Package ‘CGHcall’
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Type       Package
Title      Calling aberrations for array CGH tumor profiles.
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Description Calls aberrations for array CGH data using a six state mixture model as well as several biological concepts that are ignored by existing algorithms. Visualization of profiles is also provided.
License    GPL (http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html)
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R topics documented:

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CGHcall-package  Calling aberrations for array CGH tumor profiles.

Description

Calls aberrations for array CGH data using a six state mixture model as well as several biological concepts that are ignored by existing algorithms. Visualization of profiles is also provided.

Details
CGHcall

Description

Calls aberrations for array CGH data using a six state mixture model.

Usage

CGHcall(inputSegmented, prior = "auto", nclass = 5, organism = "human", cellularity=1, robustsig="yes")

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inputSegmented</td>
<td>An object of class \texttt{cghSeg}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prior</td>
<td>Options are all, not all, or auto. See details for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nclass</td>
<td>The number of levels to be used for calling. Either 3 (loss, normal, gain), 4 (including amplifications), 5 (including double deletions).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organism</td>
<td>Either human or other. This is only used for chromosome arm information when prior is set to all or auto (and samplesize &gt; 20).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cellularity</td>
<td>A vector of cellularities ranging from 0 to 1 to define the contamination of your sample with healthy cells (1 = no contamination). See details for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robustsig</td>
<td>Options are yes or no. yes enforces a lower bound on the standard deviation of the normal segments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nsegfit</td>
<td>Maximum number of segments used for fitting the mixture model. Posterior probabilities are computed for all segments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxnumseg</td>
<td>Maximum number of segments per profile used for fitting the model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minlsforfit</td>
<td>Minimum length of the segment (in Mb) to be used for fitting the model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>build</td>
<td>Build of Humane Genome. Either GRCh37, GRCh36, GRCh35 or GRCh34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ncpus</td>
<td>Number of cpus used for parallel calling. Has a large effect on computing time. ncpus larger than 1 requires package snowfall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details

Please read the article and the supplementary information for detailed information on the algorithm. The parameter \texttt{prior} states how the data is used to determine the prior probabilities. When set to \texttt{all}, the probabilities are determined using the entire genome of each sample. When set to \texttt{not all}, probabilities are determined per chromosome for each sample when \texttt{organism} is set to \texttt{other} or per chromosome arm when \texttt{organism} is \texttt{human}. The chromosome arm information is taken from the March 2006 version of the UCSC database. When \texttt{prior} is set to \texttt{auto}, the way probabilities are determined depends on the sample size. The entire genome is used when the sample size is smaller than 20, otherwise chromosome (arm) information is used. Please note that CGHcall uses information from all input data to determine the aberration probabilities. When for example triploid or tetraploid tumors are observed, we advise to run CGHcall separately on those (groups of) samples. Note that \texttt{robustsig = yes} enforces the sd corresponding to the normal segments to be at least half times the pooled gain/loss sd. Use of \texttt{nsegit} significantly lower computing time with respect to previous CGHcall versions without much accuracy loss. Moreover, \texttt{maxnumseg} decreases the impact on the results of profiles with inferior segmentation results. Finally, \texttt{minlsforfit} decreases the impact of very small aberrations (potentially CNVs rather than CNAs) on the fit of the model. Note that always a result for all segments is produced. IN MOST CASES, CGHcall SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY FUNCTION ExpandCGHcall.

Value

This function return a list with six components:

- \texttt{posteriorfin2}: Matrix containing call probabilities for each segment. First column denotes profile number, followed by k columns with aberration probabilities for each sample, where k is the number of levels used for calling (\texttt{nclass}).
- \texttt{nclone}: Number of clone or probes
- \texttt{nc}: Number of samples
- \texttt{nclass}: Number of classes used
- \texttt{regionsprof}: Matrix containing information about the segments, 4 columns: profile, start probe, end probe, segmented value
- \texttt{params}: Vector containing the parameter values of the mixture model

Author(s)

