Package ‘MSnbase’

September 15, 2020

Title Base Functions and Classes for Mass Spectrometry and Proteomics

Version 2.14.2

Description MSnbase provides infrastructure for manipulation, processing and visualisation of mass spectrometry and proteomics data, ranging from raw to quantitative and annotated data.


Maintainer Laurent Gatto <laurent.gatto@uclouvain.be>

Depends R (>= 3.5), methods, BiocGenerics (>= 0.7.1), Biobase (>= 2.15.2), mzR (>= 2.19.6), S4Vectors, ProtGenerics (>= 1.19.3)

Imports BiocParallel, IRanges (>= 2.13.28), plyr, preprocessCore, vsn, grid, stats4, affy, impute, pcaMethods, MALDIquant (>= 1.16), mzID (>= 1.5.2), digest, lattice, ggplot2, XML, scales, MASS, Rcpp

Suggests testthat, pryr, gridExtra, microbenchmark, zoo, knitr (>= 1.1.0), rols, Rdisop, pRoloc, pRolocdata (>= 1.7.1), msdata (>= 0.19.3), roxygen2, rgl, rpX, AnnotationHub, BiocStyle (>= 2.5.19), rmarkdown, imputeLCMD, norm, gplots, shiny, magrittr, SummarizedExperiment

LinkingTo Rcpp

License Artistic-2.0

LazyData yes

VignetteBuilder knitr

Encoding UTF-8

BugReports https://github.com/lgatto/MSnbase/issues

URL https://lgatto.github.io/MSnbase

biocViews ImmunoOncology, Infrastructure, Proteomics, MassSpectrometry, QualityControl, DataImport

RoxygenNote 7.1.0
Collate

R topics documented:

- `addIdentificationData-methods`
- `aggvar` .......................... 4
- `as` ........................................ 7
- `averageMSnSet` ...................... 8
- `bin-methods` ......................... 9
- `calculateFragments-methods` .... 10
- `chromatogram,MSnExp-method` .... 11
- `Chromatogram-class` ............... 13
- `Chromatograms-class` ............. 15
- `clean-methods` ..................... 19
- `combineFeatures` .................. 25
combineSpectra, MSnExp-method | 29
combineSpectraMovingWindow | 32
commonFeatureNames | 34
compareMSnSets | 35
compareSpectra-methods | 36
consensusSpectrum | 37
estimateMzResolution, MSnExp-method | 39
estimateMzScattering | 40
estimateNoise-methods | 41
expandFeatureVars | 42
extractPrecSpectra-methods | 43
factorsAsStrings | 44
FeatComp-class | 44
featureCV | 46
FeaturesOfInterest-class | 47
fillUp | 49
filterIdentificationDataFrame | 50
formatRt | 51
get.amino.acids | 52
get.atomic.mass | 52
getVariableName | 53
grepEcols | 53
hasSpectra | 54
imageNA2 | 55
impute-methods | 56
iPQF | 59
isCentroidedFromFile | 60
iTRAQ4 | 61
itraqdata | 62
listOf | 62
makeCamelCase | 63
makeNaData | 64
meanMzInts | 65
MIAPE-class | 68
missing-data | 70
MSmap-class | 72
MSnbaseOptions | 74
MSnExp-class | 75
MSnProcess-class | 79
MSnSet-class | 80
MSnSetList-class | 85
MzTab-class | 87
naplot | 89
navMS | 90
nFeatures | 91
normalise-methods | 92
normToReference | 93
npcv | 95
nQuants | 96
OnDiskMSnExp-class | 97
pickPeaks-methods | 103
plot-methods | 105
These methods add identification data to a raw MS experiment (an "MSnExp" object) or to quantitative data (an "MSnSet" object). The identification data needs to be available as a mzIdentML file (and passed as filenames, or directly as identification object) or, alternatively, can be passed as an arbitrary data.frame. See details in the Methods section.
Details

The featureData slots in a "MSnExp" or a "MSnSet" instance provides only one row per MS2 spectrum but the identification is not always bijective. Prior to addition, the identification data is filtered as documented in the filterIdentificationDataFrame function: (1) only PSMs matching the regular (non-decoy) database are retained; (2) PSMs of rank greater than 1 are discarded; and (3) only proteotypic peptides are kept.

If after filtering, more then one PSM per spectrum are still present, these are combined (reduced, see reduce.data.frame-method) into a single row and separated by a semi-colon. This has as side-effect that feature variables that are being reduced are converted to characters. See the reduce manual page for examples.

See also the section about identification data in the MSnbase-demo vignette for details and additional examples.

After addition of the identification data, new feature variables are created. The column nprot contains the number of members in the protein group; the columns accession and description contain a semicolon separated list of all matches. The columns npsm.prot and npep.prot represent the number of PSMs and peptides that were matched to a particular protein group. The column npsm.pep indicates how many PSMs were attributed to a peptide (as defined by its sequence pepseq). All these values are re-calculated after filtering and reduction.

Methods

signature(object = "MSnExp", id = "character", ...) Adds the identification data stored in mzIdentML files to a "MSnExp" instance. The method handles one or multiple mzIdentML files provided via id. id has to be a character vector of valid filenames. See below for additional arguments.

signature(object = "MSnExp", id = "mzID", ...) Same as above but id is a mzID object generated by mzID::mzID. See below for additional arguments.

signature(object = "MSnExp", id = "mzIDCollection", ...) Same as above but id is a mzIDCollection object. See below for additional arguments.

signature(object = "MSnExp", id = "mzRident", ...) Same as above but id is a mzRident object generated by mzR::openIdfile. See below for additional arguments.

signature(object = "MSnExp", id = "data.frame", ...) Same as above but id could be a data.frame. See below for additional arguments.

signature(object = "MSnSet", id = "character", ...) Adds the identification data stored in mzIdentML files to an "MSnSet" instance. The method handles one or multiple mzIdentML files provided via id. id has to be a character vector of valid filenames. See below for additional arguments.

signature(object = "MSnSet", id = "mzID", ...) Same as above but id is a mzID object. See below for additional arguments.

signature(object = "MSnSet", id = "mzIDCollection", ...) Same as above but id is a mzIDCollection object. See below for additional arguments.

signature(object = "MSnSet", id = "data.frame", ...) Same as above but id is a data.frame. See below for additional arguments.

The methods above take the following additional argument. These need to be set when adding identification data as a data.frame. In all other cases, the defaults are set automatically.

fcol The matching between the features (raw spectra or quantitative features) and identification results is done by matching columns in the feature data (the featureData slot) and the identification data. These values are the spectrum file index and the acquisition number, passed as
a character of length 2. The default values for these variables in the object’s feature data are "spectrum.file" and "acquisition.num". Values need to be provided when id is a data.frame.

icol The default values for the spectrum file and acquisition numbers in the identification data (the id argument) are "spectrumFile" and "acquisitionNum". Values need to be provided when id is a data.frame.

acc The protein (group) accession number or identifier. Defaults are "DatabaseAccess" when passing filenames or mzRident objects and "accession" when passing mzID or mzIDCollection objects. A value needs to be provided when id is a data.frame.

desc The protein (group) description. Defaults are "DatabaseDescription" when passing filenames or mzRident objects and "description" when passing mzID or mzIDCollection objects. A value needs to be provided when id is a data.frame.

pepseq The peptide sequence variable name. Defaults are "sequence" when passing filenames or mzRident objects and "pepseq" when passing mzID or mzIDCollection objects. A value needs to be provided when id is a data.frame.

key The key to be used when the identification data need to be reduced (see details section). Defaults are "spectrumID" when passing filenames or mzRident objects and "spectrumid" when passing mzID or mzIDCollection objects. A value needs to be provided when id is a data.frame.

decoy The feature variable used to define whether the PSM was matched in the decoy of regular fasta database for PSM filtering. Defaults are "isDecoy" when passing filenames or mzRident objects and "isdecoy" when passing mzID or mzIDCollection objects. A value needs to be provided when id is a data.frame. See filterIdentificationDataFrame for details.

rank The feature variable used to defined the rank of the PSM for filtering. Defaults is "rank". A value needs to be provided when id is a data.frame. See filterIdentificationDataFrame for details.

accession The feature variable used to defined the protein (group) accession or identifier for PSM filterin. Defaults is to use the same value as acc . A value needs to be provided when id is a data.frame. See filterIdentificationDataFrame for details.

verbose A logical defining whether to print out messages or not. Default is to use the session-wide open from isMSnbaseVerbose.

Author(s)
Sebastian Gibb <mail@sebastiangibb.de> and Laurent Gatto

See Also
filterIdentificationDataFrame for the function that filters identification data, readMzIdData to read the identification data as a unfiltered data.frame and reduce.data.frame-method to reduce it to a data.frame that contains only unique PSMs per row.

Examples
## find path to a mzXML file
quantFile <- dir(system.file(package = "MSnbase", dir = "extdata"),
full.name = TRUE, pattern = "mzXML")
## find path to a mzIdentML file
identFile <- dir(system.file(package = "MSnbase", dir = "extdata"),
full.name = TRUE, pattern = "dummyITRAQ.mzid")
aggvar

## create basic MSnExp
msexp <- readMSData(quantFile)

## add identification information
msexp <- addIdentificationData(msexp, identFile)

## access featureData
fData(msexp)

idSummary(msexp)

---

### aggvar

#### Identify aggregation outliers

**Description**

This function evaluates the variability within all protein group of an MSnSet. If a protein group is composed only of a single feature, NA is returned.

**Usage**

aggvar(object, groupBy, fun)

**Arguments**

- **object**: An object of class MSnSet.
- **groupBy**: A character containing the protein grouping feature variable name.
- **fun**: A function the summarise the distance between features within protein groups, typically max or mean, median.

**Details**

This function can be used to identify protein groups with incoherent feature (petides or PSMs) expression patterns. Using max as a function, one can identify protein groups with single extreme outliers, such as, for example, a mis-identified peptide that was erroneously assigned to that protein group. Using mean identifies more systematic inconsistencies where, for example, the subsets of peptide (or PSM) features correspond to proteins with different expression patterns.

**Value**

A matrix providing the number of features per protein group (nb_feats column) and the aggregation summarising distance (agg_dist column).

**Author(s)**

Laurent Gatto

**See Also**

*combineFeatures* to combine PSMs quantitation into peptides and/or into proteins.
Examples

```r
library("prolocdata")
data(hyperLOPIT2015ms3r1psm)
groupBy <- "Protein.Group.Accessions"
res1 <- aggvar(hyperLOPIT2015ms3r1psm, groupBy, fun = max)
res2 <- aggvar(hyperLOPIT2015ms3r1psm, groupBy, fun = mean)
par(mfrow = c(1, 3))
plot(res1, log = "y", main = "Single outliers (max)")
plot(res2, log = "y", main = "Overall inconsistency (mean)")
plot(res1[, "agg_dist"], res2[, "agg_dist"],
     xlab = "max", ylab = "mean")
```

as as Coerce identification data to a data.frame

Description

A function to convert the identification data contained in an mzRident object to a data.frame. Each row represents a scan, which can however be repeated several times if the PSM matches multiple proteins and/or contains two or more modifications. To reduce the data.frame so that rows/scans are unique and use semicolon-separated values to combine information pertaining a scan, use reduce.

Arguments

from An object of class mzRident defined in the mzR package.

Details

See also the Tandem MS identification data section in the MSnbase-demo vignette.

Value

A data.frame

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

Examples

```r
## find path to a mzIdentML file
identFile <- dir(system.file(package = "MSnbase", dir = "extdata"),
                 full.name = TRUE, pattern = "dummyiTRAQ.mzid")
library("mzR")
x <- openIDfile(identFile)
x
as(x, "data.frame")
```
averageMSnSet

Generate an average MSnSet

Description
Given a list of MSnSet instances, typically representing replicated experiments, the function returns an average MSnSet.

Usage
averageMSnSet(x, avg = function(x) mean(x, na.rm = TRUE), disp =npcv)

Arguments
- **x**: A list of valid MSnSet instances to be averaged.
- **avg**: The averaging function. Default is the mean after removing missing values, as computed by `function(x) mean(x, na.rm = TRUE)`.
- **disp**: The dispersion function. Default is a non-parametric coefficient of variation that replaces the standard deviation by the median absolute deviation as computed by `mad(x)/abs(mean(x))`. See `npcv` for details. Note that the mad of a single value is 0 (as opposed to NA for the standard deviation, see example below).

Details
This function is aimed at facilitating the visualisation of replicated experiments and should not be used as a replacement for a statistical analysis.

The samples of the instances to be averaged must be identical but can be in a different order (they will be reordered by default). The features names of the result will correspond to the union of the feature names of the input MSnSet instances. Each average value will be computed by the `avg` function and the dispersion of the replicated measurements will be estimated by the `disp` function. These dispersions will be stored as a data.frame in the feature metadata that can be accessed with `fData(.)$disp`. Similarly, the number of missing values that were present when average (and dispersion) were computed are available in `fData(.)$disp`.

Currently, the feature metadata of the returned object corresponds the the feature metadata of the first object in the list (augmented with the missing value and dispersion values); the metadata of the features that were missing in this first input are missing (i.e. populated with NAs). This may change in the future.

Value
A new average MSnSet.

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto

See Also
`compfnames` to compare MSnSet feature names.
Examples

```r
library("pRolocdata")
## 3 replicates from Tan et al. 2009
data(tan2009r1)
data(tan2009r2)
data(tan2009r3)
x <- MSnSetList(list(tan2009r1, tan2009r2, tan2009r3))
avg <- averageMSnSet(x)
dim(avg)
head(exprs(avg))
head(fData(avg)$nNA)
head(fData(avg)$disp)
## using the standard deviation as measure of dispersion
avg2 <- averageMSnSet(x, disp = sd)
head(fData(avg2)$disp)
## keep only complete observations, i.e proteins
## that had 0 missing values for all samples
sel <- apply(fData(avg)$nNA, 1 , function(x) all(x == 0))
avg <- avg[sel, ]
disp <- rowMax(fData(avg)$disp)
library("pRoloc")
setStockcol(paste0(getStockcol(), "AA"))
plot2D(avg, cex = 7.7 * disp)
title(main = paste("Dispersion: non-parametric CV",
    paste(round(range(disp), 3), collapse = " - ")))
```

### bin-methods

**Bin 'MSnExp' or 'Spectrum' instances**

**Description**

This method aggregates individual spectra (Spectrum instances) or whole experiments (MSnExp instances) into discrete bins. All intensity values which belong to the same bin are summed together.

**Methods**

- `signature(object = "MSnExp", binSize = "numeric", verbose = "logical")` Bins all spectra in an MSnExp object. Use `binSize` to control the size of a bin (in Dalton, default is 1). Displays a control bar if `verbose` set to TRUE (default). Returns a binned MSnExp instance.
- `signature(object = "Spectrum", binSize = "numeric", breaks = "numeric", msLevel. = "numeric")` Bins the Spectrum object. Use `binSize` to control the size of a bin (in Dalton, default is 1). Similar to `hist` you could use `breaks` to specify the breakpoints between m/z bins. `msLevel.` defines the level of the spectrum, and if `msLevel(object) != msLevel.`, cleaning is ignored. Only relevant when called from OnDiskMSnExp and is only relevant for developers. Returns a binned Spectrum instance.

**Author(s)**

Sebastian Gibb <mail@sebastiangibb.de>

**See Also**

`clean`, `pickPeaks`, `smooth`, `removePeaks` and `trimMz` for other spectra processing methods.
**Examples**

```r
s <- new("Spectrum2", mz=1:10, intensity=1:10)
intensity(s)
intensity(bin(s, binSize=2))
data(itraqdata)
sum(peaksCount(traqdata))
itraqdata2 <- bin(itraqdata, binSize=2)
sum(peaksCount(itraqdata2))
processingData(traqdata2)
```

**Description**

These method calculates a-, b-, c-, x-, y- and z-ions produced by fragmentation.

**Arguments**

- `sequence` character, peptide sequence.
- `object` Object of class "Spectrum2" or "missing".
- `tolerance` numeric tolerance between the theoretical and measured MZ values (only available if `object` is not `missing`).
- `method` method used for duplicated matches. Choose "highest" or "closest" to select the peak with the highest intensity respectively the closest MZ in the tolerance range. If "all" is given all possible matches in the tolerance range are reported (only available if `object` is not `missing`).
- `type` character vector of target ions; possible values: `c("a","b","c","x","y","z")`; default: `type=c("b","y")`.
- `z` numeric desired charge state; default `z=1`.
- `modifications` named numeric vector of used modifications. The name must correspond to the one-letter-code of the modified amino acid and the numeric value must represent the mass that should be added to the original amino acid mass, default: Carbamidomethyl modifications=c(C=57.02146). Use Nterm or Cterm as names for modifications that should be added to the amino respectively carboxyl-terminus.
- `neutralLoss` list, it has to have two named elements, namely water and ammonia that contain a character vector which type of neutral loss should be calculated. Currently neutral loss on the C terminal "Cterm", at the amino acids c("D","E","S","T") for "water" (shown with an _) and c("K","N","Q","R") for "ammonia" (shown with an *) are supported.
- `verbose` logical if TRUE (default) the used modifications are printed.
Methods

signature(sequence = "character", object = "missing", ...) Calculates the theoretical fragments for a peptide sequence. Returns a data.frame with the columns c("mz", "ion", "type", "pos", "z", "seq")

signature(sequence = "character", object = "Spectrum2", ...) Calculates and matches the theoretical fragments for a peptide sequence and a "Spectrum2" object. The ... arguments are passed to the internal functions. Currently tolerance, method and relative are supported. You could change the tolerance (default 25e-6) and decide whether this tolerance should be applied relative to the target m/z (default relative = TRUE) or absolute (relative = FALSE) to match the theoretical fragment MZ with the MZ of the spectrum. When (relative = TRUE) the mass tolerance window is set to target m/z +/- (target m/z * tolerance) and target m/z +/- tolerance otherwise. In cases of multiple matches use method to select the peak with the highest intensity (method = "highest", default) respectively closest MZ (method = "closes"). If method = "all" is set all possible matches in the current tolerance range are reported. Returns the same data.frame as above but the mz column represents the matched MZ values of the spectrum. Additionally there is a column error that contains the difference between the observed MZ (from the spectrum) to the theoretical fragment MZ.

Author(s)

Sebastian Gibb <mail@sebastiangibb.de>

Examples

## find path to a mzXML file
file <- dir(system.file(package = "MSnbase", dir = "extdata"),
  full.name = TRUE, pattern = "mzXML$")

## create basic MSnExp
msexp <- readMSData(file, centroided = FALSE)

## centroid them
msexp <- pickPeaks(msexp)

## calculate fragments for ACE with default modification
calculateFragments("ACE", modifications=c(C=57.02146))

## calculate fragments for ACE with an addition N-terminal modification
calculateFragments("ACE", modifications=c(C=57.02146, Nterm=229.1629))

## calculate fragments for ACE without any modifications
calculateFragments("ACE", modifications=NULL)

calculateFragments("VESITARHGEVLQLRPK",
  type=c("a", "b", "c", "x", "y", "z"),
  z=1:2)

calculateFragments("VESITARHGEVLQLRPK", msexp[[1]])

## neutral loss
defaultNeutralLoss()

## disable water loss on the C terminal
defaultNeutralLoss(disableWaterLoss="Cterm")
## real example

```r
calculateFragments("PQR")
```

```r
calculateFragments("PQR",
    neutralLoss=defaultNeutralLoss(disableWaterLoss="Cterm"))
```

```r
calculateFragments("PQR",
    neutralLoss=defaultNeutralLoss(disableAmmoniaLoss="Q"))
```

## disable neutral loss completely

```r
calculateFragments("PQR", neutralLoss=NULL)
```

---

**chromatogram,MSnExp-method**

Extract chromatogram object(s)

**Description**

The chromatogram method extracts chromatogram(s) from an MSnExp or OnDiskMSnExp object. Depending on the provided parameters this can be a total ion chromatogram (TIC), a base peak chromatogram (BPC) or an extracted ion chromatogram (XIC) extracted from each sample/file.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MSnExp'
chromatogram(
    object, rt, mz, aggregationFun = "sum", missing = NA_real_, msLevel = 1L, BPPARAM = bpparam())
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: For chromatogram: a MSnExp or OnDiskMSnExp object from which the chromatogram should be extracted.
- `rt`: A numeric(2) or two-column matrix defining the lower and upper boundary for the retention time range/window(s) for the chromatogram(s). If a matrix is provided, a chromatogram is extracted for each row. If not specified, a chromatogram representing the full retention time range is extracted. See examples below for details.
- `mz`: A numeric(2) or two-column matrix defining the mass-to-charge (mz) range(s) for the chromatogram(s). For each spectrum/retention time, all intensity values within this mz range are aggregated to result in the intensity value for the spectrum/retention time. If not specified, the full mz range is considered. See examples below for details.
- `aggregationFun`: character defining the function to be used for intensity value aggregation along the mz dimension. Allowed values are "sum" (TIC), "max" (BPC), "min" and "mean".
Arguments `rt` and `mz` allow to specify the MS data slice from which the chromatogram should be extracted. The parameter `aggregationSum` allows to specify the function to be used to aggregate the intensities across the `mz` range for the same retention time. Setting `aggregationFun = "sum"` would e.g. allow to calculate the total ion chromatogram (TIC), `aggregationFun = "max"` the base peak chromatogram (BPC). The length of the extracted `Chromatogram` object, i.e. the number of available data points, corresponds to the number of scans/spectra measured in the specified retention time range. If in a specific scan (for a give retention time) no signal was measured in the specified `mz` range, a `NA_real_` is reported as intensity for the retention time (see Notes for more information). This can be changed using the `missing` parameter.

