, i.e in the order they are returned by `sampleLabels` function.
tagClusters

Value
Assigns one color to each sample in the CAGEset object by setting them as a name attribute of the sampleLabels slot.

Author(s)
Vanja Haberle

See Also
sampleLabels

Examples
load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))
setColors(exampleCAGEset, colors = c("darkred", "navy", "forestgreen"))
sampleLabels(exampleCAGEset)

Description
Methods for function show.

Methods
signature(object = "CAGEset") Displays a CAGEset object in a user-friendly way, giving an overview of its content.

tagClusters Extracting tag clusters (TCs) for individual CAGE experiment from CAGEset object

Description
Extracts tag clusters (TCs) produced by clusterCTSS function for a specified CAGE experiment from a CAGEset object.

Usage
tagClusters(object, sample, returnInterquantileWidth = FALSE, qLow = NULL, qUp = NULL)
tagClusters

Arguments

object A CAGEset object
sample Label of the CAGE dataset (experiment, sample) for which to extract tag clusters.
returnInterquantileWidth Should the interquantile width for each tag cluster be returned.
qLow Position of which quantile should be used as a left (lower) boundary when calculating interquantile width. Default value NULL results in using the start coordinate of the cluster. Used only when returnInterquantileWidth = TRUE, otherwise ignored.
qUp Position of which quantile should be used as a right (upper) boundary when calculating interquantile width. Default value NULL results in using the end coordinate of the cluster. Used only when returnInterquantileWidth = TRUE, otherwise ignored.

Value

Returns a data.frame with genomic coordinates, position of dominant TSS, total CAGE signal and additional information for all TCs from specified CAGE dataset (sample). If returnInterquantileWidth = TRUE, interquantile width for each TC is also calculated using specified quantile positions and returned in the data frame.

Author(s)

Vanja Haberle

See Also

clusterCTSS

Examples

load(system.file("data", "exampleCAGEset.RData", package="CAGEr"))

TC <- tagClusters(object = exampleCAGEset, sample = "sample2", returnInterquantileWidth = TRUE, qLow = 0.1, qUp = 0.9)
head(TC)
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