Sjoerd Vosse, Mark van de Wiel, Ilari Scheinin

References


See Also

\texttt{ExpandCGHcall}

Examples

```r
data(Wilting)
## Convert to \texttt{cghRaw} object
cgh <- make_cghRaw(Wilting)
```
print(cgh)
## First preprocess the data
raw.data <- preprocess(cgh)
## Simple global median normalization for samples with 75% tumor cells
normalized.data <- normalize(raw.data)
## Segmentation with slightly relaxed significance level to accept change-points.
## Note that segmentation can take a long time.
## Not run: segmented.data <- segmentData(normalized.data, alpha=0.02)
## Not run: postsegnormalized.data <- postsegnormalize(segmented.data)
## Call aberrations
perc.tumor <- rep(0.75, 3)
## Not run: result <- CGHcall(postsegnormalized.data,cellularity=perc.tumor)
## Expand to CGHcall object
## Not run: result <- ExpandCGHcall(result,postsegnormalized.data)

### ExpandCGHcall

Expands result from CGHcall to CGHcall object.

#### Description
Expands result from CGHcall function to CGHcall object.

#### Usage

ExpandCGHcall(listcall,inputSegmented, digits=3, divide=4, memeff = FALSE, fileoutpre="Callobj_", CellularityCorrectSeg=TRUE)

#### Arguments

- **listcall**: List object; output of function CGHcall
- **inputSegmented**: An object of class cghSeg
- **digits**: Number of decimal digits to be saved in the resulting call object. Allows for saving storage space
- **divide**: Number of batches to divide the work load in. Larger values saves memory, but requires more computing time
- **memeff**: When set to TRUE, memory efficient mode is used: results are written in batches to multiple external files. If FALSE, one output object is provided.
- **fileoutpre**: Only relevant when memeff=TRUE. Define prefix for output file names
- **CellularityCorrectSeg**: If TRUE, corrects segmented and normalized values for cellularity as well

#### Details
This function is new in version 2.7.0. It allows more memory efficient handling of large data objects. If R crashes because of memory problem, we advise to set memeff = TRUE and increase the value of divide. When multiple files are output (in case of memeff=TRUE) the function combine may be used to combine CGHcall objects.

#### Value
An object of class cghCall-class either as one object (when memeff = FALSE) or as multiple objects stored in .Rdata files in the working directory (when memeff = FALSE)
normalize

Normalization and cellularity adjustment for arrayCGH data.

Description

This function normalizes arrayCGH data using the global mode or median. It can also adjust for the cellularity of your data.

Usage

normalize(input, method = "median", smoothOutliers = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

- **input**: Object of class `cghRaw`.
- **method**: Normalization method, either median, mode, or none.
- **smoothOutliers**: Logical. Indicates whether outliers should be smoothed using the `smooth.CNA` function.
- **...**: Arguments for `smooth.CNA`.

Examples

data(Wilting)
## Convert to \code{\link{cghRaw}} object
cgh <- make_cghRaw(Wilting)
print(cgh)
## First preprocess the data
raw.data <- preprocess(cgh)
## Simple global median normalization for samples with 75% tumor cells
perc.tumor <- rep(0.75, 3)
normalized.data <- normalize(raw.data)
## Segmentation with slightly relaxed significance level to accept change-points.
## Note that segmentation can take a long time.
## Not run: segmented.data <- segmentData(normalized.data, alpha=0.02)
## Not run: postsegnormalized.data <- postsegnormalize(segmented.data)
## Call aberrations
## Not run: result <- CGHcall(postsegnormalized.data, cellularity=perc.tumor)
## Not run: result <- ExpandCGHcall(result,postsegnormalized.data)
Details

The cellularity parameter should be a vector of length n where n is the number of samples in your
dataset. The vector is recycled if there are not enough values in it, or truncated if there are too many.
For more information on the correction we refer to section 1.6 of the supplementary information for
van de Wiel et al. 2006.

Value

This function returns a dataframe in the same format as the input with normalized and/or cellularity
adjusted log2 ratios.

Author(s)

Sjoerd Vosse & Mark van de Wiel

Examples

data(Wilting)
## Convert to 'cghRaw' object
cgh <- make_cghRaw(Wilting)
## First preprocess the data
raw.data <- preprocess(cgh)
## Simple global median normalization for samples with 75% tumor cells
normalized.data <- normalize(raw.data)

postsegnormalize

Post-segmentation normalization

Description

This function normalizes arrayCGH data after segmentation in order to find a better 0-level.

Usage

postsegnormalize(segmentData, inter=c(-0.1,0.1))

Arguments

segmentData Object of class cghSeg.
inter Interval in which the function should search for the normal level.