By default or if `mz` and/or `rt` are numeric vectors, the function extracts one `Chromatogram` object for each file in the `MSnExp` or `OnDiskMSnExp` object. Providing a numeric matrix with argument `mz` or `rt` enables to extract multiple chromatograms per file, one for each row in the matrix. If the number of columns of `mz` or `rt` are not equal to 2, `range` is called on each row of the matrix.

Value

`chromatogram` returns a `Chromatograms` object with the number of columns corresponding to the number of files in `object` and number of rows the number of specified ranges (i.e. number of rows of matrices provided with arguments `mz` and/or `rt`). The ‘featureData’ of the returned object contains columns "mzmin" and "mzmax" with the values from input argument `mz` (if used) and "rtmin" and "rtmax" if the input argument `rt` was used.

Author(s)

Johannes Rainer

See Also

`Chromatogram` and `Chromatograms` for the classes that represent single and multiple chromatograms.

Examples

```r
## Read a test data file.
library(msdata)
f <- c(system.file("microtofq/MM14.mzML", package = "msdata"),
      system.file("microtofq/MM8.mzML", package = "msdata"))

## Read the data as an MSnExp
msd <- readMSData(f, msLevel = 1)

## Extract the total ion chromatogram for each file:
tic <- chromatogram(msd)
tic
```
## Extract the TIC for the second file:
tic[1, 2]

## Plot the TIC for the first file
plot(rtime(tic[1, 1]), intensity(tic[1, 1]), type = "l",
     xlab = "rtime", ylab = "intensity", main = "TIC")

## Extract chromatograms for a MS data slices defined by retention time
## and mz ranges.

trt <- rbind(c(10, 60), c(280, 300))
mzr <- rbind(c(140, 160), c(300, 320))
chrs <- chromatogram(msd, rt = rt, mz = mz)

## Each row of the returned Chromatograms object corresponds to one mz-rt
## range. The Chromatogram for the first range in the first file is empty,
## because the retention time range is outside of the file's rt range:
chrs[1, 1]

## The mz and/or rt ranges used are provided as featureData of the object
fData(chrs)

## The mz method can be used to extract the m/z ranges directly
mz(chrs)

## Also the Chromatogram for the second range in the second file is empty
chrs[2, 2]

## Get the extracted chromatogram for the first range in the second file
chr <- chrs[1, 2]

## Extract chromatogram-class

Chromatogram-class: create an instance of the Chromatogram class.

## Representation of chromatographic MS data

Description

The Chromatogram class is designed to store chromatographic MS data, i.e. pairs of retention
time and intensity values. Instances of the class can be created with the Chromatogram constructor
function but in most cases the dedicated methods for OnDiskMSnExp and MSnExp objects extracting
chromatograms should be used instead (i.e. the chromatogram method).

aggregationFun, aggregationFun<- get or set the aggregation function.
rtime returns the retention times for the retention time - intensity pairs stored in the chromatogram.
intensity returns the intensity for the retention time - intensity pairs stored in the chromatogram.
mz get the mz (range) of the chromatogram. The function returns a numeric(2) with the lower and
upper mz value.
pseudoMz get the mz of the precursor ion. The function returns a numeric(2) with the lower and
upper mz value.
Chromatogram-class

fromFile returns the value from the fromFile slot.
length returns the length (number of retention time - intensity pairs) of the chromatogram.

as.data.frame returns the rtime and intensity values from the object as data.frame.
filterRt: filters the chromatogram based on the provided retention time range.
clean: Removes unused 0-intensity data points. See clean documentation for more details and examples.

plot: plots a Chromatogram object.
msLevel returns the MS level of the chromatogram.
isEmpty returns TRUE for empty chromatogram or chromatograms with all intensities being NA.

productMz get the mz of the product chromatogram/ion. The function returns a numeric(2) with the lower and upper mz value.

bin aggregates intensity values from a chromatogram in discrete bins along the retention time axis and returns a Chromatogram object with the retention time representing the mid-point of the bins and the intensity the binned signal.

Usage
Chromatogram(
  rtime = numeric(),
  intensity = numeric(),
  mz = c(NA_real_, NA_real_),
  filterMz = c(NA_real_, NA_real_),
  precursorMz = c(NA_real_, NA_real_),
  productMz = c(NA_real_, NA_real_),
  fromFile = integer(),
  aggregationFun = character(),
  msLevel = 1L
)

aggregationFun(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatogram'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatogram'
rtime(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatogram'
intensity(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatogram'
mz(object, filter = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatogram'
precursorMz(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatogram'
fromFile(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatogram'
Arguments

rtime  numeric with the retention times (length has to be equal to the length of intensity).

intensity numeric with the intensity values (length has to be equal to the length of rtime).

mz numeric(2) representing the mz value range (min, max) on which the chromatogram was created. This is supposed to contain the real range of mz values in contrast to the filterMz below. If not applicable use mzrange = c(0,0).

filterMz numeric(2) representing the mz value range (min, max) that was used to filter the original object on mz dimension. If not applicable use filterMz = c(0,0).

precursorMz numeric(2) for SRM/MRM transitions. Represents the mz of the precursor ion. See details for more information.
Chromatogram-class

productMz numeric(2) for SRM/MRM transitions. Represents the mz of the product. See details for more information.

fromFile integer(1) the index of the file within the OnDiskMSnExp or MSnExp from which the chromatogram was extracted.

aggregationFun character string specifying the function that was used to aggregate intensity values for the same retention time across the mz range. Supported are "sum" (total ion chromatogram), "max" (base peak chromatogram), "min" and "mean".

msLevel integer with the MS level from which the chromatogram was extracted.

object A Chromatogram object.

filter For mz: whether the mz range used to filter the original object should be returned (filter = TRUE), or the mz range calculated on the real data (filter = FALSE).

x For as.data.frame and length: a Chromatogram object.

rt For filterRt: numeric(2) defining the lower and upper retention time for the filtering.

all For clean: logical(1) whether all 0 intensities should be removed (default is FALSE). See clean for more details and examples.

na.rm For clean: logical(1) whether all NA intensities should be removed before cleaning the Chromatogram. Defaults to FALSE. See clean for more details and examples.

col For plot: the color to be used for plotting.

lty For plot: the line type. See plot for more details.

type For plot: the type of plot. See plot for more details.

xlab For plot: the x-axis label.

ylab For plot: the y-axis label.

main For plot: the plot title. If not provided the mz range will be used as plot title.

... For plot: additional arguments to be passed to the plot function.

binSize for bin: numeric(1) with the size of the bins (in seconds).

breaks for bin: numeric defining the bins. Usually not required as the function calculates the bins automatically based on binSize.

fun for bin: function to be used to aggregate the intensity values falling within each bin.

Details

The mz, filterMz, precursorMz and productMz are stored as a numeric(2) representing a range even if the chromatogram was generated for only a single ion (i.e. a single mz value). Using ranges for mz values allow this class to be used also for e.g. total ion chromatograms or base peak chromatograms.

The slots precursorMz and productMz allow to represent SRM (single reaction monitoring) and MRM (multiple SRM) chromatograms. As example, a Chromatogram for a SRM transition 273 -> 153 will have a @precursorMz = c(273,273) and a @productMz = c(153,153).

Slots

__classVersion__, rtime, intensity, mz, filterMz, precursorMz, productMz, fromFile, aggregationFun, msLevel.

See corresponding parameter above.
Author(s)

Johannes Rainer

See Also

Chromatograms for combining Chromatogram in a two-dimensional matrix (rows being mz-rt ranges, columns samples). chromatogram for the method to extract chromatogram data from a MSnExp or OnDiskMSnExp object. clean for the method to clean a Chromatogram object.

Examples

```r
## Create a simple Chromatogram object.
ints <- abs(rnorm(100, sd = 100))
rts <- seq_len(length(ints))
chr <- Chromatogram(rtime = rts, intensity = ints)
chr
## Extract intensities
intensity(chr)
## Extract retention times
rtime(chr)
## Extract the mz range - is NA for the present example
mz(chr)
## plot the Chromatogram
plot(chr)
## Create a simple Chromatogram object based on random values.
chr <- Chromatogram(intensity = abs(rnorm(1000, mean = 2000, sd = 200)),
                    rtime = sort(abs(rnorm(1000, mean = 10, sd = 5))))
chr
## Get the intensities
head(intensity(chr))
## Get the retention time
head(rtime(chr))
## What is the retention time range of the object?
range(rtime(chr))
## Filter the chromatogram to keep only values between 4 and 10 seconds
chr2 <- filterRt(chr, rt = c(4, 10))
range(rtime(chr2))
```

Chromatograms-class

Container for multiple Chromatogram objects
Description

The Chromatograms class allows to store `Chromatogram` objects in a matrix-like two-dimensional structure.

Chromatograms: create an instance of class Chromatograms.

Chromatograms objects can, just like a matrix, be subsetted using the [ method. Single elements, rows or columns can be replaced using e.g. `x[1,1] <-value` where value has to be a `Chromatogram` object or a list of such objects.

plot: plots a Chromatograms object. For each row in the object one plot is created, i.e. all `Chromatogram` objects in the same row are added to the same plot.

phenoData: accesses the phenotypical description of the samples. Returns an `AnnotatedDataFrame` object.

pData: accesses the phenotypical description of the samples. Returns a `data.frame`.

pData<-: replace the phenotype data.

$ and $<-: get or replace individual columns of the object's pheno data.

colnames<-: replace or set the column names of the Chromatograms object. Does also set the rownames of the phenoData.

sampleNames: get the sample names.

sampleNames<-: replace or set the sample names of the Chromatograms object (i.e. the rownames of the pheno data and colnames of the data matrix.

is.empty: returns TRUE if the Chromatograms object or all of its Chromatogram objects is/are empty or contain only NA intensities.

featureNames: returns the feature names of the Chromatograms object.

featureNames<-: set the feature names.

featureData: return the feature data.

featureData<-: replace the object's feature data.

fData: return the feature data as a `data.frame`.

fData<-: replace the object's feature data by passing a `data.frame`.

fvarLabels: return the feature data variable names (i.e. column names).

rownames<-: replace the rownames (and featureNames) of the object.

precursorMz: return the precursor m/z from the chromatograms. The method returns a matrix with 2 columns ("mzmin" and "mzmax") and as many rows as there are rows in the Chromatograms object. Each row contains the precursor m/z of the chromatograms in that row. An error is thrown if the chromatograms within one row have different precursor m/z values.

productMz: return the product m/z from the chromatograms. The method returns a matrix with 2 columns ("mzmin" and "mzmax") and as many rows as there are rows in the Chromatograms object. Each row contains the product m/z of the chromatograms in that row. An error is thrown if the chromatograms within one row have different product m/z values.

mz: returns the m/z for each row of the Chromatograms object as a two-column matrix (with columns "mzmin" and "mzmax").

polarity: returns the polarity of the scans/chromatograms: '1', '0' or '-1' for positive, negative or unknown polarity.

bin aggregates intensity values of chromatograms in discrete bins along the retention time axis. By default, individual Chromatogram objects of one row are binned into the same bins. The function returns a Chromatograms object with binned chromatograms.
Chromatograms-class

clean: removes 0-intensity data points. Either all of them (with all = TRUE) or all except those adjacent to non-zero intensities (all = FALSE; default). See clean documentation for more details and examples.

Usage

Chromatograms(data, phenoData, featureData, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i, j, drop = FALSE]

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Chromatograms'
x[i, j] <- value

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms,ANY'
plot(
  x,
  col = "#00000060",
  lty = 1,
  type = "l",
  xlab = "retention time",
  ylab = "intensity",
  main = NULL,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
phenoData(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
pData(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Chromatograms,ANY'
pData(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
x$name

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Chromatograms'
x$name <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Chromatograms'
colnames(x) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
sampleNames(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Chromatograms,ANY'
sampleNames(object) <- value
## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
isEmpty(x)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
featureNames(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Chromatograms'
featureNames(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
featureData(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Chromatograms,ANY'
featureData(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
fData(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Chromatograms,ANY'
fData(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
fvarLabels(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Chromatograms'
rownames(x) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
precursorMz(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
productMz(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
mz(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
polarity(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
bin(object, binSize = 0.5, breaks = numeric(), fun = max)

## S4 method for signature 'Chromatograms'
clean(object, all = FALSE, na.rm = FALSE)

### Arguments

data             A list of Chromatogram objects.
phenoData        either a data.frame, AnnotatedDataFrame or AnnotatedDataFrame describing the phenotypical information of the samples.
featureData      either a data.frame or AnnotatedDataFrame with additional information for each row of chromatograms.
Additional parameters to be passed to the `matrix` constructor, such as `nrow`, `ncol` and `byrow`.

**object**
A `Chromatograms` object.

**x**
For all methods: a `Chromatograms` object.

**i**
For `[`: numeric, logical or character defining which row(s) to extract.

**j**
For `[`: numeric, logical or character defining which columns(s) to extract.

**drop**
For `[`: logical(1) whether to drop the dimensionality of the returned object (if possible). The default is `drop = FALSE`, i.e. each subsetting returns a `Chromatograms` object (or a `Chromatogram` object if a single element is extracted).

**value**
For `[<-`: the replacement object(s). Can be a list of `Chromatogram` objects or, if length of `i` and `j` are 1, a single `Chromatogram` object.

For `pData<-`: a `data.frame` with the number of rows matching the number of columns of `object`.

For `colnames`: a character with the new column names.

**col**
For `plot`: the color to be used for plotting. Either a vector of length 1 or equal to `ncol(x)`.

**lty**
For `plot`: the line type (see `plot` for more details). Can be either a vector of length 1 or of length equal to `ncol(x)`.

**type**
For `plot`: the type of plot (see `plot` for more details). Can be either a vector of length 1 or of length equal to `ncol(x)`.

**xlab**
For `plot`: the x-axis label.

**ylab**
For `plot`: the y-axis label.

**main**
For `plot`: the plot title. If not provided the mz range will be used as plot title.

**name**
For `$`, the name of the pheno data column.

**binSize**
for `bin`: numeric(1) with the size of the bins (in seconds).

**breaks**
for `bin`: numeric defining the bins. Usually not required as the function calculates the bins automatically based on `binSize` and the retention time range of chromatograms in the same row.

**fun**
for `bin`: function to be used to aggregate the intensity values falling within each bin.

**all**
for `clean`: logical(1) whether all 0 intensities should be removed (all = TRUE), or whether 0-intensities adjacent to peaks should be kept (all = FALSE; default).

**na.rm**
for `clean`: logical(1) whether all NA intensities should be removed prior to clean 0 intensity data points.

**Details**

The `Chromatograms` class extends the base `matrix` class and hence allows to store `Chromatogram` objects in a two-dimensional array. Each row is supposed to contain `Chromatogram` objects for one MS data slice with a common m/z and rt range. Columns contain `Chromatogram` objects from the same sample.

`plot`: if `nrow(x) > 1` the plot area is split into `nrow(x)` sub-plots and the chromatograms of one row are plotted in each.
Value

For [: the subset of the Chromatograms object. If a single element is extracted (e.g. if i and j are of length 1) a Chromatogram object is returned. Otherwise (if drop = FALSE, the default, is specified) a Chromatograms object is returned. If drop = TRUE is specified, the method returns a list of Chromatogram objects.

For phenoData: an AnnotatedDataFrame representing the pheno data of the object.

For pData: a data.frame representing the pheno data of the object.

For $: the value of the corresponding column in the pheno data table of the object.

Note

Subsetting with [: will always return a Chromatograms object (with the exception of extracting a single element) unless drop = TRUE is specified. This is different from the default subsetting behaviour of matrix-like objects.

Author(s)

Johannes Rainer

See Also

Chromatogram for the class representing chromatogram data. chromatogram for the method to extract a Chromatograms object from a MSnExp or OnDiskMSnExp object. readSRMData for the function to read chromatographic data of an SRM/MRM experiment.

Examples

## Creating some chromatogram objects to put them into a Chromatograms object
ints <- abs(rnorm(25, sd = 200))
ch1 <- Chromatogram(rtime = 1:length(ints), ints)
ints <- abs(rnorm(32, sd = 90))
ch2 <- Chromatogram(rtime = 1:length(ints), ints)
ints <- abs(rnorm(19, sd = 120))
ch3 <- Chromatogram(rtime = 1:length(ints), ints)
ints <- abs(rnorm(21, sd = 40))
ch4 <- Chromatogram(rtime = 1:length(ints), ints)

## Create a Chromatograms object with 2 rows and 2 columns
chrs <- Chromatograms(list(ch1, ch2, ch3, ch4), nrow = 2)
chrs

## Extract the first element from the second column. Extracting a single
## element always returns a Chromatogram object.
chrs[1, 2]

## Extract the second row. Extracting a row or column (i.e. multiple elements
## returns by default a list of Chromatogram objects.
chrs[2, ]

## Extract the second row with drop = FALSE, i.e. return a Chromatograms
## object.
chrs[2, , drop = FALSE]

## Replace the first element.
### clean-methods

```r
chrs[1, 1] <- ch3
chrs

## Add a pheno data.
pd <- data.frame(name = c("first sample", "second sample"),
                 idx = 1:2)
pData(chrs) <- pd

## Column names correspond to the row names of the pheno data
chrs$name

## Access a column within the pheno data
chrs$name

## Access the m/z ratio for each row; this will be NA for the present
## object
mz(chrs)

## Create some random Chromatogram objects
ints <- abs(rnorm(123, mean = 200, sd = 32))
ch1 <- Chromatogram(rtime = seq_along(ints), intensity = ints, mz = 231)
ints <- abs(rnorm(122, mean = 250, sd = 43))
ch2 <- Chromatogram(rtime = seq_along(ints), intensity = ints, mz = 231)
ints <- abs(rnorm(125, mean = 590, sd = 120))
ch3 <- Chromatogram(rtime = seq_along(ints), intensity = ints, mz = 542)
ints <- abs(rnorm(124, mean = 1200, sd = 509))
ch4 <- Chromatogram(rtime = seq_along(ints), intensity = ints, mz = 542)

## Combine into a 2x2 Chromatograms object
chrs <- Chromatograms(list(ch1, ch2, ch3, ch4), byrow = TRUE, ncol = 2)

## Plot the second row
plot(chrs[2, , drop = FALSE])

## Plot all chromatograms
plot(chrs, col = c("#ff000080", "#00ff0080"))
```

---

**clean-methods**

*Clean ‘MSnExp’, ‘Spectrum’ or ‘Chromatogram’ instances*

**Description**

This method cleans out individual spectra (Spectrum instances), chromatograms (Chromatogram instances) or whole experiments (MSnExp instances) of 0-intensity peaks. Unless all is set to FALSE, original 0-intensity values are retained only around peaks. If more than two 0’s were separating two peaks, only the first and last ones, those directly adjacent to the peak ranges are kept. If two peaks are separated by only one 0-intensity value, it is retained. An illustrative example is shown below.

**Methods**

```r
signature(object = "MSnExp", all = "logical", verbose = "logical")
```

Cleans all spectra in MSnExp object. Displays a control bar if verbose set to TRUE (default). Returns a cleaned MSnExp instance.
signature(object = "Spectrum", all = "logical", msLevel. = "numeric") Cleans the Spectrum object. Returns a cleaned Spectrum instance. If all = TRUE, then all zeros are removed. msLevel. defines the level of the spectrum, and if msLevel(object) != msLevel., cleaning is ignored. Only relevant when called from OnDiskMSnExp and is only relevant for developers.

signature(object = "Chromatogram", all = "logical", na.rm = "logical") Cleans the Chromatogram instance and returns a cleaned Chromatogram object. If na.rm is TRUE (default is FALSE) all NA intensities are removed before cleaning the chromatogram.

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also
removePeaks and trimMz for other spectra processing methods.

Examples

```r
int <- c(1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0)
sp1 <- new("Spectrum2",
    intensity=int,
    mz=1:length(int))
sp2 <- clean(sp1) ## default is all=FALSE
intensity(sp1)
intensity(sp2)
intensity(clean(sp1, all = TRUE))

mz(sp1)
mz(sp2)
mz(clean(sp1, all = TRUE))

data(itaqdata)
itraqdata2 <- clean(itaqdata)
sum(peaksCount(itaqdata))
sum(peaksCount(itaqdata2))
processingData(itaqdata2)

## Create a simple Chromatogram object
chr <- Chromatogram(rtime = 1:12,
    intensity = c(0, 0, 20, 0, 0, 0, 123, 124343, 3432, 0, 0, 0))

## Remove 0-intensity values keeping those adjacent to peaks
chr <- clean(chr)
intensity(chr)

## Remove all 0-intensity values
chr <- clean(chr, all = TRUE)
intensity(chr)

## Clean a Chromatogram with NAs.
chr <- Chromatogram(rtime = 1:12,
    intensity = c(0, 0, 20, NA, NA, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0))
chr <- clean(chr, all = FALSE, na.rm = TRUE)
intensity(chr)
```
**combineFeatures**

**Combines features in an MSnSet object**

**Description**

This function combines the features in an "MSnSet" instance applying a summarisation function (see `fun` argument) to sets of features as defined by a factor (see `fcol` argument). Note that the feature names are automatically updated based on the `groupBy` parameter.

The coefficient of variations are automatically computed and collated to the featureData slot. See `cv` and `cv.norm` arguments for details.

If NA values are present, a message will be shown. Details on how missing value impact on the data aggregation are provided below.

**Arguments**

- **object**
  
  An instance of class "MSnSet" whose features will be summerised.

- **groupBy**
  
  A factor, character, numeric or a list of the above defining how to summarise the features. The list must be of length `nrow(object)`. Each element of the list is a vector describing the feature mapping. If the list can be named, its names must match `featureNames(object)`. See `redundancy.handler` for details about the latter.

- **fun**

  Deprecated; use `method` instead.

- **method**

  The summerising function. Currently, mean, median, weighted mean, sum, median polish, robust summarisation (using `MASS::rlm`), iPQF (see `iPQF` for details) and NTR (see `NTR` for details) are implemented, but user-defined functions can also be supplied. Note that the robust methods assumes that the data are already log-transformed.

- **fcol**

  Feature meta-data label (fData column name) defining how to summarise the features. It must be present in `fvarLabels(object)` and, if present, will be used to defined `groupBy` as `fData(object) [, fcol]`. Note that `fcol` is ignored if `groupBy` is present.

- **redundancy.handler**

  If `groupBy` is a list, one of "unique" (default) or "multiple" (ignored otherwise) defining how to handle peptides that can be associated to multiple higher-level features (proteins) upon combination. Using "unique" will only consider uniquely matching features (features matching multiple proteins will be discarded). "multiple" will allow matching to multiple proteins and each feature will be repeatedly tallied for each possible matching protein.

- **cv**

  A logical defining if feature coefficients of variation should be computed and stored as feature meta-data. Default is TRUE.

- **cv.norm**

  A character defining how to normalise the feature intensities prior to CV calculation. Default is sum. Use none to keep intensities as is. See `featureCV` for more details.

- **verbose**

  A logical indicating whether verbose output is to be printed out.

- **...**

  Additional arguments for the `fun` function.
**Details**

Missing values have different effect based on the aggregation method employed, as detailed below. See also examples below.

1. When using either "sum", "mean", "weighted.mean" or "median", any missing value will be propagated at the higher level. If `na.rm = TRUE` is used, then the missing value will be ignored.
2. Missing values will result in an error when using "medpolish", unless `na.rm = TRUE` is used.
3. When using robust summarisation ("robust"), individual missing values are excluded prior to fitting the linear model by robust regression. To remove all values in the feature containing the missing values, use `filterNA`.
4. The “iPQF” method will fail with an error if missing value are present, which will have to be handled explicitly. See below.

More generally, missing values often need dedicated handling such as filtering (see `filterNA`) or imputation (see `impute`).

**Value**

A new "MSnSet" instance is returned with `ncol` (i.e. number of samples) is unchanged, but `nrow` (i.e. the number of features) is now equals to the number of levels in `groupBy`. The feature metadata (featureData slot) is updated accordingly and only the first occurrence of a feature in the original feature meta-data is kept.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk> with contributions from Martina Fischer for iPQF and Ludger Goeminne, Adriaan Sticker and Lieven Clement for robust.

**References**


**See Also**

`featureCV` to calculate coefficient of variation, `nFeatures` to document the number of features per group in the feature data, and the `aggvar` to explore variability within protein groups.

`iPQF` for iPQF summarisation.

`NTR` for normalisation to reference summarisation.

**Examples**

```r
data(msnset)
msnset <- msnset[11:15, ]
exprs(msnset)

## arbitrary grouping into two groups
gp <- as.factor(c(1, 1, 2, 2, 2))
msnset.comb <- combineFeatures(msnset, groupBy = gp, method = "sum")
dim(msnset.comb)
exprs(msnset.comb)
fvarLabels(msnset.comb)
```
## grouping with a list

grpl <- list(c("A", "B"), "A", "A", "C", c("C", "B"))

## optional naming

names(grpl) <- featureNames(msnset)

exprs(combineFeatures(msnset, groupBy = grpl, method = "sum", redundancy.handler = "unique"))
exprs(combineFeatures(msnset, groupBy = grpl, method = "sum", redundancy.handler = "multiple"))

## missing data

exprs(msnset)[4, 4] <- exprs(msnset)[2, 2] <- NA

## NAs propagate in the 115 and 117 channels

exprs(combineFeatures(msnset, grp, "sum"))

## NAs are removed before summing

exprs(combineFeatures(msnset, grp, "sum", na.rm = TRUE))

## using iPQF

data(msnset2)

anyNA(msnset2)

res <- combineFeatures(msnset2,
    groupBy = fData(msnset2)$accession,
    redundancy.handler = "unique",
    method = "iPQF",
    low.support.filter = FALSE,
    ratio.calc = "sum",
    method.combine = FALSE)

head(exprs(res))

## using robust summarisation

data(msnset) ## reset data

msnset <- log(msnset, 2) ## log2 transform

## Feature X46, in the ENO protein has one missig value

which(is.na(msnset), arr.ind = dim(msnset))

## Only the missing value in X46 and iTRAQ4.116 will be ignored

res <- combineFeatures(msnset,
    fcol = "ProteinAccession",
    method = "robust")

head(exprs(res))

msnset2 <- filterNA(msnset) ## remove features with missing value(s)

res2 <- combineFeatures(msnset2,
    fcol = "ProteinAccession",
    method = "robust")

## Here, the values for ENO are different because the whole feature
## X46 that contained the missing value was removed prior to fitting.

head(exprs(res2))
**Description**

combineSpectra combines spectra in a MSnExp, OnDiskMSnExp or Spectra object applying the summarization function fun to sets of spectra defined by a factor (fcol parameter). The resulting combined spectrum for each set contains metadata information (present in mcols and all spectrum information other than mz and intensity) from the first spectrum in each set.

Combining of spectra for MSnExp or OnDiskMSnExp objects is performed by default for each file separately, combining of spectra across files is thus not possible. See examples for details.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MSnExp'
combineSpectra(
  object,
  fcol = "fileIdx",
  method = meanMzInts,
  ..., 
  BPPARAM = bpparam()
)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
combineSpectra(object, fcol, method = meanMzInts, fun, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A MSnExp or Spectra
- `fcol` For Spectra objects: mcols column name to be used to define the sets of spectra to be combined. If missing, all spectra are considered to be one set. For MSnExp/OnDiskMSnExp objects: column in fData(object) defining which spectra to combine. See examples below for more details.
- `method` function to be used to combine the spectra by fcol. Has to be a function that takes a list of spectra as input and returns a single Spectrum. See meanMzInts() for details.
- `...` additional arguments for fun.
- `BPPARAM` For MSnExp/OnDiskMSnExp objects: parallel processing setup to perform per-file parallel spectra combining. See bpparam() for more details.
- `fun` Deprecated use method instead.

**Value**

A Spectra or MSnExp object with combined spectra. Metadata (mcols) and all spectrum attributes other than mz and intensity are taken from the first Spectrum in each set.

**Author(s)**

Johannes Rainer, Laurent Gatto

**See Also**

meanMzInts() for a function to combine spectra.
Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
mzs <- seq(1, 20, 0.1)
ints1 <- abs(rnorm(length(mzs), 10))
ints1[11:20] <- c(15, 30, 90, 200, 500, 300, 100, 70, 40, 20) # add peak
ints2 <- abs(rnorm(length(mzs), 10))
ints2[11:20] <- c(15, 30, 60, 120, 300, 200, 90, 60, 30, 23)
ints3 <- abs(rnorm(length(mzs), 10))
ints3[11:20] <- c(13, 20, 50, 100, 200, 100, 80, 40, 30, 20)

## Create the spectra.
sp1 <- new("Spectrum1", mz = mzs + rnorm(length(mzs), sd = 0.01), intensity = ints1, rt = 1)
sp2 <- new("Spectrum1", mz = mzs + rnorm(length(mzs), sd = 0.01), intensity = ints2, rt = 2)
sp3 <- new("Spectrum1", mz = mzs + rnorm(length(mzs), sd = 0.009), intensity = ints3, rt = 3)

spctra <- Spectra(sp1, sp2, sp3, elementMetadata = DataFrame(idx = 1:3, group = c("b", "a", "a")))

## Combine the spectra reporting the maximum signal
res <- combineSpectra(spctra, mzd = 0.05, intensityFun = max)
res

## All values other than m/z and intensity are kept from the first spectrum
rtime(res)

## Combine the spectra in two sets.
res <- combineSpectra(spctra, fcol = "group", mzd = 0.05)
res

rtime(res)

## Plot the individual and the merged spectrum
par(mfrow = c(2, 1), mar = c(4.3, 4, 1, 1))
plot(mz(sp1), intensity(sp1), xlim = range(mzs[5:25]), type = "h", col = "red")
points(mz(sp2), intensity(sp2), type = "h", col = "green")
points(mz(sp3), intensity(sp3), type = "h", col = "blue")
plot(mz(res[[1]]), intensity(res[[1]]), type = "h", col = "black", xlim = range(mzs[5:25]))

## Combine spectra in two sets.
res <- combineSpectra(spctra, fcol = "group", mzd = 0.05)
res

rtime(res)

## Plot the individual and the merged spectra
par(mfrow = c(3, 1), mar = c(4.3, 4, 1, 1))
plot(mz(sp1), intensity(sp1), xlim = range(mzs[5:25]), type = "h", col = "red")
points(mz(sp2), intensity(sp2), type = "h", col = "green")
points(mz(sp3), intensity(sp3), type = "h", col = "black")
plot(mz(res[[1]]), intensity(res[[1]]), xlim = range(mzs[5:25]), type = "h", col = "black")
plot(mz(res[[2]]), intensity(res[[2]]), xlim = range(mzs[5:25]), type = "h", col = "black")

## Combining spectra of an MSnExp/OnDiskMSnExp objects
## Reading data from 2 mzML files
sciex <- readMSData(dir(system.file("sciex", package = "msdata"))),
```
## Filter the file to a retention time range from 2 to 20 seconds (to reduce execution time of the example)
sciex <- filterRt(sciex, rt = c(2, 20))

table(fromFile(sciex))

## We have thus 64 spectra per file.

## In the example below we combine spectra measured in one second to a single spectrum. We thus first define the grouping variable and add that to the `fData` of the object. For combining, we use the `consensusSpectrum` function that combines the spectra keeping only peaks that were found in 50% of the spectra; by defining `mzd = 0.01` all peaks within an m/z of 0.01 are evaluated for combining.
seconds <- round(rtime(sciex))
head(seconds)
fData(sciex)$second <- seconds

res <- combineSpectra(sciex, fcol = "second", mzd = 0.01, minProp = 0.1, method = consensusSpectrum)
table(fromFile(res))

## The data was reduced to 19 spectra for each file.

---

**combineSpectraMovingWindow**

*Combine signal from consecutive spectra of LCMS experiments*

**Description**

`combineSpectraMovingWindow` combines signal from consecutive spectra within a file. The resulting MSnExp has the same total number of spectra than the original object, but with each individual’s spectrum information representing aggregated data from the original spectrum and its neighboring spectra. This is thus equivalent with a smoothing of the data in retention time dimension.

Note that the function returns always a MSnExp object, even if x was an OnDiskMSnExp object.

**Usage**

```r
combineSpectraMovingWindow(
  x, 
  halfWindowSize = 1L, 
  intensityFun = base::mean, 
  mzd = NULL, 
  timeDomain = FALSE, 
  weighted = FALSE, 
  BPPARAM = bpparam()
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` MSnExp or OnDiskMSnExp object.
combineSpectraMovingWindow

halfWindowSize integer(1) with the half window size for the moving window.

intensityFun function to aggregate the intensity values per m/z group. Should be a function or the name of a function. The function is expected to return a numeric(1).

mzd numeric(1) defining the maximal m/z difference below which mass peaks are considered to represent the same ion/mass peak. Intensity values for such grouped mass peaks are aggregated. If not specified this value is estimated from the distribution of differences of m/z values from the provided spectra (see details).

timeDomain logical(1) whether definition of the m/z values to be combined into one m/z is performed on m/z values (timeDomain = FALSE) or on sqrt(mz) (timeDomain = TRUE). Profile data from TOF MS instruments should be aggregated based on the time domain (see details). Note that a pre-defined mzd should also be estimated on the square root of m/z values if timeDomain = TRUE.

weighted logical(1) whether m/z values per m/z group should be aggregated with an intensity-weighted mean. The default is to report the mean m/z.

BPPARAM parallel processing settings.

Details

The method assumes same ions being measured in consecutive scans (i.e. LCMS data) and thus combines their signal which can increase the increase the signal to noise ratio.

Intensities (and m/z values) for signals with the same m/z value in consecutive scans are aggregated using the intensityFun. m/z values of intensities from consecutive scans will never be exactly identical, even if they represent signal from the same ion. The function determines thus internally a similarity threshold based on differences between m/z values within and between spectra below which m/z values are considered to derive from the same ion. For robustness reasons, this threshold is estimated on the 100 spectra with the largest number of m/z - intensity pairs (i.e. mass peaks). See meanMzInts() for details.

Parameter timeDomain: by default, m/z-intensity pairs from consecutive scans to be aggregated are defined based on the square root of the m/z values. This is because it is highly likely that in all QTOF MS instruments data is collected based on a timing circuit (with a certain variance) and m/z values are later derived based on the relationship \( t = k \times \sqrt{m/z} \). Differences between individual m/z values will thus be dependent on the actual m/z value causing both the difference between m/z values and their scattering being different in the lower and upper m/z range. Determining m/z values to be combined on the sqrt(mz) reduces this dependency. For non-QTOF MS data timeDomain = FALSE might be used instead.

Value

MSnExp with the same number of spectra than x.

Note

The function has to read all data into memory for the spectra combining and thus the memory requirements of this function are high, possibly preventing its usage on large experimental data. In these cases it is suggested to perform the combination on a per-file basis and save the results using the writeMSData() function afterwards.

Author(s)

Johannes Rainer, Sigurdur Smarason
See Also

`meanMzInts()` for the function combining spectra provided in a list.

`estimateMzScattering()` for a function to estimate m/z value scattering in consecutive spectra.

Examples

```r
library(MSnbase)
library(msdata)

## Read a profile-mode LC-MS data file.
fl <- dir(system.file("sciex", package = "msdata"), full.names = TRUE)[1]
od <- readMSData(fl, mode = "onDisk")

## Subset the object to the retention time range that includes the signal
## for proline. This is done for performance reasons.
rt <- c(165, 175)
od <- filterRt(od, rt)

## Combine signal from neighboring spectra.
od_comb <- combineSpectraMovingWindow(od)

## The combined spectra have the same number of spectra, same number of
## mass peaks per spectra, but the signal is larger in the combined object.
length(od)
length(od_comb)

peaksCount(od)
peaksCount(od_comb)

## Comparing the chromatographic signal for proline (m/z ~ 116.0706)
## before and after spectra data combination.
mzr <- c(116.065, 116.075)
chr <- chromatogram(od, rt = rt, mz = mzr)
chr_comb <- chromatogram(od_comb, rt = rt, mz = mzr)

par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
plot(chr)
plot(chr_comb)

## Chromatographic data is "smoother" after combining.
```
compareMSnSets

Arguments

x  An instance of class `MSnSet` or a list or `MSnSetList` with at least 2 `MSnSet` objects.
y  An instance of class `MSnSet`. Ignored if x is a list/`MSnSetList`.

Value

An `linkS4class{MSnSetList}` composed of the input `MSnSet` containing only common features in the same order. The names of the output are either the names of the x and y input variables or the names of x if a list is provided.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

Examples

```
library("pRolocdata")
data(tan2009r1)
data(tan2009r2)
cmn <- commonFeatureNames(tan2009r1, tan2009r2)
names(cmn)
## as a named list
names(commonFeatureNames(list(a = tan2009r1, b = tan2009r2)))
## without message
suppressMessages(cmn <- commonFeatureNames(tan2009r1, tan2009r2))
## more than 2 instance
data(tan2009r3)
cmn <- commonFeatureNames(list(tan2009r1, tan2009r2, tan2009r3))
length(cmn)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>compareMSnSets</th>
<th>Compare two MSnSets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

Compares two `MSnSet` instances. The `qual` and `processingData` slots are generally omitted.

Usage

```
compareMSnSets(x, y, qual = FALSE, proc = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x  First `MSnSet`
y  Second `MSnSet`
qual  Should the `qual` slots be compared? Default is `FALSE`.
proc  Should the `processingData` slots be compared? Default is `FALSE`.

Value

A logical
Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

Description

This method compares spectra (Spectrum instances) pairwise or all spectra of an experiment (MSnExp instances). Currently the comparison is based on the number of common peaks fun = "common", the Pearson correlation fun = "cor", the dot product fun = "dotproduct" or a user-defined function.

For fun = "common" the tolerance (default 25e-6) can be set and the tolerance can be defined to be relative (default relative = TRUE) or absolute (relative = FALSE). To compare spectra with fun = "cor" and fun = "dotproduct", the spectra need to be binned. The binSize argument (in Dalton) controls the binning precision. Please see bin for details.

Instead of these three predefined functions for fun a user-defined comparison function can be supplied. This function takes two Spectrum objects as the first two arguments and ... as third argument. The function must return a single numeric value. See the example section.

Methods

signature(object1 = "MSnExp", object2 = "missing", fun = "character", ...) Compares all spectra in an MSnExp object. The ... arguments are passed to the internal functions. Returns a matrix of dimension length(object1) by length(object1).

signature(object1 = "Spectrum", object2 = "Spectrum", fun = "character", ...) Compares two Spectrum objects. See the above explanation for fun and .... Returns a single numeric value.

Author(s)

Sebastian Gibb <mail@sebastiangibb.de>

References


See Also

bin, clean, pickPeaks, smooth, removePeaks and trimMz for other spectra processing methods.
Examples

```r
s1 <- new("Spectrum2", mz=1:10, intensity=1:10)
s2 <- new("Spectrum2", mz=1:10, intensity=10:1)
compareSpectra(s1, s2)
compareSpectra(s1, s2, fun="cor", binSize=2)
compareSpectra(s1, s2, fun="dotproduct")

## define our own (useless) comparison function (it is just a basic example)
equalLength <- function(x, y, ...) {
  return(peaksCount(x)/(peaksCount(y)+.Machine$double.eps))
}
compareSpectra(s1, s2, fun=equalLength)
compareSpectra(s1, new("Spectrum2", mz=1:5, intensity=1:5), fun=equalLength)
compareSpectra(s1, new("Spectrum2"), fun=equalLength)
data(itraqdata)
compareSpectra(itraqdata[1:5], fun="cor")
```

---

**consensusSpectrum**

**Combine spectra to a consensus spectrum**

Description

consensusSpectrum takes a list of spectra and combines them to a consensus spectrum containing mass peaks that are present in a user definable proportion of spectra.