Details

This function recursively searches for the interval containing the most segmented data, decreasing
the interval length in each recursion. The recursive search makes the post-segmentation normaliza-
tion robust against local maxima. This function is particularly useful for profiles for which, after
segmentation, the 0-level does not coincide with many segments. It is more or less harmless to other
profiles. We advise to keep the search interval (inter) small, in particular at the positive (gain) side
to avoid that the 0-level is set to a common gain level.
preprocess

Val

This function returns a cghSeg object in the same format as the input with post-segmentation-normalized adjusted log2 ratios and segmented values.

Author(s)

Mark van de Wiel

Examples

```r
data(Wilting)
## Convert to \code{\link{cghRaw}} object
cgh <- make_cghRaw(Wilting)
## First preprocess the data
raw.data <- preprocess(cgh)
## Simple global median normalization for samples with 75% tumor cells
normalized.data <- normalize(raw.data)
## Segmentation with slightly relaxed significance level to accept change-points.
## Note that segmentation can take a long time.
## Not run: segmented.data <- segmentData(normalized.data, alpha=0.02)
## Not run: postsegnormalized.data <- postsegnormalize(segmented.data, inter=c(-0.1,0.1))
```

preprocess  
Preprocess arrayCGH data

Description

This function preprocesses your aCGH data so it can be processed by other functions without errors.

Usage

```r
preprocess(input, maxmiss = 30, nchrom = 23, ...)
```

Arguments

- `input`: Object of class `cghRaw`.
- `maxmiss`: Maximum percentage of missing values per row.
- `nchrom`: Number of chromosomes.
- `...`: Arguments for `impute.knn` from the impute package.

Details

This function performs the following actions on arrayCGH data:

- Filter out data with missing position information.
- Remove data on chromosomes larger than `nchrom`.
- Remove rows with more than `maxmiss` percentage missing values.
- Imputes missing values using the `impute.knn` function from the impute package.
segmentData

Value

This function returns a dataframe in the same format as the input with missing values imputed.

Author(s)

Sjoerd Vosse & Mark van de Wiel

References


Examples

data(WiltingRaw)
preprocessed <- preprocess(WiltingRaw, nchrom = 22)

segmentData

Breakpoint detection for arrayCGH data.

Description

A wrapper function to run existing breakpoint detection algorithms on arrayCGH data. Currently only DNAcopy is implemented.

Usage

segmentData(input, clen=10, relSDlong=3, method = "DNAcopy", ...)

Arguments

input Object of class `cghRaw`
clen Boundary for short vs long segments, in number of features
relSDlong Relative undo sd for long segments. See details.
method The method to be used for breakpoint detection. Currently only DNAcopy is supported, which will run the `segment` function.
... Arguments for `segment`.

Details

See `segment` for details on the algorithm. About clen and relSDlong: these are only relevant when `segment` option undo.splits=sundo is set, in combination with `segment` option undo.SD. relSDlong provides the undo sd for long segments, which equals undo.SD/relSDlong. undo.SD is then used for short segments. In the example below, short segments are considered to contain less or equal to clen=10 features. The example below undoes splits for two consecutive short segments if these are less than undo.SD=3 sd apart, while it undoes splits for two long segments if these are less than undo.SD/relSDlong=3/3=1 sd apart. If, for two consecutive segments, one is short and one is long, splits are undone in the same way as for two short segments.
Value

This function returns a dataframe in the same format as the input with segmented arrayCGH data.

Author(s)

Sjoerd Vosse & Mark van de Wiel

References


Examples

data(WiltingNorm)
## Not run: segmented.data <- segmentData(WiltingNorm, alpha=0.02,clen=10,relSDlong=3,undo.SD=3,undo.splits="sdundo")

Description

A dataframe containing 4709 rows and 8 columns with arrayCGH data.

Usage

Wilting

Format

A dataframe containing the following 8 columns:

- **Name** The unique identifiers of array elements.
- **Chromosome** Chromosome number of each array element.
- **Position** Chromosomal position in bp of each array element.
- **AdCA10** Raw log2 ratios for cervical cancer sample AdCA10.
- **SCC27** Raw log2 ratios for cervical cancer sample SCC27.
- **SCC32** Raw log2 ratios for cervical cancer sample SCC32.
- **SCC36** Raw log2 ratios for cervical cancer sample SCC36.

Source

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