Usage

```r
consensusSpectrum(
  x,
  mzd = 0,
  minProp = 0.5,
  intensityFun = stats::median,
  mzFun = stats::median,
  ppm = 0,
  weighted = FALSE,
  ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**
  - list of Spectrum objects (either Spectrum1 or Spectrum2).
- **mzd**
  - numeric(1) defining the maximal m/z difference below which mass peaks are grouped into the same final mass peak (see details for more information). Defaults to 0; see `meanMzInts()` for estimating this value from the distribution of differences of m/z values from the spectra. See also parameter `ppm` below for the definition of an m/z dependent peak grouping.
- **minProp**
  - numeric(1) defining the minimal proportion of spectra in which a mass peak has to be present in order to include it in the final consensus spectrum. Should be a number between 0 and 1 (present in all spectra).
**intensityFun** function (or name of a function) to be used to define the intensity of the aggregated peak. By default the median signal for a mass peak is reported.

**mzFun** function (or name of a function) to be used to define the intensity of the aggregated peak. By default the median m/z is reported. Note that setting `weighted = TRUE` overrides this parameter.

**ppm** numeric(1) allowing to perform a m/z dependent grouping of mass peaks. See details for more information.

**weighted** logical(1) whether the m/z of the aggregated peak represents the intensity-weighted average of the m/z values of all peaks of the peak group. If FALSE (the default), the m/z of the peak is calculated with `mzFun`.

**...** additional arguments to be passed to `intensityFun`.

**Details**

Peaks from spectra with a difference of their m/z being smaller than `mzd` are grouped into the same final mass peak with their intensities being aggregated with `intensityFun`. Alternatively (or in addition) it is possible to perform an m/z dependent grouping of mass peaks with parameter `ppm`: mass peaks from different spectra with a difference in their m/z smaller than `ppm` of their m/z are grouped into the same final peak.

The m/z of the final mass peaks is calculated with `mzFun`. By setting `weighted = TRUE` the parameter `mzFun` is ignored and an intensity-weighted mean of the m/z values from the individual mass peaks is returned as the peak’s m/z.

**Author(s)**

Johannes Rainer

**See Also**

Other spectra combination functions: `meanMzInts()`

**Examples**

```r
library(MSnbase)
## Create 3 example spectra.
sp1 <- new("Spectrum2", rt = 1, precursorMz = 1.41,
    mz = c(1.2, 1.5, 1.8, 3.6, 5.0, 7.8, 8.4),
    intensity = c(10, 3, 140, 14, 299, 12, 49, 20))
sp2 <- new("Spectrum2", rt = 1.1, precursorMz = 1.4102,
    mz = c(1.4, 1.81, 2.4, 4.91, 6.0, 7.2, 9),
    intensity = c(3, 184, 8, 156, 12, 23, 10))
sp3 <- new("Spectrum2", rt = 1.2, precursorMz = 1.409,
    mz = c(1.82, 2.2, 3, 7.0, 8),
    intensity = c(8, 210, 7, 101, 17, 8))
spl <- Spectra(sp1, sp2, sp3)
## Plot the spectra, each in a different color
par(mfrow = c(2, 1), mar = c(4.3, 4, 1, 1))
plot(mz(spl), intensity(spl), type = "h", col = "#ff000080", lwd = 2,
    xlab = "m/z", ylab = "intensity", xlim = range(mz(spl)),
    ylim = range(intensity(spl))))
points(mz(sp2), intensity(sp2), type = "h", col = "#00ff0080", lwd = 2)
points(mz(sp3), intensity(sp3), type = "h", col = "#0000ff80", lwd = 2)
```
cons <- consensusSpectrum(spl, mz = 0.02, minProp = 2/3)

## Peaks of the consensus spectrum
mz(cons)
intensity(cons)

## Other Spectrum data is taken from the first Spectrum in the list
rtime(cons)
precursorMz(cons)

plot(mz(cons), intensity(cons), type = "h", xlab = "m/z", ylab = "intensity",
    xlim = range(mz(spl)), ylim = range(intensity(spl)), lwd = 2)

---

estimateMzResolution,MSnExp-method

*Estimate the m/z resolution of a spectrum*

**Description**

`estimateMzResolution` estimates the m/z resolution of a profile-mode `Spectrum` (or of all spectra in an `MSnExp` or `OnDiskMSnExp` object. The m/z resolution is defined as the most frequent difference between a spectrum’s m/z values.

**Usage**

## S4 method for signature 'MSnExp'

```
estimateMzResolution(object, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'Spectrum'

```
estimateMzResolution(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` either a `Spectrum`, `MSnExp` or `OnDiskMSnExp` object.
- `...` currently not used.

**Value**

`numeric(1)` with the m/z resolution. If called on a `MSnExp` or `OnDiskMSnExp` a list of m/z resolutions are returned (one for each spectrum).

**Note**

This assumes the data to be in profile mode and does not return meaningful results for centroided data.

The estimated m/z resolution depends on the number of ions detected in a spectrum, as some instrument don’t measure (or report) signal if below a certain threshold.

**Author(s)**

Johannes Rainer
Examples

```r
## Load a profile mode example file
library(MSnbase)
library(msdata)
f <- proteomics(full.names = TRUE,
    pattern = "TMT_Erwinia_1uLSike_Top10HCD_isol2_45stepped_60min_01.mzML.gz")

od <- readMSData(f, mode = "onDisk")

## Estimate the m/z resolution on the 3rd spectrum.
estimateMzResolution(od[[3]])

## Estimate the m/z resolution for each spectrum
mzr <- estimateMzResolution(od)

## plot the distribution of estimated m/z resolutions. The bimodal
## distribution represents the m/z resolution of the MS1 (first peak) and
## MS2 spectra (second peak).
plot(density(unlist(mzr)))
```

estimateMzScattering  Estimate m/z scattering in consecutive scans

Description

Estimate scattering of m/z values (due to technical, instrument specific noise) for the same ion in consecutive scans of a LCMS experiment.

Usage

```r
estimateMzScattering(x, halfWindowSize = 1L, timeDomain = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x` : MSnExp or OnDiskMSnExp object.
- `halfWindowSize` : integer(1) defining the half window size for the moving window to combine consecutive spectra.
- `timeDomain` : logical(1) whether m/z scattering should be estimated on m/z (timeDomain = FALSE) or sqrt(m/z) (timeDomain = TRUE) values. See `combineSpectraMovingWindow()` for details on this parameter.

Details

The m/z values of the same ions in consecutive scans (spectra) of a LCMS run will not be identical. This random noise is expected to be smaller than the resolution of the MS instrument. The distribution of differences of m/z values from neighboring spectra is thus expected to be (at least) bi-modal with the first peak representing the above described random variation and the second (or largest) peak the m/z resolution. The m/z value of the first local minimum between these first two peaks in the distribution is returned as the m/z scattering.
Note
For `timeDomain = TRUE` the function does not return the estimated scattering of m/z values, but the scattering of \( \sqrt{mz} \) values.

Author(s)
Johannes Rainer

See Also
`estimateMzResolution()` for the function to estimate a profile-mode spectrum’s m/z resolution from its data.

Examples

```r
library(MSnbase)
library(msdata)
## Load a profile-mode LC-MS data file
f <- dir(system.file("sciex", package = "msdata"), full.names = TRUE)[1]
im <- readMSData(f, mode = "inMem", msLevel = 1L)
res <- estimateMzScattering(im)

## Plot the distribution of estimated m/z scattering
plot(density(unlist(res)))

## Compare the m/z resolution and m/z scattering of the spectrum with the
## most peaks
idx <- which.max(unlist(spectrapply(im, peaksCount)))
res[idx]
abline(v = res[idx], lty = 2)
estimateMzResolution(im[idx])
## As expected, the m/z scattering is much lower than the m/z resolution.
```

Description
This method performs a noise estimation on individual spectra (`Spectrum` instances). There are currently two different noise estimators, the Median Absolute Deviation (method = "MAD") and Friedman’s Super Smoother (method = "SuperSmoother"), as implemented in the MALDIquant::detectPeaks and MALDIquant::estimateNoise functions respectively.

Methods

```r
signature(object = "Spectrum", method = "character", ...) Estiamtes the noise in a non-centroided spectrum (Spectrum instance). method could be "MAD" or "SuperSmoother". The arguments ... are passed to the noise estimator functions implemented in MALDIquant::estimateNoise. Currently only the method = "SuperSmoother" accepts additional arguments, e.g. span. Please see supsmu for details. This method returns a two-column matrix with the m/z and intensity values in the first and the second column.
```
signature(object = "MSnExp", method = "character", ...) Estimates noise for all spectra in object.

Author(s)
Sebastian Gibb <mail@sebastiangibb.de>

References

See Also
pickPeaks, and the underlying method in MALDIquant: estimateNoise.

Examples

```r
sp1 <- new("Spectrum1",
    intensity = c(1:6, 5:1),
    mz = 1:11,
    centroided = FALSE)
estimateNoise(sp1, method = "SuperSmoother")
```

---

**expandFeatureVars**

Expand or merge feature variables

Description

The `expandFeatureVars` and `mergeFeatureVars` respectively expand and merge groups of feature variables. Using these functions, a set of columns in a feature data can be merged into a single new data.frame-column variables and a data.frame-column can be expanded into single feature columns. The original feature variables are removed.

Usage

```
expandFeatureVars(x, fcol, prefix)
mergeFeatureVars(x, fcol, fcol2)
```

Arguments

- `x` An object of class `MSnSet`.
- `fcol` A character() of feature variables to expand (for `expandFeatureVars`) or merge (for `mergeFeatureVars`).
- `prefix` A character(1) to use as prefix to the new feature variables. If missing (default), then `fcol` is used instead. If NULL, then no prefix is used.
- `fcol2` A character(1) defining the name of the new feature variable.

Value

An `MSnSet` for expanded (merged) feature variables.
**extractPrecSpectra-methods**

**Extracts precursor-specific spectra from an 'MSnExp' object**

**Description**

Extracts the MSMS spectra that originate from the precursor(s) having the same MZ value as defined in the `prec` argument.

A warning will be issued of one or several of the precursor MZ values in `prec` are absent in the experiment precursor MZ values (i.e., in `precursorMz(object)`).

**Methods**

signature(object = "MSnExp", prec = "numeric") Returns an "MSnExp" containing MSMS spectra whose precursor MZ values are in `prec`.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

**Examples**

```r
file <- dir(system.file(package="MSnbase", dir="extdata"), full.name=TRUE, pattern="mzXML")
aa <- readMSData(file, verbose=FALSE)
my.prec <- precursorMz(aa)[1]
my.prec
bb <- extractPrecSpectra(aa, my.prec)
precursorMz(bb)
processingData(bb)
```
factorsAsStrings  *Converts factors to strings*

**Description**

This function produces the opposite as the `stringsAsFactors` argument in the `data.frame` or `read.table` functions; it converts factors columns to characters.

**Usage**

```r
defactorsAsStrings(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  A `data.frame`

**Value**

A `data.frame` where factors are converted to characters.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Gatto

**Examples**

```r
data(iris)
str(iris)
str(factorsAsStrings(iris))
```

---

**FeatComp-class**  *Class "FeatComp"*

**Description**

Comparing feature names of two comparable MSnSet instances.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created with `compfnames`. The method compares the feature names of two objects of class "MSnSet". It prints a summary matrix of common and unique feature names and invisibly returns a list of `FeatComp` instances.

The function will compute the common and unique features for all feature names of the two input objects (`featureNames(x)` and `featureNames(y)`) as well as distinct subsets as defined in the `fcol1` and `fcol2 feature` variables.
Slots

name: Object of class "character" defining the name of the compared features. By convention, "all" is used when all feature names are used; otherwise, the respective levels of the feature variables fcol1 and fcol2.

common: Object of class "character" with the common feature names.

unique1: Object of class "character" with the features unique to the first MSnSet (x in compfname).

unique2: Object of class "character" with the features unique to the second MSnSet (y in compfname).

all: Object of class "logical" defining if all features of only a subset were compared. One expects that name == "all" when all is TRUE.

Methods

Accessors names, common, unique1 and unique2 can be used to access the respective FeatComp slots.

compfnames signature(x = "MSnSet", y = "MSnSet", fcol1 = "character", fcol2 = "character", simplify = "logical", verbose = "logical"): creates the FeatComp comparison object for instances x and y. The feature variables to be considered to details feature comparison can be defined by fcol1 (default is "markers" and fcol2 for x and y respectively). Setting either to NULL will only consider all feature names; in such case, if simplify is TRUE (default), an FeatComp object is returned instead of a list of length 1. The verbose logical controls if a summary table needs to be printed (default is TRUE).

compfnames signature(x = "list", y = "missing", ...): when x is a list of MSnSet instances, compfnames is applied to all element pairs of x. Additional parameters fcol1, fcol2, simplify and verbose are passed to the pairwise comparison method.

show signature(object = "FeatComp"): prints a summary of the object.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk> and Thomas Naake

See Also

averageMSnSet to compute an average MSnSet.

Examples

library("pRolocdata")
data(tan2009r1)
data(tan2009r2)
x <- compfnames(tan2009r1, tan2009r2)
x[[1]]
x[2:3]
head(common(x[[1]]))
data(tan2009r3)
tanl <- list(tan2009r1, tan2009r2, tan2009r3)
xx <- compfnames(tanl, fcol1 = NULL)
length(xx)
tail(xx)
all.equal(xx[[15]],
featureCV

Calculates coefficient of variation for features

Description

This function calculates the column-wise coefficient of variation (CV), i.e. the ratio between the standard deviation and the mean, for the features in an `MSnSet`. The CVs are calculated for the groups of features defined by `groupBy`. For groups defined by single features, `NA` is returned.

Usage

featureCV(x, groupBy, na.rm = TRUE, norm = "none", suffix = NULL)

Arguments

- **x**: An instance of class `MSnSet`.
- **groupBy**: An object of class `factor` defining how to summarise the features.
- **na.rm**: A logical(1) defining whether missing values should be removed.
- **norm**: One of normalisation methods applied prior to CV calculation. See `normalise()` for more details. Here, the default is ‘none’, i.e. no normalisation.
- **suffix**: A character(1) to be used to name the new CV columns. Default is `NULL` to ignore this. This argument should be set when CV values are already present in the `MSnSet` feature variables.

Value

A matrix of dimensions `length(levels(groupBy))` by `ncol(x)` with the respective CVs. The column names are formed by pasting `CV. and the sample names of object x, possibly suffixed by .suffix.`

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto and Sebastian Gibb

See Also

- `combineFeatures()`

Examples

data(msnset)
msnset <- msnset[1:4]
gb <- factor(rep(1:2, each = 2))
featureCV(msnset, gb)
featureCV(msnset, gb, suffix = "2")
FeaturesOfInterest-class

Features of Interest

Description

The Features of Interest infrastructure allows to define a set of features of particular interest to be used/matched against existing data sets contained in "MSnSet". A specific set of features is stored as a FeaturesOfInterest object and a collection of such non-redundant instances (for example for a specific organism, project,...) can be collected in a FoICollection.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created with the respective FeaturesOfInterest and FoICollection constructors. FeaturesOfInterest instances can be generated in two different ways: the constructor takes either (1) a set of features names (a character vector) and a description (character of length 1 - any subsequent elements are silently ignored) or (2) feature names, a description and an instance of class "MSnSet". In the latter case, we call such FeaturesOfInterest objects traceable, because we can identify the origin of the feature names and thus their validity. This is done by inspecting the MSnSet instance and recording its dimensions, its name and a unique md5 hash tag (these are stored as part of the optional objpar slot). In such cases, the feature names passed to the FeaturesOfInterest constructor must also be present in the MSnSet; if one or more are not, an error will be thrown. If your features of interest to be recorded stem for an existing experiment and have all been observed, it is advised to pass the 3 arguments to the constructor to ensure that the feature names as valid. Otherwise, only the third argument should be omitted.

FoICollection instances can be constructed by creating an empty collection and serial additions of FeaturesOfInterest using addFeaturesOfInterest or by passing a list of FeaturesOfInterest instance.

Slots

FeaturesOfInterest class:

description: Object of class "character" describing the instance.

objpar: Optional object of class "list" providing details about the MSnSet instance originally used to create the instance. See details section.

fnames: Object of class "character" with the feature of interest names.

date: Object of class "character" with the date the instance was first generated.

.._classVersion_: Object of class "Versions" with the FeaturesOfInterest class version. Only relevant for development.

FoICollection class:

foic: Object of class "list" with the FeaturesOfInterest.

.._classVersion_: Object of class "Versions" with the FoICollection class version. Only relevant for development.

Extends

Class "Versioned", directly.
Methods

FeaturesOfInterest class:

\texttt{description} signature(\texttt{object = \texttt{"FeaturesOfInterest"} }): returns the description of \texttt{object}.

\texttt{foi} signature(\texttt{object = \texttt{"FeaturesOfInterest"} }): returns the features of interests.

\texttt{length} signature(\texttt{x = \texttt{"FeaturesOfInterest"} }): returns the number of features of interest in \texttt{x}.

\texttt{show} signature(\texttt{object = \texttt{"FeaturesOfInterest"} }): displays \texttt{object}.

\texttt{fnamesIn} signature(\texttt{x = \texttt{"FeaturesOfInterest"}, y = \texttt{"MSnSet"}, count = \texttt{"logical"} }): if \texttt{count} is \texttt{FALSE} (default), return a logical indicating whether there is at least one feature of interest present in \texttt{x}? Otherwise, returns the number of such features. Works also with matrices and data.frames.

\[ \text{Subsetting works like lists. Returns a new \texttt{FoICollection}.} \]

\[ \text{II Subsetting works like lists. Returns a new \texttt{FeatureOfInterest}.} \]

FoICollection class:

\texttt{description} signature(\texttt{object = \texttt{"FoICollection"} }): returns the description of \texttt{object}.

\texttt{foi} signature(\texttt{object = \texttt{"FoICollection"} }): returns a list of \texttt{FeaturesOfInterest}.

\texttt{length} signature(\texttt{x = \texttt{"FoICollection"} }): returns the number of \texttt{FeaturesOfInterest} in the collection.

\texttt{lengths} signature(\texttt{x = \texttt{"FoICollection"} }): returns the number of features of interest in each \texttt{FeaturesOfInterest} in the collection \texttt{x}.

\texttt{addFeaturesOfInterest} signature(\texttt{x = \texttt{"FeaturesOfInterest"}, y = \texttt{"FoICollection"} }): add the \texttt{FeaturesOfInterest} instance \texttt{x} to \texttt{FoICollection} \texttt{y}. If \texttt{x} is already present, a message is printed and \texttt{y} is returned unchanged.

\texttt{rmFeaturesOfInterest} signature(\texttt{object = \texttt{"FoICollection"}, i = \texttt{"numeric"} }): removes the \texttt{i}th \texttt{FeatureOfInterest} in the collection \texttt{object}.

\texttt{show} signature(\texttt{object = \texttt{"FoICollection"} }): displays \texttt{object}.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

Examples

library("pRolocdata")
data(tan2009r1)

\texttt{x <- FeaturesOfInterest(description = \texttt{"A traceable test set of features of interest"},
    fnames = featureNames(tan2009r1)[1:10],
    object = tan2009r1)}

\texttt{x}

\texttt{description(x)}
\texttt{foi(x)}

\texttt{y <- FeaturesOfInterest(description = \texttt{"Non-traceable features of interest"},
    fnames = featureNames(tan2009r1)[111:113])}

\texttt{y}

\texttt{## an illegal FeaturesOfInterest}
try(FeaturesOfInterest(description = "Won't work",
    fnames = c("A", "Z", featureNames(tan2009r1)),
    object = tan2009r1))

FeaturesOfInterest(description = "This work, but not traceable",
    fnames = c("A", "Z", featureNames(tan2009r1))))

xx <- FoICollection()
xx
xx <- addFeaturesOfInterest(x, xx)
xx <- addFeaturesOfInterest(y, xx)
names(xx) <- LETTERS[1:2]
xx

## Sub-setting
xx[1]
xx[[1]]
xx[['A']]

description(xx)
foi(xx)

fnamesIn(x, tan2009r1)
fnamesIn(x, tan2009r1, count = TRUE)
rmFeaturesOfInterest(xx, 1)

---

fillUp

Fills up a vector

Description
This function replaces all the empty characters "" and/or NAs with the value of the closest preceding the preceding non-NA/"" element. The function is used to populate dataframe or matrice columns where only the cells of the first row in a set of partially identical rows are explicitly populated and the following are empty.

Usage
fillUp(x)

Arguments

x  a vector.

Value
A vector as x with all empty characters "" and NA values replaced by the preceding non-NA/"" value.
filterIdentificationDataFrame

Filter out unreliable PSMs.

Description

A function to filter out PSMs matching to the decoy database, of rank greater than one and matching non-proteotypic peptides.

Usage

filterIdentificationDataFrame(
  x,
  decoy = "isDecoy",
  rank = "rank",
  accession = "DatabaseAccess",
  spectrumID = "spectrumID",
  verbose = isMSnbaseVerbose()
)

Arguments

x A data.frame containing PSMs.
decoy The column name defining whether entries match the decoy database. Default is "isDecoy". The column should be a logical and only PSMs holding a FALSE are retained. Ignored is set to NULL.
rank The column name holding the rank of the PSM. Default is "rank". This column should be a numeric and only PSMs having rank equal to 1 are retained. Ignored is set to NULL.
accession The column name holding the protein (groups) accession. Default is "DatabaseAccess". Ignored is set to NULL.
spectrumID The name of the spectrum identifier column. Default is spectrumID.
verbose A logical verbosity flag. Default is to take isMSnbaseVerbose().
Details

The PSMs should be stored in a data.frame such as those produced by `readMzIdData()`. Note that this function should be called before calling the `reduce` method on a PSM data.frame.

Value

A new data.frame with filtered out peptides and with the same columns as the input x.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

---

**formatRt**

**Format Retention Time**

**Description**

Converts seconds to/from 'min:sec' format

**Usage**

`formatRt(rt)`

**Arguments**

- `rt`: retention in seconds (numeric) or "mm:sec" (character).

**Details**

This function is used to convert retention times. Conversion is seconds to/from the more human friendly format "mm:sec".

**Value**

A vector of same length as rt.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

**Examples**

`formatRt(1524)`
`formatRt("25:24")`
get. amino.acids  Amino acids

Description

Usage
get.amino.acids()

Value
A data.frame

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto

Examples
get.amino.acids()

get.atomic.mass  Atomic mass

Description
Returns a double of used atomic mass.

Usage
get.atomic.mass()

Value
A named double.

Author(s)
Sebastian Gibb

Examples
get.atomic.mass()
getVariableName

Return a variable name

Description

Return the name of variable varname in call match_call.

Usage

getVariableName(match_call, varname)

Arguments

match_call An object of class call, as returned by match.call.
varname An character of length 1 which is looked up in match_call.

Value

A character with the name of the variable passed as parameter varname in parent close of match_call.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

Examples

a <- 1
f <- function(x, y)
  MSnbase:::getVariableName(match.call(), "x")
f(x = a)
f(y = a)

grepEcols

Returns the matching column names of indices.

description

Given a text spread sheet f and a pattern to be matched to its header (first line in the file), the function returns the matching columns names or indices of the corresponding data.frame.

Usage

grepEcols(f, pattern, ..., n = 1)

gEcols(f, ..., n = 1)
hasSpectra

Arguments

\( f \)  
A connection object or a character string to be read in with \texttt{readLines(f, n = 1)}.

\texttt{pattern}  
A character string containing a regular expression to be matched to the file’s header.

\ldots  
Additional parameters passed to \texttt{strsplit} to split the file header into individual column names.

\texttt{n}  
An integer specifying which line in file \texttt{f} to grep (get). Default is 1. Note that this argument must be named.

Details

The function starts by reading the first line of the file (or connection) \texttt{f} with \texttt{readLines}, then splits it according to the optional \ldots arguments (it is important to correctly specify \texttt{strsplit’s} split character vector here) and then matches \texttt{pattern} to the individual column names using \texttt{grep}.

Similarly, \texttt{getEcols} can be used to explore the column names and decide for the appropriate \texttt{pattern} value.

These functions are useful to check the parameters to be provided to \texttt{readMSnSet2}.

Value

Depending on value, the matching column names of indices. In case of \texttt{getEcols}, a character of column names.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

See Also

\texttt{readMSnSet2}

---

\textbf{hasSpectra} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Checks if raw data files have any spectra or chromatograms}

Description

Helper functions to check whether raw files contain spectra or chromatograms.

Usage

\texttt{hasSpectra(files)}

\texttt{hasChromatograms(files)}

Arguments

\texttt{files}  
A character() with raw data filenames.
Value

A logical(n) where n == length(x) with TRUE if that files contains at least one spectrum, FALSE otherwise.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

Examples

```r
f <- msdata::proteomics(full.names = TRUE)[1:2]
hasSpectra(f)
hasChromatograms(f)
```

Description

Produces a heatmap after reordering rows and columns to highlight missing value patterns.

Usage

```r
imageNA2(
  object,
  pcol,
  Rowv,
  Colv = TRUE,
  useGroupMean = FALSE,
  plot = TRUE,
  ... 
)
```

Arguments

- **object**: An instance of class MSnSet
- **pcol**: Either the name of a phenoData variable to be used to determine the group structure or a factor or any object that can be coerced as a factor of length equal to nrow(object). The resulting factor must have 2 levels. If missing (default) `image(object)` is called.
- **Rowv**: Determines if and how the rows/features are reordered. If missing (default), rows are reordered according to `order((nNA1 + 1)^2/(nNA2 + 1))`, where NA1 and NA2 are the number of missing values in each group. Use a vector of numerics of feature names to customise row order.
- **Colv**: A logical that determines if columns/samples are reordered. Default is TRUE.
- **useGroupMean**: Replace individual feature intensities by the group mean intensity. Default is FALSE.
- **plot**: A logical specifying of an image should be produced. Default is TRUE.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to `image`.
Value

Used for its side effect of plotting. Invisibly returns Rowv and Colv.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto, Samuel Wieczorek and Thomas Burger

Examples

```r
library("pRolocdata")
library("pRoloc")
data(dunkley2006)
pcol <- ifelse(dunkley2006$fraction <= 5, "A", "B")
nax <- makeNaData(dunkley2006, pNA = 0.10)
ext <- exprs(nax)[sample(nrow(nax), 30), pcol == "A"] <- NA
events <- exprs(nax)[sample(nrow(nax), 50), pcol == "B"] <- NA
MSnbase:::imageNA2(nax, pcol)
MSnbase:::imageNA2(nax, pcol, useGroupMean = TRUE)
MSnbase:::imageNA2(nax, pcol, Colv = FALSE, useGroupMean = FALSE)
MSnbase:::imageNA2(nax, pcol, Colv = FALSE, useGroupMean = TRUE)
```

---

**impute-methods**

*Quantitative proteomics data imputation*

Description

The `impute` method performs data imputation on an `MSnSet` instance using a variety of methods (see below). The imputation and the parameters are logged into the `processingData(object)` slot.

Users should proceed with care when imputing data and take precautions to assure that the imputation produce valid results, in particular with naive imputations such as replacing missing values with 0.

Details

There are two types of mechanisms resulting in missing values in LC/MSMS experiments.

- Missing values resulting from absence of detection of a feature, despite ions being present at detectable concentrations. For example in the case of ion suppression or as a result from the stochastic, data-dependent nature of the MS acquisition method. These missing value are expected to be randomly distributed in the data and are defined as missing at random (MAR) or missing completely at random (MCAR).

- Biologically relevant missing values resulting from the absence of the low abundance of ions (below the limit of detection of the instrument). These missing values are not expected to be randomly distributed in the data and are defined as missing not at random (MNAR).

MNAR features should ideally be imputed with a left-censor method, such as QRILC below. Conversely, it is recommended to use host deck methods such nearest neighbours, Bayesian missing value imputation or maximum likelihood methods when values are missing at random.

Currently, the following imputation methods are available:
**impute-methods**

**MLE** Maximum likelihood-based imputation method using the EM algorithm. Implemented in the `norm::imp.norm` function. See `imp.norm` for details and additional parameters. Note that here, ... are passed to the `em.norm` function, rather to the actual imputation function `imp.norm`.

**bpca** Bayesian missing value imputation are available, as implemented in the and `pcaMethods::pca` functions. See `pca` for details and additional parameters.

**knn** Nearest neighbour averaging, as implemented in the `impute::impute.knn` function. See `impute.knn` for details and additional parameters.

**QRILC** A missing data imputation method that performs the imputation of left-censored missing data using random draws from a truncated distribution with parameters estimated using quantile regression. Implemented in the `imputeLCMD::impute.QRILC` function. See `impute.QRILC` for details and additional parameters.

**MinDet** Performs the imputation of left-censored missing data using a deterministic minimal value approach. Considering a expression data with $n$ samples and $p$ features, for each sample, the missing entries are replaced with a minimal value observed in that sample. The minimal value observed is estimated as being the q-th quantile (default $q = 0.01$) of the observed values in that sample. Implemented in the `imputeLCMD::impute.MinDet` function. See `impute.MinDet` for details and additional parameters.

**MinProb** Performs the imputation of left-censored missing data by random draws from a Gaussian distribution centred to a minimal value. Considering an expression data matrix with $n$ samples and $p$ features, for each sample, the mean value of the Gaussian distribution is set to a minimal observed value in that sample. The minimal value observed is estimated as being the q-th quantile (default $q = 0.01$) of the observed values in that sample. The standard deviation is estimated as the median of the feature standard deviations. Note that when estimating the standard deviation of the Gaussian distribution, only the peptides/proteins which present more than 50% recorded values are considered. Implemented in the `imputeLCMD::impute.MinProb` function. See `impute.MinProb` for details and additional parameters.

**min** Replaces the missing values by the smallest non-missing value in the data.

**zero** Replaces the missing values by 0.

**mixed** A mixed imputation applying two methods (to be defined by the user as `mar` for values missing at random and `mnar` for values missing not at random, see example) on two M[C]AR/MNAR subsets of the data (as defined by the user by a `randna` logical, of length equal to `nrow(object)`).

**nbavg** Average neighbour imputation for fractions collected along a fractionation/separation gradient, such as sub-cellular fractions. The method assumes that the fraction are ordered along the gradient and is invalid otherwise.

Continuous sets NA value at the beginning and the end of the quantitation vectors are set to the lowest observed value in the data or to a user defined value passed as argument k. Then, when a missing value is flanked by two non-missing neighbouring values, it is imputed by the mean of its direct neighbours. A stretch of 2 or more missing values will not be imputed. See the example below.

**none** No imputation is performed and the missing values are left untouched. Implemented in case one wants to only impute value missing at random or not at random with the `mixed` method.

The `naset MSnSet` is an real quantitative data where quantitative values have been replaced by NAs. See `script/naset.R` for details.
Methods

signature(object = "MSnSet", method, ...) This method performs data imputation on the object MSnSet instance using the method algorithm. ... is used to pass parameters to the imputation function. See the respective methods for details and additional parameters.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto and Samuel Wieczorek

References


Examples

data(naset)
   ## table of missing values along the rows
   table(fData(naset)$nNA)
   ## table of missing values along the columns
   pData(naset)$nNA

   ## non-random missing values
   notna <- which(!fData(naset)$randna)
   length(notna)
   notna

   impute(naset, method = "min")
   if (require("imputeLCMD")) {
     impute(naset, method = "QRILC")
     impute(naset, method = "MinDet")
   }
   if (require("norm"))
     impute(naset, method = "MLE")

   impute(naset, "mixed",
          randna = fData(naset)$randna,
          mar = "knn", mmar = "QRILC")

   ## neighbour averaging

   x <- naset[1:4, 1:6]
   exprs(x)[1, 1] <- NA ## min value
   exprs(x)[2, 3] <- NA ## average
# iPQF

**iPQF: iTRAQ (and TMT) Protein Quantification based on Features**

## Description

The iPQF spectra-to-protein summarisation method integrates peptide spectra characteristics and quantitative values for protein quantitation estimation. Spectra features, such as charge state, sequence length, identification score and others, contain valuable information concerning quantification accuracy. The iPQF algorithm assigns weights to spectra according to their overall feature reliability and computes a weighted mean to estimate protein quantities. See also `combineFeatures` for a more general overview of feature aggregation and examples.

## Usage

```r
iPQF(
  object,
  groupBy,
  low.support.filter = FALSE,
  ratio.calc = "sum",
  method.combine = FALSE,
  feature.weight = c(7, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5)^2
)
```

## Arguments

- **object**: An instance of class `MSnSet` containing absolute ion intensities.
- **groupBy**: Vector defining spectra to protein matching. Generally, this is a feature variable such as `fData(object)$accession`.
- **low.support.filter**: A logical specifying if proteins being supported by only 1-2 peptide spectra should be filtered out. Default is `FALSE`.
- **ratio.calc**: Either "none" (don’t calculate any ratios), "sum" (default), or a specific channel (one of `sampleNames(object)`) defining how to calculate relative peptides intensities.
- **method.combine**: A logical defining whether to further use median polish to combine features.
- **feature.weight**: Vector "numeric" giving weight to the different features. Default is the squared order of the features redundant -unique-distance metric, charge state, ion intensity, sequence length, identification score, modification state, and mass based on a robustness analysis.

## Value

A matrix with estimated protein ratios.
isCentroidedFromFile

Author(s)
Martina Fischer

References

Examples
data(msnset2)
head(exprs(msnset2))
prot <- combineFeatures(msnset2,
groupBy = fData(msnset2)$accession,
method = "iPQF")
head(exprs(prot))

Description
The function extracts the mode (profile or centroided) from the raw mass spectrometry file by parsing the mzML file directly. If the object x stems from any other type of file, NAs are returned.

Usage
isCentroidedFromFile(x)

Arguments
x An object of class OnDiskMSnExp.

Details
This function is much faster than isCentroided(), which estimates mode from the data, but is limited to data stemming from mzML files which are still available in their original location (and accessed with fileNames(x)).

Value
A named logical vector of the same length as x.

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto
Examples

```r
library("msdata")
f <- proteomics(full.names = TRUE,
    pattern = "TMT_Erwinia_lulSike_Top10HCD_isol2_45stepped_60min_01.mzML.gz")
x <- readMSData(f, mode = "onDisk")
table(isCentroidedFromFile(x), msLevel(x))
```

---

### iTRAQ4

### iTRAQ 4-plex set

**Description**

This instance of class "ReporterIons" corresponds to the iTRAQ 4-plex set, i.e. the 114, 115, 116 and 117 isobaric tags. In the iTRAQ5 data set, an unfragmented tag, i.e. reporter and attached isobaric tag, is also included at MZ 145. These objects are used to plot the reporter ions of interest in an MSMS spectra (see "Spectrum2") as well as for quantification (see `quantify`).

**Usage**

- iTRAQ4
- iTRAQ5
- iTRAQ8
- iTRAQ9

**References**


**See Also**

- TMT6.

**Examples**

```r
iTRAQ4
iTRAQ4[1:2]`
**itraqdata**  
*Example MSnExp and MSnSet data sets*

**Description**

*itraqdata* is an example data set that has been run on an Orbitrap Velos instrument. It includes identification data in the feature data slot obtained from the Mascot search engine. It is a subset of a spike-in experiment where proteins have spiked in an *Erwinia* background, as described in Karp et al. (2010), *Addressing accuracy and precision issues in iTRAQ quantitation*, Mol Cell Proteomics. 2010 Sep;9(9):1885-97. Epub 2010 Apr 10. (PMID 20382981).

The spiked-in proteins in *itraqdata* are BSA and ENO and are present in relative abundances 1, 2.5, 5, 10 and 10, 5, 2.5, 1 in the 114, 115, 116 and 117 reporter tags.

The *msnset* object is produced by running the `quantify` method on the *itraqdata* experimental data, as detailed in the `quantify` example. This example data set is used in the MSnbase-demo vignette, available with `vignette("MSnbase-demo", package="MSnbase")`.

The *msnset2* object is another example iTRAQ4 data that is used to demonstrate features of the package, in particular the iPQF feature aggregation method, described in *iPQF*. It corresponds to 11 proteins with spectra measurements from the original data set described by Breitwieser et al. (2011) *General statistical modeling of data from protein relative expression isobaric tags*. J. Proteome Res., 10, 2758-2766.

**Usage**

*itraqdata*

**Examples**

```r
data(itraqdata)
itraqdata

## created by
## msnset <- quantify(itraqdata, method = "trap", reporters = iTRAQ4)
data(msnset)
msnset

data(msnset2)
msnset2
```

**listOf**  
*Tests equality of list elements class*

**Description**

Compares equality of all members of a list.

**Usage**

`listOf(x, class, valid = TRUE)`
Arguments

- **x**: A codelist.
- **class**: A character defining the expected class.
- **valid**: A logical defining if all elements should be tested for validity. Default is TRUE.

Value

TRUE is all elements of `x` inherit from class.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

Examples

```r
listOf(list(), "foo")
listOf(list("a", "b"), "character")
listOf(list("a", 1), "character")
```

makeCamelCase

*Convert to camel case by replacing dots by captial letters*

Description

Convert a vector of characters to camel case by replacing dots by captial letters.

Usage

```r
makeCamelCase(x, prefix)
```

Arguments

- **x**: A vector to be transformed to camel case.
- **prefix**: An optional character of length one. Any additional elements are ignores.

Value

A character of same length as `x`.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

Examples

```r
nms <- c("aa.foo", "ab.bar")
makeCamelCase(nms)
makeCamelCase(nms, prefix = "x")
```
makeNaData

Create a data with missing values

Description

These functions take an instance of class "MSnSet" and sets randomly selected values to NA.

Usage

makeNaData(object, nNA, pNA, exclude)
makeNaData2(object, nRows, nNAs, exclude)
whichNA(x)

Arguments

object An instance of class MSnSet.
nNA The absolute number of missing values to be assigned.
pNA The proportion of missing values to be assigned.
exclude A vector to be used to subset object, defining rows that should not be used to set NAs.
nRows The number of rows for each set.
nNAs The number of missing values for each set.
x A matrix or an instance of class MSnSet.

Details

makeNaData randomly selects a number nNA (or a proportion pNA) of cells in the expression matrix to be set to NA.

makeNaData2 will select length(nRows) sets of rows from object, each with nRows[i] rows respectively. The first set will be assigned nNAs[1] missing values, the second nNAs[2], ... As opposed to makeNaData, this permits to control the number of NAs per rows.

The whichNA can be used to extract the indices of the missing values, as illustrated in the example.

Value

An instance of class MSnSet, as object, but with the appropriate number/proportion of missing values. The returned object has an additional feature meta-data columns, nNA

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto
meanMzInts

Examples

```r
## Example 1
library(pRolocdata)
data(dunkley2006)
sum(is.na(dunkley2006))
dunkleyNA <- makeNaData(dunkley2006, nNA = 150)
processingData(dunkleyNA)
sum(is.na(dunkleyNA))
table(fData(dunkleyNA)$nNA)
naIdx <- whichNA(dunkleyNA)
head(naIdx)

## Example 2
dunkleyNA <- makeNaData(dunkley2006, nNA = 150, exclude = 1:10)
processingData(dunkleyNA)
table(fData(dunkleyNA)$nNA[1:10])
table(fData(dunkleyNA)$nNA)

## Example 3
nr <- rep(10, 5)
na <- 1:5
x <- makeNaData2(dunkley2006[1:100, 1:5],
nRows = nr,
nNAs = na)
processingData(x)
(res <- table(fData(x)$nNA))
stopifnot(as.numeric(names(res)[-1]) == na)
stopifnot(res[-1] == nr)

## Example 4
nr2 <- c(5, 12, 11, 8)
na2 <- c(3, 8, 1, 4)
x2 <- makeNaData2(dunkley2006[1:100, 1:10],
nRows = nr2,
nNAs = na2)
processingData(x2)
(res2 <- table(fData(x2)$nNA))
stopifnot(as.numeric(names(res2)[-1]) == sort(na2))
stopifnot(res2[-1] == nr2[order(na2)])

## Example 5
nr3 <- c(5, 12, 11, 8)
na3 <- c(3, 8, 1, 3)
x3 <- makeNaData2(dunkley2006[1:100, 1:10],
nRows = nr3,
nNAs = na3)
processingData(x3)
(res3 <- table(fData(x3)$nNA))
```

Description

Combine peaks from several spectra into a single spectrum. Intensity and m/z values from the input spectra are aggregated into a single peak if the difference between their m/z values is smaller than \( \text{mzd} \) or smaller than \( \text{ppm} \) of their m/z. While \( \text{mzd} \) can be used to group mass peaks with a single fixed value, \( \text{ppm} \) allows a m/z dependent mass peak grouping. Intensity values of grouped mass
peaks are aggregated with the intensityFun, m/z values by the mean, or intensity weighted mean if weighted = TRUE.

Usage

meanMzInts(
  x,
  ..., intensityFun = base::mean, weighted = FALSE,
  main = 1L, mzd, ppm = 0, timeDomain = FALSE,
  unionPeaks = TRUE
)

Arguments

x list of Spectrum objects.
...
additional parameters that are passed to intensityFun.
intensityFun function to aggregate the intensity values per m/z group. Should be a function or the name of a function. The function is expected to return a numeric(1).
weighted logical(1) whether m/z values per m/z group should be aggregated with an intensity-weighted mean. The default is to report the mean m/z.
main integer(1) defining the main spectrum, i.e. the spectrum which m/z and intensity values get replaced and is returned. By default the first spectrum in x is used.
mzd numeric(1) defining the maximal m/z difference below which mass peaks are considered to represent the same ion/mass peak. Intensity values for such grouped mass peaks are aggregated. If not specified this value is estimated from the distribution of differences of m/z values from the provided spectra (see details).
ppm numeric(1) allowing to perform a m/z dependent grouping of mass peaks. See details for more information.
timeDomain logical(1) whether definition of the m/z values to be combined into one m/z is performed on m/z values (timeDomain = FALSE) or on sqrt(mz) (timeDomain = TRUE). Profile data from TOF MS instruments should be aggregated based on the time domain (see details). Note that a pre-defined mzd should also be estimated on the square root of m/z values if timeDomain = TRUE.
unionPeaks logical(1) whether the union of all peaks (peak groups) from all spectra are reported or only peak groups that contain peaks that are present in the main spectrum (defined by main). The default is to report the union of peaks from all spectra.

Details

For general merging of spectra, the mzd and/or ppm should be manually specified based on the precision of the MS instrument. Peaks from spectra with a difference in their m/z being smaller than mzd or smaller than ppm of their m/z are grouped into the same final peak.

Some details for the combination of consecutive spectra of an LCMS run:
The m/z values of the same ion in consecutive scans (spectra) of a LCMS run will not be identical. Assuming that this random variation is much smaller than the resolution of the MS instrument (i.e. the difference between m/z values within each single spectrum), m/z value groups are defined across the spectra and those containing m/z values of the main spectrum are retained. The maximum allowed difference between m/z values for the same ion is estimated as in estimateMzScattering(). Alternatively it is possible to define this maximal m/z difference with the mzd parameter. All m/z values with a difference smaller than this value are combined to a m/z group. Intensities and m/z values falling within each of these m/z groups are aggregated using the intensity_fun and mz_fun, respectively. It is highly likely that all QTOF profile data is collected with a timing circuit that collects data points with regular intervals of time that are then later converted into m/z values based on the relationship \( t = k \times \sqrt{m/z} \). The m/z scale is thus non-linear and the m/z scattering (which is in fact caused by small variations in the time circuit) will thus be different in the lower and upper m/z scale. m/z-intensity pairs from consecutive scans to be combined are therefore defined by default on the square root of the m/z values. With timeDomain = FALSE, the actual m/z values will be used.

**Value**

Spectrum with m/z and intensity values representing the aggregated values across the provided spectra. The returned spectrum contains the union of all peaks from all spectra (if unionPeaks = TRUE), or the same number of m/z and intensity pairs than the spectrum with index main in x (if unionPeaks = FALSE. All other spectrum data (such as retention time etc) is taken from the main spectrum.

**Note**

This allows e.g. to combine profile-mode spectra of consecutive scans into the values for the main spectrum. This can improve centroiding of profile-mode data by increasing the signal-to-noise ratio and is used in the combineSpectraMovingWindow() function.

**Author(s)**

Johannes Rainer, Sigurdur Smarason

**See Also**

- estimateMzScattering() for a function to estimate m/z scattering in consecutive scans.
- estimateMzResolution() for a function estimating the m/z resolution of a spectrum.
- combineSpectraMovingWindow() for the function to combine consecutive spectra of an MSnExp object using a moving window approach.

Other spectra combination functions: consensusSpectrum()

**Examples**

```r
library(MSnbase)
## Create 3 example profile-mode spectra with a resolution of 0.1 and small
## random variations on these m/z values on consecutive scans.
set.seed(123)
mzs <- seq(1, 20, 0.1)
ints1 <- abs(rnorm(length(mzs), 10))
ints1[11:20] <- c(15, 30, 90, 200, 500, 300, 100, 70, 40, 20) # add peak
ints2 <- abs(rnorm(length(mzs), 10))
```
MIAPE-class

The "MIAPE" Class for Storing Proteomics Experiment Information

Description

The Minimum Information About a Proteomics Experiment. The current implementation is based on the MIAPE-MS 2.4 document.

Slots

description: Object of class character containing a single-sentence experiment title.
abstract: Object of class character containing an abstract describing the experiment.
url: Object of class character containing a URL for the experiment.
pubMedIds: Object of class character listing strings of PubMed identifiers of papers relevant to the dataset.
samples: Object of class list containing information about the samples.
preprocessing: Object of class list containing information about the pre-processing steps used on the raw data from this experiment.
other: Object of class list containing other information for which none of the above slots applies.
dateStamp: Object of class character, giving the date on which the work described was initiated; given in the standard 'YYYY-MM-DD' format (with hyphens).
name: Object of class character containing the name of the (stable) primary contact person for this data set; this could be the experimenter, lab head, line manager, ...
lab: Object of class character containing the laboratory where the experiment was conducted.
contact: Object of class character containing contact information for lab and/or experimenter.
email: Object of class character containing tmall contact information for the primary contact person (see name above).
MIAPE-class 69

instrumentModel: Object of class character indicating the model of the mass spectrometer used to generate the data.

instrumentManufacturer: Object of class character indicating the manufacturing company of the mass spectrometer.

instrumentCustomisations: Object of class character describing any significant (i.e. affecting behaviour) deviations from the manufacturer’s specification for the mass spectrometer.

softwareName: Object of class character with the instrument management and data analysis package(s) name(s).

softwareVersion: Object of class character with the instrument management and data analysis package(s) version(s).

switchingCriteria: Object of class character describing the list of conditions that cause the switch from survey or zoom mode (MS1) to or tandem mode (MSn where n > 1); e.g. ’parent ion” mass lists, neutral loss criteria and so on [applied for tandem MS only].

isolationWidth: Object of class numeric describing, for tandem instruments, the total width (i.e. not half for plus-or-minus) of the gate applied around a selected precursor ion m/z, provided for all levels or by MS level.

parameterFile: Object of class character giving the location and name under which the mass spectrometer’s parameter settings file for the run is stored, if available. Ideally this should be a URI+filename, or most preferably an LSID, where feasible.

ionSource: Object of class character describing the ion source (ESI, MALDI, ...).

ionSourceDetails: Object of class character describing the relevant details about the ion source.

See MIAPE-MI document for more details.

analyser: Object of class character describing the analyzer type (Quadrupole, time-of-flight, ion trap, ...).

analyserDetails: Object of class character describing the relevant details about the analyzer.

See MIAPE-MI document for more details.

collisionGas: Object of class character describing the composition of the gas used to fragment ions in the collision cell.

collisionPressure: Object of class numeric providing the pressure (in bars) of the collision gas.

collisionEnergy: Object of class character specifying for the process of imparting a particular impetus to ions with a given m/z value, as they travel into the collision cell for fragmentation. This could be a global figure (e.g. for tandem TOF’s), or a complex function; for example a gradient (stepped or continuous) of m/z values for quads) or activation frequencies (for traps) with associated collision energies (given in eV). Note that collision energies are also provided for individual "Spectrum2" instances, and is the preferred way of accessing this data.

detectorType: Object of class character describing the type of detector used in the machine (microchannel plate, channeltron, ...).

detectorSensitivity: Object of class character giving and appropriate measure of the sensitivity of the described detector (e.g. applied voltage).

Methods

The following methods as in "MIAME":

abstract(MIAPE): An accessor function for abstract.

expinfo(MIAPE): An accessor function for name, lab, contact, title, and url.

notes(MIAPE), notes(MIAPE) <- value: Accessor functions for other. notes(MIAPE) <- character appends character to notes; use notes(MIAPE) <- list to replace the notes entirely.
otherInfo(MIAPE): An accessor function for other.
preproc(MIAPE): An accessor function for preprocessing.
pubMedIds(MIAPE), pubMedIds(MIAME) <- value: Accessor function for pubMedIds.
email(MIAPE): An accessor function for email slot.
title(MIAPE): An accessor function for title slot.
analyster(MIAPE): An accessor function for analyser slot. analyser(MIAPE) is also available.
analyserDetails(MIAPE): An accessor function for analyserDetails slot. analyserDetails is also available.
detectorType(MIAPE): An accessor function for detectorType slot.
ionSource(MIAPE): An accessor function for ionSource slot.
networkDetails(MIAPE): An accessor function for networkDetails slot.
instrumentModel(MIAPE): An accessor function for instrumentModel slot.
instrumentManufacturer(MIAPE): An accessor function for instrumentManufacturer slot.
instrumentCustomisations(MIAPE): An accessor function for instrumentCustomisations slot.
as(,"MIAME"): Coerce the object from MIAPE to MIAME class. Used when converting an MSnSet into an ExpressionSet.

MIAPE-specific methods, including MIAPE-MS meta-data:
show(MIAPE): Displays the experiment data.
msInfo(MIAPE): Displays 'MIAPE-MS' information.

Extends
Class "MIAxE", directly. Class "Versioned", by class "MIAxE", distance 2.

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

References

missing-data

Documenting missing data visualisation

Description
There is a need for adequate handling of missing value imputation in quantitative proteomics. Before developing a framework to handle missing data imputation optimally, we propose a set of visualisation tools. This document serves as an internal notebook for current progress and ideas that will eventually materialise in exported functionality in the MSnbase package.
Details

The explore the structure of missing values, we propose to

1. Explore missing values in the frame of the experimental design. The `imageNA2` function offers such a simple visualisation. It is currently limited to 2-group designs/comparisons. In case of time course experiments or sub-cellular fractionation along a density gradient, we propose to split the time/gradient into 2 groups (early/late, top/bottom) as a first approximation.

2. Explore the proportion of missing values in each group.

3. Explore the total and group-wise feature intensity distributions.

The existing `plotNA` function illustrates the completeness/missingness of the data.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>, Samuel Wieczorek and Thomas Burger

See Also

`plotNA`, `imageNA2`.

Examples

```r
## Other suggestions
library("pRolocdata")
library("pRoloc")
data(dunkley2006)
set.seed(1)
nax <- makeNaData(dunkley2006, pNA = 0.10)
pcol <- factor(ifelse(dunkley2006$fraction <= 5, "A", "B"))
sel1 <- pcol == "A"

## missing values in each sample
barplot(colSums(is.na(nax)), col = pcol)

## table of missing values in proteins
par(mfrow = c(3, 1))
barplot(table(rowSums(is.na(nax))), main = "All")
barplot(table(rowSums(is.na(nax)[sel1,])), main = "Group A")
barplot(table(rowSums(is.na(nax)[!sel1,])), main = "Group B")

fData(nax)$nNA1 <- rowSums(is.na(nax)[, sel1])
fData(nax)$nNA2 <- rowSums(is.na(nax)[, !sel1])
fData(nax)$nNA <- rowSums(is.na(nax))
o <- MSnbase:::imageNA2(nax, pcol)
plot((fData(nax)$nNA1 - fData(nax)$nNA2)[o], type = "l")
grid()
plot(sort(fData(nax)$nNA1 - fData(nax)$nNA2), type = "l")
grid()
o2 <- order(fData(nax)$nNA1 - fData(nax)$nNA2)
MSnbase:::imageNA2(nax, pcol, Rowv=o2)
```
Description

A class to store mass spectrometry data maps, i.e intensities collected along the M/Z and retention time space during a mass spectrometry acquisition.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created with the `MSmap` constructor. The constructor has the following arguments:

- **object** An object created by `mzR::openMSfile` or an instance of class `OnDiskMSnExp`. If the latter contains data from multiple files, a warning will be issued and the first one will be used.
- **lowMz** A numeric of length 1 defining the lower bound of the M/Z range of the MS map.
- **highMz** A numeric of length 1 defining the upper bound of the M/Z range of the MS map.
- **resMz** The resolution along the M/Z range.
- **hd** An optional data.frame as produced by `mzR::header(object)`. If missing, will be computed within the function. Ignored when object is an `OnDiskMSnExp`.
- **zeroIsNA** Set 0 intensities to NA. This can be used to clarify the 3 dimensional plot produced by `plot3D`.

Slots

- **call**: Object of class "call" - the call used to generate the instance.
- **map**: Object of class "matrix" containing the actual MS map.
- **mz**: Object of class "numeric" containing the M/Z sampling bins.
- **res**: Object of class "numeric" storing the M/Z resolution used to create the map.
- **rt**: Object of class "numeric" with the retention times of the map spectra.
- **ms**: Object of class "numeric" with the MS levels of the spectra.
- **t**: Object of class "logical" indicating if the instance has been transposed.
- **filename**: Object of class "character" specifying the filename of the original raw MS data.
Methods

coerce signature(from = "MSmap", to = "data.frame"): convert the MSmap instance in a data.frame. Useful for plotting with lattice or ggplot2.

fileName signature(object = "MSmap"): returns the raw data filename.

msLevel signature(object = "MSmap"): returns the MS level of the map spectra.

msMap signature(object = "MSmap"): returns the actual map matrix.

mz signature(object = "MSmap", ...): returns the M/Z values of the map. Additional arguments are currently ignored.

rt ime signature(object = "MSmap", ...): returns retention time values of the map. Additional arguments are currently ignored.

mzRes signature(object = "MSmap"): returns the resolution with which the sample along the M/Z range was done.

dim signature(x = "MSmap"): returns the dimensions of the map. ncol and nrow return the number of columns and rows respectively.

t signature(x = "MSmap"): transposes the map.

show signature(object = "MSmap"): prints a summary of the map.

plot signature(x = "MSmap", allTicks = "logical"): produces an image of the map using lattice::levelplot. By default, allTicks is TRUE and all M/Z and retention times ticks of drawn. If set to FALSE, only 10 ticks in each dimension are plotted.

plot3D signature(object = "MSmap", rgl = "logical"): produces an three dimensional view of the map using lattice::cloud3d(..., type = "h"). If rgl is TRUE, the map is visualised on a rgl device and can be rotated with the mouse.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

Examples

```r
## Not run:
## downloads the data
library("rpx")
pxl <- PXDataset("PXD000001")
(i <- grep("TMT.+.mzML", pxfiles(pxl), value = TRUE))
mzf <- pxget(pxl, i)

## Using an mzRpwiz object
## reads the data
ms <- openMSfile(mzf)
hd <- header(ms)

## a set of spectra of interest: MS1 spectra eluted between 30 and 35 minutes retention time
ms1 <- which(hd$msLevel == 1)
rt sel <- hd$retentionTime[ms1] / 60 > 30 &
        hd$retentionTime[ms1] / 60 < 35

## the map
M <- MSmap(ms, ms1[rt sel], 521, 523, .005, hd)
```
```r
plot(M, aspect = 1, allTicks = FALSE)
plot3D(M)
if (require("rgl") & interactive())
  plot3D(M, rgl = TRUE)

## With some MS2 spectra
i <- ms1[which(rtsel)][1]
j <- ms1[which(rtsel)][2]
M2 <- MSmap(ms, i:j, 100, 1000, 1, hd)
plot3D(M2)

## Using an OnDiskMSnExp object and accessors
msn <- readMSData(mzf, mode = "onDisk")

## a set of spectra of interest: MS1 spectra eluted
## between 30 and 35 minutes retention time
ms1 <- which(msLevel(msn) == 1)
rtsel <- rtime(msn)[ms1] / 60 > 30 &
  rtime(msn)[ms1] / 60 < 35

## the map
M3 <- MSmap(msn, ms1[rtsel], 521, 523, .005)
plot(M3, aspect = 1, allTicks = FALSE)

## With some MS2 spectra
i <- ms1[which(rtsel)][1]
j <- ms1[which(rtsel)][2]
M4 <- MSmap(msn, i:j, 100, 1000, 1)
plot3D(M4)

## End(Not run)
```

---

### MSnbaseOptions

**MSnbase options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSnbaseOptions</th>
<th>MSnbase options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

MSnbase defined a few options globally using the standard R options mechanism. The current values of these options can be queried with `MSnbaseOptions`. The options are:

- **verbose**: defines a session-wide verbosity flag, that is used if the `verbose` argument in individual functions is not set.
- **PARALLEL_THRESH**: defines the minimum number of spectra per file necessary before using parallel processing.
- **fastLoad**: logical(1). If TRUE performs faster data loading for all methods of `OnDiskMSnExp` that load data from the original files (such as `spectrapply()`). Users experiencing data I/O errors (observed mostly on macOS systems) should set this option to FALSE.

**Usage**

`MSnbaseOptions()`

`isMSnbaseVerbose()`
**Arguments**

opt  The value of the new option

**Details**

`isMSnbaseVerbose` is one wrapper for the verbosity flag, also available through `options("MSnbase")$verbose`.

There are also setters to set options individually. When run without argument, the verbosity setter inverts the current value of the option.

**Value**

A list of MSnbase options and the single option values for the individual accessors.
Slots

assayData: Object of class "environment" containing the MS spectra (see "Spectrum1" and "Spectrum2"). Slot is inherited from "pSet".

phenoData: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" containing experimenter-supplied variables describing sample (i.e the individual tags for an labelled MS experiment). See phenoData for more details. Slot is inherited from "pSet".

featureData: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" containing variables describing features (spectra in our case), e.g. identification data, peptide sequence, identification score,... (inherited from "eSet"). See featureData for more details. Slot is inherited from "pSet".

experimentData: Object of class "MIAPE", containing details of experimental methods. See experimentData for more details. Slot is inherited from "pSet".

protocolData: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" containing equipment-generated variables (inherited from "eSet"). See protocolData for more details. Slot is inherited from "pSet".

processingData: Object of class "MSnProcess" that records all processing. Slot is inherited from "pSet".

__classVersion__: Object of class "Versions" describing the versions of R, the Biobase package, "pSet" and MSnExp of the current instance. Slot is inherited from "pSet". Intended for developer use and debugging (inherited from "eSet").

Extends

Class "pSet", directly. Class "VersionedBiobase", by class "pSet", distance 2. Class "Versioned", by class "pSet", distance 3.

Methods

See the "pSet" class for documentation on accessors inherited from pSet, subsetting and general attribute accession.

**bin** signature(object = "MSnExp"): Bins spectra. See bin documentation for more details and examples.

**clean** signature(object = "MSnExp"): Removes unused 0 intensity data points. See clean documentation for more details and examples.

**compareSpectra** signature(object1 = "Spectrum", object2 = "missing"): Compares spectra. See compareSpectra documentation for more details and examples.

**extractPrecSpectra** signature(object = "MSnExp", prec = "numeric"): Extracts spectra with precursor MZ value equal to prec and returns an object of class 'MSnExp'. See extractPrecSpectra documentation for more details and examples.

**pickPeaks** signature(object = "MSnExp"): Performs the peak picking to generate centroided spectra. Parameter msLevel allows to restrict peak picking to spectra of certain MS level(s). See pickPeaks documentation for more details and examples.

**estimateNoise** signature(object = "MSnExp"): Estimates the noise in all profile spectra of object. See estimateNoise documentation for more details and examples.

**plot** signature(x = "MSnExp", y = "missing"): Plots the MSnExp instance. See plot.MSnExp documentation for more details.

**plot2d** signature(object = "MSnExp",...): Plots retention time against precursor MZ for MSnExp instances. See plot2d documentation for more details.

**plotDensity** signature(object = "MSnExp",...): Plots the density of parameters of interest. instances. See plotDensity documentation for more details.
plotMzDelta signature(object = "MSnExp",...): Plots a histogram of the m/z difference between all of the highest peaks of all MS2 spectra of an experiment. See plotMzDelta documentation for more details.

quantify signature(object = "MSnExp"): Performs quantification for all the MS2 spectra of the MSnExp instance. See quantify documentation for more details. Also for OnDiskMSnExp objects.

removePeaks signature(object = "MSnExp"): Removes peaks lower that a threshold t. See removePeaks documentation for more details and examples.

removeReporters signature(object = "MSnExp",...): Removes reporter ion peaks from all MS2 spectra of an experiment. See removeReporters documentation for more details and examples.

smooth signature(x = "MSnExp"): Smooths spectra. See smooth documentation for more details and examples.

addIdentificationData signature(object = "MSnExp",...): Adds identification data to an experiment. See addIdentificationData documentation for more details and examples.

removeNoId signature(object = "MSnExp",fcol = "pepseq",keep = NULL): Removes non-identified features. See removeNoId documentation for more details and examples.

removeMultipleAssignment signature(object = "MSnExp",fcol = "nprot"): Removes protein groups (or feature belong to protein groups) with more than one member. The latter is defined by extracting a feature variable (default is "nprot"). Also removes non-identified features.

idSummary signature(object = "MSnExp",...): Prints a summary that lists the percentage of identified features per file (called coverage).

show signature(object = "MSnExp"): Displays object content as text.

isolationWindow signature(object = "MSnExp",...): Returns the isolation window offsets for the MS2 spectra. See isolationWindow for details.

trimMz signature(object = "MSnExp",...): Trims the MZ range of all the spectra of the MSnExp instance. See trimMz documentation for more details and examples.

isCentroided (object, k = 0.025, qtl = 0.9, verbose = TRUE) A heuristic assessing if the spectra in the object are in profile or centroided mode. The function takes the q1th quantile top peaks, then calculates the difference between adjacent M/Z value and returns TRUE if the first quartile is greater than k. (See MSnbase isCentroided for the code.) If verbose (default), a table indicating mode for all MS levels is printed.

The function has been tuned to work for MS1 and MS2 spectra and data centroided using different peak picking algorithms, but false positives can occur. See https://github.com/lgatto/MSnbase/issues/131 for details. For whole experiments, where all MS1 and MS2 spectra are expected to be in the same, albeit possibly different modes, it is advised to assign the majority result for MS1 and MS2 spectra, rather than results for individual spectra. See an example below.

as signature(object = "MSnExp","data.frame"): Coerces the MSnExp object to a four-column data.frame with columns "file" (file index in object), "rt" (retention time), "mz" (m/z values) and "i" (intensity values).

as signature(object = "MSnExp","Spectra"): Coerces the MSnExp object to a Spectra object with all feature annotations added as metadata columns (mcols).

Filtering and subsetting functions:

filterRt signature(object = "MSnExp",rt = "numeric",msLevel. = "numeric"): Retains MS spectra of level msLevel. with a retention times within rt[1] and rt[2].
filterMsLevel signature(object = "MSnExp", msLevel. = "numeric"): Retains MS spectra of level msLevel..

filterPolarity signature(object = "MSnExp", polarity. = "numeric"): Retains MS spectra of polarity polarity..

filterMz signature(object = "MSnExp", mz = "numeric", msLevel. = "numeric"). See filterMz for details.

filterFile signature(object = "MSnExp", file): Retains MS data of files matching the file index or file name provided with parameter file.

filterAcquisitionNum

filterEmptySpectra signature(object = "MSnExp"): Remove empty spectra from object (see isEmpty).

filterPrecursorScan signature(object = "MSnExp", acquisitionNum = "numeric"): Retain parent (e.g. MS1) and children scans (e.g. MS2) of acquisitionNum. See OnDiskMSnExp for an example.

splitByFile signature(object = "MSnExp", f = "factor"): split a MSnExp object by file into a list of MSnExp objects given the grouping in factor f.

filterPrecursorMz signature(object = "MSnExp", mz, ppm = 10): retain spectra with a precursor m/z equal or similar to the one defined with parameter mz. Parameter ppm allows to define an accepted difference between the provided m/z and the spectrum’s m/z.

filterIsolationWindow signature(object = "MSnExp", mz): retain spectra with isolation windows that contain (which m/z range contain) the specified m/z.

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

References
Information about the mzXML format as well converters from vendor specific formats to mzXML: http://tools.proteomecenter.org/wiki/index.php?title=Formats:mzXML.

See Also
"pSet" and readMSData for loading mzXML, mzData or mzML files to generate an instance of MSnExp.
The "OnDiskMSnExp" manual page contains further details and examples.
chromatogram to extract chromatographic data from a MSnExp or OnDiskMSnExp object.
write for the function to write the data to mzML or mzXML file(s).

Examples
mzxmlfile <- dir(system.file("extdata", package="MSnbase"),
                 pattern="mzXML", full.names=TRUE)
msnexp <- readMSData(mzxmlfile)
msnexp
**MSnProcess-class**

**The "MSnProcess" Class**

**Description**

MSnProcess is a container for MSnExp and MSnSet processing information. It records data files, processing steps, thresholds, analysis methods and times that have been applied to MSnExp or MSnSet instances.

**Slots**

- **files**: Object of class "character" storing the raw data files used in experiment described by the "MSnProcess" instance.
- **processing**: Object of class "character" storing all the processing steps and times.
- **merged**: Object of class "logical" indicating whether spectra have been merged.
- **cleaned**: Object of class "logical" indicating whether spectra have been cleaned. See clean for more details and examples.
- **removedPeaks**: Object of class "character" describing whether peaks have been removed and which threshold was used. See removePeaks for more details and examples.
- **smoothed**: Object of class "logical" indicating whether spectra have been smoothed.
- **trimmed**: Object of class "numeric" documenting if/how the data has been trimmed.
- **normalised**: Object of class "logical" describing whether and how data have been normalised.
- **MSnbaseVersion**: Object of class "character" indicating the version of MSnbase.
- **__classVersion__**: Object of class "Versions" indicating the version of the MSnProcess instance. Intended for developer use and debugging.

**Extends**

Class "Versioned", directly.

**Methods**

- **fileNames** signature(object = "MSnProcess"): Returns the file names used in experiment described by the "MSnProcess" instance.
- **show** signature(object = "MSnProcess"): Displays object content as text.
- **combine** signature(x = "MSnProcess", y = "MSnProcess"): Combines multiple MSnProcess instances.

**Note**

This class is likely to be updated using an AnnotatedDataFrame.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

**See Also**

See the "MSnExp" and "MSnSet" classes that actually use MSnProcess as a slot.
The MSnSet holds quantified expression data for MS proteomics data and the experimental metadata. The MSnSet class is derived from the "eSet" class and mimics the "ExpressionSet" class classically used for microarray data.

Objects from the Class

The constructor MSnSet(exprs, pData) can be used to create MSnSet instances. Argument exprs is a matrix and pData must be of class data.frame or "AnnotatedDataFrame" and all must meet the dimensions and name validity constrains.

Objects can also be created by calls of the form new("MSnSet", exprs, ...). See also "ExpressionSet" for helpful information. Expression data produced from other softwares can thus make use of this standardized data container to benefit R and Bioconductor packages. Proteomics expression data available as spreadsheets, as produced by third-party software such as Proteome Discoverer, MaxQuant, ... can be imported using the readMSnSet and readMSnSet2 functions.

Coercion methods are also available to transform MSnSet objects to IBSpectra, to data.frame and to/from ExpressionSet and SummarizedExperiment objects. In the latter case, the metadata available in the protocolData, experimentData are completely dropped, and only the logging information of the processingData slot is retained. All these metadata can be subsequently be added using the addMSnSetMetadata (see examples below). When converting a SummarizedExperiment to an MSnSet, the respective metadata slots will be populated if available in the SummarizedExperiment metadata.

In the frame of the MSnbase package, MSnSet instances can be generated from "MSnExp" experiments using the quantify method).

Slots

qual: Object of class "data.frame" that records peaks data for each of the reporter ions to be used as quality metrics.

processingData: Object of class "MSnProcess" that records all processing.

assayData: Object of class "assayData" containing a matrix with equal with column number equal to nrow(phenoData). assayData must contain a matrix exprs with rows representing features (e.g., reporters ions) and columns representing samples. See the "AssayData" class, exprs and assayData accessor for more details. This slot in indirectly inherited from "eSet".

phenoData: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" containing experimenter-supplied variables describing sample (i.e the individual tags for an labelled MS experiment) (indirectly inherited from "eSet"). See phenoData and the "eSet" class for more details. This slot can be accessed as a data.frame with pData and be replaced by a new valid (i.e. of compatible dimensions and row names) data.frame with pData(lower).
featureData: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" containing variables describing features (spectra in our case), e.g. identification data, peptide sequence, identification score, ... (inherited indirectly from "eSet"). See featureData and the "eSet" class for more details. This slot can be accessed as a data.frame with fData and be replaced by a new valid (i.e. of compatible dimensions and row names) data.frame with fData()<-.

experimentData: Object of class "MIAPE", containing details of experimental methods (inherited from "eSet"). See experimentData and the "eSet" class for more details.

annotation: not used here.

protocolData: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" containing equipment-generated variables (inherited indirectly from "eSet"). See protocolData and the "eSet" class for more details.

.__classVersion__: Object of class "Versions" describing the versions of R, the Biobase package, "eSet", "pSet" and MSnSet of the current instance. Intended for developer use and debugging (inherited indirectly from "eSet").

Extends

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

Methods

MSnSet specific methods or over-riding it’s super-class are described below. See also more "eSet" for inherited methods.

acquisitionNum acquisitionNum(signature(object = "MSnSet")): Returns the a numeric vector with acquisition number of each spectrum. The vector names are the corresponding spectrum names. The information is extracted from the object’s featureData slot.

fromFile fromFile(signature(object = "MSnSet")): get the index of the file (in fileNames(object)) from which the raw spectra from which the corresponding feature were originally read. The relevant information is extracted from the object’s featureData slot.

Returns a numeric vector with names corresponding to the spectrum names.

dim signature(x = "MSnSet"): Returns the dimensions of object’s assay data, i.e the number of samples and the number of features.

fileNames signature(object = "MSnSet"): Access file names in the processingData slot.

msInfo signature(object = "MSnSet"): Prints the MIAPE-MS meta-data stored in the experimentData slot.

processingData signature(object = "MSnSet"): Access the processingData slot.

show signature(object = "MSnSet"): Displays object content as text.

qual signature(object = "MSnSet"): Access the reporter ion peaks description.

purityCorrect signature(object = "MSnSet", impurities = "matrix"): performs reporter ions purity correction. See purityCorrect documentation for more details.

normalise signature(object = "MSnSet"): Performs MSnSet normalisation. See normalise for more details.

t signature(x = "MSnSet"): Returns a transposed MSnSet object where features are now aligned along columns and samples along rows and the phenoData and featureData slots have been swapped. The protocolData slot is always dropped.

as("ExpressionSet") signature(x = "MSnSet"): Coerce object from MSnSet to ExpressionSet-class. The experimentData slot is converted to a MIAME instance. It is also possible to coerce an ExpressionSet to and MSnSet, in which case the experimentData slot is newly initialised.
as("IBSpectra") signature(x = "MSnSet"): Coerce object from MSnSet to IBSpectra from the isobar package.

as("data.frame") signature(x = "MSnSet"): Coerce object from MSnSet to data.frame. The MSnSet is transposed and the PhenoData slot is appended.

as("SummarizedExperiment") signature(x = "MSnSet"): Coerce object from MSnSet to SummarizedExperiment. Only part of the metadata is retained. See addMSnSetMetadata and the example below for details.

write.exprs signature(x = "MSnSet") Writes expression values to a tab-separated file (default is tmp.txt). The fDataCols parameter can be used to specify which featureData columns (as column names, column number or logical) to append on the right of the expression matrix. The following arguments are the same as write.table.

combine signature(x = "MSnSet", y = "MSnSet", ...) Combines 2 or more MSnSet instances according to their feature names. Note that the qual slot and the processing information are silently dropped.

topN signature(object = "MSnSet", groupBy, n = 3, fun, ..., verbose = isMSnbaseVerbose()) Selects the n most intense features (typically peptides or spectra) out of all available for each set defined by groupBy (typically proteins) and creates a new instance of class MSnSet. If less than n features are available, all are selected. The ncol(object) features are summarised using fun (default is sum) prior to be ordered in decreasing order. Additional parameters can be passed to fun through ..., for instance to control the behaviour of topN in case of NA values. (Works also with matrix instances.)

See also the nQuants function to retrieve the actual number of retained peptides out of n.

A complete use case using topN and nQuants is detailed in the synapter package vignette.

filterNA signature(object = "MSnSet", pNA = "numeric", pattern = "character", droplevels = "logical") This method subsets object by removing features that have (strictly) more than pNA percent of NA values. Default pNA is 0, which removes any feature that exhibits missing data. The method can also be used with a character pattern composed of 0 or 1 characters only. A 0 represent a column/sample that is allowed a missing values, while columns/samples with and 1 must not have NAs.

This method also accepts matrix instances. droplevels defines whether unused levels in the feature meta-data ought to be lost. Default is TRUE. See the droplevels method below.

See also the is.na.MSnSet and plotNA methods for missing data exploration.

filterZero signature(object = "MSnSet", pNA = "numeric", pattern = "character", droplevels = "logical") As filterNA, but for zeros.

filterMsLevel signature(object = "MSnSet", msLevel. = "numeric", fcol = "character") Keeps only spectra with level msLevel.. as defined by the fcol feature variable (default is "msLevel").

log signature(object = "MSnSet", base = "numeric") Log transforms exprs(object) using base::log. base (defaults is e=\(\exp(1)\)) must be a positive or complex number, the base with respect to which logarithms are computed.

droplevels signature(x = "MSnSet", ...) Drops the unused factor levels in the featureData slot. See droplevels for details.

impute signature(object = "MSnSet",...) Performs data imputation on the MSnSet object. See impute for more details.

trimws signature(object = "MSnSet",...) Trim leading and/or trailing white spaces in the feature data slot. Also available for data.frame objects. See ?base::trimws for details.

Additional accessors for the experimental metadata (experimentData slot) are defined. See "MIAPE" for details.
Plotting

**meanSdPlot** signature(object = "MSnSet") Plots row standard deviations versus row means. See **meanSdPlot** (vsn package) for more details.

**image** signature(x = "MSnSet", facetBy = "character", sOrderBy = "character", legend = "character", low = "character", high = "character", fnames = "logical", rmax = "numeric") Produces an heatmap of expression values in the x object. Simple horizontal facetting is enabled by passing a single character as facetBy. Arbitrary facetting can be performed manually by saving the return value of the method (see example below). Re-ordering of the samples is possible by providing the name of a phenotypic variable to sOrderBy. The title of the legend can be set with legend and the colours with the low and high arguments. If any negative value is detected in the data, the values are considered as log fold-changes and a divergent colour scale is used. Otherwise, a gradient from low to high is used. To scale the quantitative data in x prior to plotting, please see the scale method.

When there are more than nmax (default is 50) features/rows, these are not printed. This behaviour can be controlled by setting fnames to TRUE (always print) or FALSE (never print). See examples below.

The code is based on Vlad Petyuk’s vp.misc::image_msnset. The previous version of this method is still available through the **image2** function.

**plotNA** signature(object = "MSnSet", pNA = "numeric") Plots missing data for an MSnSet instance. pNA is a numeric of length 1 that specifies the percentage of accepted missing data values per features. This value will be highlighted with a point on the figure, illustrating the overall percentage of NA values in the full data set and the number of proteins retained. Default is 1/2. See also **plotNA**.

**MAplot** signature(object = "MSnSet", log.it = "logical", base = "numeric", ...) Produces MA plots (Ratio as a function of average intensity) for the samples in object. If ncol(object) == 2, then one MA plot is produced using the ma.plot function from the affy package. If object has more than 2 columns, then mva.pairs. log.it specifies is the data should be log-transformed (default is TRUE) using base. Further ... arguments will be passed to the respective functions.

**addIdentificationData** signature(object = "MSnSet", ...) Adds identification data to a MSnSet instance. See **addIdentificationData** documentation for more details and examples.

**removeNoId** signature(object = "MSnSet", fcol = "pepseq", keep = NULL) Removes non-identified features. See **removeNoId** documentation for more details and examples.

**removeMultipleAssignment** signature(object = "MSnSet", fcol = "nprot") Removes protein groups (or feature belong to protein groups) with more than one member. The latter is defined by extracting a feature variable (default is "nprot"). Also removes non-identified features/

**idSummary** signature(object = "MSnSet", ...) Prints a summary that lists the percentage of identified features per file (called coverage).

Functions

**updateFvarLabels** signature(object, label, sep) This function updates object’s featureData variable labels by appending label. By default, label is the variable name and the separator sep is ..

**updateSampleNames** signature(object, label, sep) This function updates object’s sample names by appending label. By default, label is the variable name and the separator sep is ..

**updateFeatureNames** signature(object, label, sep) This function updates object’s feature names by appending label. By default, label is the variable name and the separator sep is ..
**ms2df** signature(x, fcols) Coerces the MSnSet instance to a data.frame. The direction of the data is retained and the feature variable labels that match fcol are appended to the expression values. See also as(x, "data.frame") above.

**addMSnSetMetadata** signature(x, y) When coercing an MSnSet y to a SummarizedExperiment x with x <- as(y, "SummarizedExperiment"), most of y’s metadata is lost. Only the file names, the processing log and the MSnbase version from the processingData slots are passed along. The addMSnSetMetadata function can be used to add the complete processingData, experimentData and protocolData slots. The downside of this is that MSnbase is now required to use the SummarizedExperiment object.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

**See Also**

"eSet", "ExpressionSet" and quantify. MSnSet quantitation values and annotation can be exported to a file with write.exprs. See readMSnSet to create and MSnSet using data available in a spreadsheet or data.frame.

**Examples**

```r
data(msnset)
msnset <- msnset[10:15]

exprs(msnset)[1, c(1, 4)] <- NA
exprs(msnset)[2, c(1, 2)] <- NA
is.na(msnset)
featureNames(filterNA(msnset, pNA = 1/4))
featureNames(filterNA(msnset, pattern = "0110"))

M <- matrix(rnorm(12), 4)
pd <- data.frame(otherpdata = letters[1:3])
fd <- data.frame(otherfdata = letters[1:4])
X0 <- MSnSet(M, fd, pd)
sampleNames(X0)

M <- matrix(rnorm(12), 4)
colnames(M) <- LETTERS[1:3]
rownames(M) <- paste0("id", LETTERS[1:4])
pd <- data.frame(otherpdata = letters[1:3])
rownames(pd) <- colnames(M)
fd <- data.frame(otherfdata = letters[1:4])
rownames(fd) <- rownames(M)
X <- MSnSet(M, fd, pd)
sampleNames(X)

## Visualisation

library("pRolocdata")
data(dunkley2006)
image(dunkley2006)

## Changing colours

image(dunkley2006, high = "darkgreen")
image(dunkley2006, high = "darkgreen", low = "yellow")
```
## Forcing feature names
image(dunkley2006, fnames = TRUE)

## Facetting
image(dunkley2006, facetBy = “replicate”)
p <- image(dunkley2006)
library(“ggplot2”) ## for facet_grid
p + facet_grid(replicate ~ membrane.prep, scales = ‘free’, space = ‘free’)
p + facet_grid(markers ~ replicate)

## Fold-changes
dd <- dunkley2006
eprs(dd) <- exprs(dd) - 0.25
image(dd)
image(dd, low = “green”, high = “red”)

## Feature names are displayed by default for smaller data
dunkley2006 <- dunkley2006[1:25, ]
image(dunkley2006)
image(dunkley2006, legend = “hello”)

## Coercion
if (require(“SummarizedExperiment”)) {
data(msnset)
se <- as(msnset, “SummarizedExperiment”)
metadata(se) ## only logging
se <- addMSnSetMetadata(se, msnset)
metadata(se) ## all metadata
msnset2 <- as(se, “MSnSet”)
processingData(msnset2)
}

as(msnset, “ExpressionSet”)

---

**MSnSetList-class**

### Storing multiple related MSnSets

**Description**

A class for storing lists of MSnSet instances.

**Details**

There are two ways to store different sets of measurements pertaining an experimental unit, such as replicated measures of different conditions that were recorded over more than one MS acquisition. Without focusing on any proteomics technology in particular, these multiple assays can be recorded as

- A single combined MSnSet (see the section Combining MSnSet instances in the MSnbase-demo section). In such cases, the different experimental (phenotypical) conditions are recorded as an AnnotatedDataFrame in the phenoData slots.

Quantitative data for features that were missing in an assay are generally encode as missing with NA values. Alternatively, only features observed in all assays could be selected. See the commonFeatureNames functions to select only common features among two or more MSnSet instance.
• Each set of measurements is stored in an MSnSet which are combined into one MSnSetList. Each MSnSet elements can have identical or different samples and features. Unless compiled directly manually by the user, one would expect at least one of these dimensions (features/rows or samples/columns) are conserved (i.e. all feature or samples names are identical). See split/unsplit below.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created and manipulated with:

- **MSnSetList(x, log, featureData)** The class constructor that takes a list of valid MSnSet instances as input x, an optional logging list, and an optional feature metadata data.frame.

- **split(x, f)** An MSnSetList can be created from an MSnSet instance. x is a single MSnSet and f is a factor or a character of length 1. In the latter case, f will be matched to the feature- and phenodata variable names (in that order). If a match is found, the respective variable is extracted, converted to a factor if it is not one already, and used to split x along the features/rows (f was a feature variable name) or samples/columns (f was a phenotypic variable name). If f is passed as a factor, its length will be matched to nrow(x) or ncol(x) (in that order) to determine if x will be split along the features (rows) or sample (columns). Hence, the length of f must match exactly to either dimension.

- **unsplit(value, f)** The unsplit method reverses the effect of splitting the value MSnSet along the groups f.

- **as(x, "MSnSetList")** Where x is an instance of class MzTab. See the class documentation for details.

**Slots**

- **x**: Object of class list containing valid MSnSet instances. Can be extracted with the msnsets() accessor.

- **log**: Object of class list containing an object creation log, containing among other elements the call that generated the object. Can be accessed with objlog().

- **featureData**: Object of class DataFrame that stores metadata for each object in the x slot. The number of rows of this data.frame must be equal to the number of items in the x slot and their respective (row)names must be identical.

- **__classVersion__**: The version of the instance. For development purposes only.

**Methods**

- **"[" Extracts a single MSnSet at position.**

- **"[" Extracts one of more MSnSets as MSnSetList.**

- **length** Returns the number of MSnSets.

- **names** Returns the names of MSnSets, if available. The replacement method is also available.

- **show** Display the object by printing a short summary.

- **lapply(x, FUN, ...)** Apply function FUN to each element of the input x. If the application of FUN returns and MSnSet, then the return value is an MSnSetList, otherwise a list.

- **sapply(x, FUN, ..., simplify = TRUE, USE.NAMES = TRUE)** A lapply wrapper that simplifies the output to a vector, matrix or array is possible. See ?base::sapply for details.

- **fData** Returns the features metadata featureData slot.

- **fData**- Features metadata featureData replacement method.
MzTab-class

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also

The commonFeatureNames function to select common features among MSnSet instances.

Examples

library("pRolocdata")
data(tan2009r1)
data(tan2009r2)

## The MSnSetList class
## for an unnamed list, names are set to indices
msnl <- MSnSetList(list(tan2009r1, tan2009r2))
names(msnl)
## a named example
msnl <- MSnSetList(list(A = tan2009r1, B = tan2009r2))
names(msnl)
msnsets(msnl)
length(msnl)
objlog(msnl)
msnl[[1]] ## an MSnSet
msnl[1] ## an MSnSetList of length 1

## Iterating over the elements
lapply(msnl, dim) ## a list
lapply(msnl, normalise) ## an MSnSetList

fData(msnl)
fData(msnl)$X <- sapply(msnl, nrow)
fData(msnl)

## Splitting and unsplitting
## splitting along the columns/samples
head(pData(dunkley2006))
splt <- split(dunkley2006, "replicate")
lapply(splt, dim) ## the number of rows and columns of the split elements
unsplt <- unsplit(splt, dunkley2006$replicate)
stopifnot(compareMSnSets(dunkley2006, unsplt))

## splitting along the rows/features
head(fData(dunkley2006))
splt <- split(dunkley2006, "markers")
unsplt <- unsplit(splt, factor(fData(dunkley2006)$markers))
simplify2array(lapply(splt, dim))
stopifnot(compareMSnSets(dunkley2006, unsplt))

---

MzTab-class

Parse MzTab files
The MzTab class stores the output of a basic parsing of a mzTab file. It contains the metadata (a list), comments (a character vector), and at least one of the following data types: proteins, peptides, PSMs, and small molecules (as data.frames).

At this stage, the metadata and data are only minimally parsed. The column names are kept as they are defined in the original files and are thus not all going to be valid colnames. To access them using the dollar operator, use backticks. More specific data extraction and preparation are delegated to more specialized functions, such as the `as(. , to = "MSnSetList")` and `readMzTabData` for proteomics data.

Note that no attempts are made to verify the validity of the mzTab file.

 Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls to the constructor `MzTab` that takes a single mzTab file as input. The objects can subsequently be coerced to `MSnSetList` instances with `as(object, "MSnSetList")`. The resulting `MSnSetList` contains possibly empty `MSnSet` instances for proteins, peptide, and PSMs, respectively named "Proteins", "Peptides", and "PSMs".

The assaydata slots of the two former are populated with the `protein_abundance_assay[1-n]` and `peptide_abundance_assay[1-n]` columns in the mzTab file. No abundance values are defined for the latter. The respective feature names correspond to protein accessions, peptide sequences and PSM identifiers, possibly made unique as by appending sequence numbers to duplicates.

 Slots

Metadata: Object of class "list" storing the metadata section.
Filename: Object of class "character" storing the original file name.
Proteins: Object of class "data.frame" storing the protein data.
Peptides: Object of class "data.frame" storing the peptide data.
PSMs: Object of class "data.frame" storing the PSM data.
SmallMolecules: Object of class "data.frame" storing the small molecules data.
MoleculeFeatures: Object of class "data.frame" storing the molecule features.
MoleculeEvidence: Object of class "data.frame" storing the molecule evidence.
Comments: Object of class "character" storing the comments that were present in the file.

 Accessors

`metadata` signature(x = "MzTab"): returns the meta data list.
`mzTabMode` signature(x = "MzTab"): returns the mode (complete or summary) of the mzTab data. A shortcut for `metadata(x)$'mzTab-mode'.
`mzTabType` signature(x = "MzTab"): returns the type (quantification or identification) of the mzTab data. A shortcut for `metadata(x)$'mzTab-type'.
`fileName` signature(object = "MzTab"): returns the file name of the original mzTab file.
`peptides` signature(object = "MzTab"): returns the peptide data.frame.
`proteins` signature(object = "MzTab"): returns the proteins data.frame.
`psms` signature(object = "MzTab"): returns the PSMs data.frame.
`smallMolecules` signature(object = "MzTab"): returns the small molecules data.frame.
`comments` signature(object = "MzTab"): returns the comments.
Author(s)

Laurent Gatto, with contributions from Richard Cotton (see https://github.com/lgatto/MSnbase/issues/41) and Steffen Neuman (see https://github.com/lgatto/MSnbase/pull/500).

References

The mzTab format is a light-weight, tab-delimited file format for proteomics data. See https://github.com/HUPO-PSI/mzTab for details and specifications.


Examples

```r
## Test files from the mzTab development repository
fls <- c("Cytidine.mzTab", "MTBLS2.mztab", "PRIDE_Exp_Complete_Ac_1643.xml-mztab.txt", "PRIDE_Exp_Complete_Ac_16649.xml-mztab.txt", "SILAC_CQI.mzTab", "SILAC_SQ.mzTab", "iTRAQ_CQI.mzTab", "iTRAQ_SQI.mzTab", "labelfree_CQI.mzTab", "labelfree_SQI.mzTab", "lipidomics-HFD-LD-study-PL-DG-SM.mzTab", "lipidomics-HFD-LD-study-TG.mzTab")
baseUrl <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/HUPO-PSI/mzTab/master/examples/1_0-Proteomics-Release/"

## a list of mzTab objects
mzt <- sapply(file.path(baseUrl, fls), MzTab)
stopifnot(length(mzt) == length(fls))
mzt[[4]]
dim(proteins(mzt[[4]]))
dim(psms(mzt[[4]]))

prots4 <- proteins(mzt[[4]])
class(prots4)
prots4[1:5, 1:4]
```

---

**naplot**

*Overview of missing value*

**Description**

Visualise missing values as a heatmap and barplots along the samples and features.
Usage

naplot(
  object,
  verbose = isMSnbaseVerbose(),
  reorderRows = TRUE,
  reorderColumns = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

object An object of class MSnSet.
verbose If verbose (default is isMSnbaseVerbose()), print a table of missing values.
reorderRows If reorderRows (default is TRUE) rows are ordered by number of NA.
reorderColumns If reorderColumns (default is TRUE) columns are ordered by number of NA.
... Additional parameters passed to image2.

Value

Used for its side effect. Invisibly returns NULL

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

Examples

data(naset)
naplot(naset)

navMS

Navigate an MSnExp object

Description

Navigate an MSnExp object by moving to the next or previous spectrum.

Usage

navMS(i, object, msLevel, nav = c("nextMS", "prevMS"), ...)
nextMS(...)prevMS(...)
nFeatures

Arguments

- **i**: The name or index of the current spectrum
- **object**: The MSnExp object
- **msLevel**: The MS level of the next or previous spectrum. If missing (default), then the level of the current spectrum is used.
- **nav**: One of "nextMS" or "prevMS", to obtain the next or previous spectrum of level msLevel.
- **...**: Additional parameters. Currently ignored.

Value

An object of class Spectrum1 or Spectrum2, depending on the value of msLevel or NULL, of no spectrum is found.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

Examples

```r
f <- msdata::proteomics(full.names = TRUE, pattern = "MS3")
x <- readMSData(f, centroided. = c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE), mode = "onDisk")
(sp <- which(msLevel(x) == 3))[[2]] ## 2nd MS3 spectrum
x[[sp]] ## current MS3
MSnbase:::nextMS(sp, x) ## next MS3
MSnbase:::prevMS(sp, x) ## prev MS3
MSnbase:::prevMS(sp, x, 2L) ## prev MS2
MSnbase:::prevMS(sp, x, 1L) ## prev MS1
```

Description

This function computes the number of features in the group defined by the feature variable fcol and appends this information in the feature data of object.

Usage

```r
nFeatures(object, fcol)
```

Arguments

- **object**: An instance of class MSnSet.
- **fcol**: Feature variable defining the feature grouping structure.

Value

An updated MSnSet with a new feature variable fcol.nFeatures.
Description

The `normalise` method (also available as `normalize`) performs basic normalisation on spectra intensities of single spectra ("Spectrum" or "Spectrum2" objects), whole experiments ("MSnExp" objects) or quantified expression data ("MSnSet" objects).

Raw spectra and experiments are normalised using `max` or `sum` only. For MSMS spectra could be normalised to their precursor additionally. Each peak intensity is divided by the highest intensity in the spectrum, the sum of intensities or the intensity of the precursor. These methods aim at facilitating relative peaks heights between different spectra.

The `method` parameter for "MSnSet" can be one of `sum`, `max`, `quantiles`, `center.mean`, `center.median`, `.median`, `quantiles.robust` or `vsn`. For `sum` and `max`, each feature's reporter intensity is divided by the maximum or the sum respectively. These two methods are applied along the features (rows). `center.mean` and `center.median` translate the respective sample (column) intensities according to the column mean or median. `diff.median` translates all samples (columns) so that they all match the grand median. Using `quantiles` or `quantiles.robust` applies (robust) quantile normalisation, as implemented in `normalize.quantiles` and `normalize.quantiles.robust` of the `preprocessCore` package. `vsn` uses the `vsn2` function from the `vsn` package. Note that the latter also glog-transforms the intensities. See respective manuals for more details and function arguments.

A scale method, mimicking the base `scale` method exists for "MSnSet" instances. See `?base::scale` for details.

Arguments

- **object**: An object of class "Spectrum", "Spectrum2", "MSnExp" or "MSnSet".
- **method**: A character vector of length one that describes how to normalise the object. See description for details.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to the normalisation function.
normToReference

Methods

The normalise methods:

signature(object = "MSnSet", method = "character") Normalises the object reporter ions intensities using method.

signature(object = "MSnExp", method = "character") Normalises the object peak intensities using method.

signature(object = "Spectrum", method = "character") Normalises the object peak intensities using method.

signature(object = "Spectrum2", method = "character", precursorIntensity) Normalises the object peak intensities using method. If method == "precursor", precursorIntensity allows to specify the intensity of the precursor manually.

The scale method:

signature(x = "MSnSet", center = "logical", scale = "logical") See ?base::scale.

Examples

## quantifying full experiment
data(msnset)
msnset.nrm <- normalise(msnset, "quantiles")
msnset.nrm

normToReference Combine peptides into proteins.

Description

This function combines peptides into their proteins by normalising the intensity values to a reference run/sample for each protein.

Usage

normToReference(
  x,
  group,
  reference = .referenceFractionValues(x = x, group = group)
)

Arguments

x matrix, exprs matrix of an MSnSet object.

group double or factor, grouping variable, i.e. protein accession; has to be of length equal nrow(x).

reference double, vector of reference values, has to be of the same length as group and nrow(x).
normToReference

Details

This function is not intended to be used directly (that’s why it is not exported via NAMESPACE). Instead the user should use combineFeatures.

The algorithm is described in Nikolovski et al., briefly it works as follows:

1. Find reference run (column) for each protein (grouped rows). We use the run (column) with the lowest number of NA. If multiple candidates are available we use the one with the highest intensity. This step is skipped if the user use his own reference vector.

2. For each protein (grouped rows) and each run (column):
   (a) Find peptides (grouped rows) shared by the current run (column) and the reference run (column).
   (b) Sum the shared peptides (grouped rows) for the current run (column) and the reference run (column).
   (c) The ratio of the shared peptides (grouped rows) of the current run (column) and the reference run (column) is the new intensity for the current protein for the current run.

Value

A matrix with one row per protein.

Author(s)

Sebastian Gibb <mail@sebastiangibb.de>, Pavel Shliaha

References


See Also

combineFeatures

Examples

library("MSnbase")
data(msnset)

# choose the reference run automatically
combineFeatures(msnset, groupBy=fData(msnset)$ProteinAccession)

# use a user-given reference
combineFeatures(msnset, groupBy=fData(msnset)$ProteinAccession, reference=rep(2, 55))
Non-parametric coefficient of variation

**Description**
Calculates a non-parametric version of the coefficient of variation where the standard deviation is replaced by the median absolute deviations (see `mad` for details) and divided by the absolute value of the mean.

**Usage**
```r
npcv(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**
- `x` A numeric.
- `na.rm` A logical (default is TRUE indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation of the median absolute deviation and mean).

**Details**
Note that the `mad` of a single value is 0 (as opposed to `NA` for the standard deviation, see example below).

**Value**
A numeric.

**Author(s)**
Laurent Gatto

**Examples**
```r
set.seed(1)
npcv(rnorm(10))
replicate(10, npcv(rnorm(10)))
npcv(1)
mad(1)
sd(1)
```
nQuants  

**Description**

This function counts the number of quantified features, i.e non NA quantitation values, for each group of features for all the samples in an "MSnSet" object. The group of features are defined by a feature variable names, i.e the name of a column of fData(object).

**Usage**

nQuants(x, groupBy)

**Arguments**

- **x**: An instance of class "MSnSet".
- **groupBy**: An object of class factor defining how to summerise the features. (Note that this parameter was previously named fcol and referred to a feature variable label. This has been updated in version 1.19.12 for consistency with other functions.)

**Details**

This function is typically used after topN and before combineFeatures, when the summerising function is sum, or any function that does not normalise to the number of features aggregated. In the former case, sums of features might be the result of 0 (if no feature was quantified) to n (if all topN’s n features were quantified) features, and one might want to rescale the sums based on the number of non-NA features effectively summed.

**Value**

A matrix of dimensions length(levels(groupBy)) by ncol(x)

A matrix of dimensions length(levels(factor(fData(object)[,fcol]))) by ncol(object) of integers.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>, Sebastian Gibb <mail@sebiangibb.de>

**Examples**

data(msnset)
n <- 2
msnset <- topN(msnset, groupBy = fData(msnset)$ProteinAccession, n)
m <- nQuants(msnset, groupBy = fData(msnset)$ProteinAccession)
msnset2 <- combineFeatures(msnset,
                        groupBy = fData(msnset)$ProteinAccession,
                        method = sum)
stopifnot(dim(n) == dim(msnset2))
head(exprs(msnset2))
head(exprs(msnset2) * (n/m))
The `OnDiskMSnExp` Class for MS Data And Meta-Data

Description

Like the `MSnExp` class, the `OnDiskMSnExp` class encapsulates data and meta-data for mass spectrometry experiments, but does, in contrast to the former, not keep the spectrum data in memory, but fetches the M/Z and intensity values on demand from the raw files. This results in some instances to a reduced performance, has however the advantage of a much smaller memory footprint.

Details

The `OnDiskMSnExp` object stores many spectrum related information into the `featureData`, thus, some calls, like `rtime` to retrieve the retention time of the individual scans does not require the raw data to be read. Only M/Z and intensity values are loaded on-the-fly from the original files. Extraction of values for individual scans is, for mzML files, very fast. Extraction of the full data (all spectra) are performed in a per-file parallel processing strategy.

Data manipulations related to spectra’ M/Z or intensity values (e.g. `removePeaks` or `clean`) are (for `OnDiskMSnExp` objects) not applied immediately, but are stored for later execution into the `spectraProcessingQueue`. The manipulations are performed on-the-fly upon data retrieval. Other manipulations, like removal of individual spectra are applied directly, since the corresponding data is available in the object’s `featureData` slot.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("OnDiskMSnExp",...)`. However, it is preferred to use the `readMSData` function with argument `backend="disk"` that will read raw mass spectrometry data to generate a valid "OnDiskMSnExp" instance.

Slots

- `backend`: Character string specifying the used backend.
- `spectraProcessingQueue`: list of `ProcessingStep` objects defining the functions to be applied on-the-fly to the spectra data (M/Z and intensity duplets).
- `assayData`: Object of class "environment" that is however empty, as no spectrum data is stored. Slot is inherited from "pSet".
- `phenoData`: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" containing experimenter-supplied variables describing sample (i.e. the individual tags for an labelled MS experiment) See `phenoData` for more details. Slot is inherited from "pSet".
- `featureData`: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" containing variables describing features (spectra in our case). See `featureData` for more details. Slot is inherited from "pSet".
- `experimentData`: Object of class "MIAPE", containing details of experimental methods. See `experimentData` for more details. Slot is inherited from "pSet".
- `protocolData`: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" containing equipment-generated variables (inherited from "eSet"). See `protocolData` for more details. Slot is inherited from "pSet".
- `processingData`: Object of class "MSnProcess" that records all processing. Slot is inherited from "pSet".
- `__classVersion__`: Object of class "Versions" describing the versions of R, the Biobase package, "pSet" and MSnExp of the current instance. Slot is inherited from "pSet". Intended for developer use and debugging (inherited from "eSet").
OnDiskMSnExp-class

Extends


Getter/setter methods

(in alphabetical order) See also methods for MSnExp or pSet objects.

[ object[i]]: subset the OnDiskMSnExp by spectra. i can be a numeric or logical vector specifying to which spectra the data set should be reduced (with i being the index of the spectrum in the object’s featureData).
The method returns a OnDiskMSnExp object with the data sub-set.

[[ object[[i]]]: extract s single spectrum from the OnDiskMSnExp object object. Argument i can be either numeric or character specifying the index or the name of the spectrum in the object (i.e. in the featureData). The relevant information will be extracted from the corresponding raw data file.
The method returns a Spectrum1 object.

acquisitionNum acquisitionNum(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp")): get the acquisition number of each spectrum in each individual file. The relevant information is extracted from the object's featureData slot.
Returns a numeric vector with names corresponding to the spectrum names.

assayData assayData(signature(object = "OnDiskMSnExp")): Extract the full data, i.e. read all spectra from the original files, apply all processing steps from the spectraProcessingQueue slot and return the data. Due to the required processing time accessing the full data should be avoided wherever possible.
Returns an environment.

centroided,centroided<- centroided(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp",msLevel,= "numeric")): whether individual spectra are centroided or uncentroided. The relevant information is extracted from the object's featureData slot. Returns a logical vector with names corresponding to the spectrum names. Use centroided(object) <-value to update the information, with value being a logical vector of length equal to the number of spectra in the experiment.

isCentroided(object, k = 0.025, qtl = 0.9, verbose = TRUE) A heuristic assessing if the spectra in the object are in profile or centroided mode. The function takes the qtlth quantile top peaks, then calculates the difference between adjacent M/Z value and returns TRUE if the first quartile is greater than k. (See MSnbase:::.isCentroided for the code.) If verbose (default), a table indicating mode for all MS levels is printed.
The function has been tuned to work for MS1 and MS2 spectra and data centroided using different peak picking algorithms, but false positives can occur. See https://github.com/lgatto/MSnbase/issues/131 for details. For whole experiments, where all MS1 and MS2 spectra are expected to be in the same, albeit possibly different modes, it is advised to assign the majority result for MS1 and MS2 spectra, rather than results for individual spectra.
See also isCentroidedFromFile that accessed the mode directly from the raw data file.

fromFile fromFile(signature(object = "OnDiskMSnExp")): get the index of the file in fileNames(object)) from which the spectra were read. The relevant information is extracted from the object's featureData slot.
Returns a numeric vector with names corresponding to the spectrum names.

intensity intensity(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp")): return the intensities from each spectrum in the data set. Intensities are first read from the raw files followed by an optional processing (depending on the processing steps defined in the spectraProcessingQueue). To
reduce the amount of required memory, this is performed on a per-file basis. The BPPARAM argument allows to specify how and if parallel processing should be used. Information from individual files will be processed in parallel (one process per original file).

The method returns a list of numeric intensity values. Each list element represents the intensities from one spectrum.

**ionCount**

`ionCount(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp",BPPARAM=bpparam()))`: extract the ion count (i.e. sum of intensity values) for each spectrum in the data set. The relevant data has to be extracted from the raw files (with eventually applying processing steps). The BPPARAM argument can be used to define how and if parallel processing should be used. Information from individual files will be processed in parallel (one process per original file).

Returns a numeric vector with names corresponding to the spectrum names.

**isolationWindowLowerMz**

`isolationWindowLowerMz(object = "OnDiskMSnExp")`: return the lower m/z boundary for the isolation window.

Returns a numeric vector of length equal to the number of spectra with the lower m/z value of the isolation window or NA if not specified in the original file.

**isolationWindowUpperMz**

`isolationWindowUpperMz(object = "OnDiskMSnExp")`: return the upper m/z boundary for the isolation window.

Returns a numeric vector of length equal to the number of spectra with the upper m/z value of the isolation window or NA if not specified in the original file.

**length**

`length(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp"))`: Returns the number of spectra of the current experiment.

**msLevel**

`msLevel(signature(object = "OnDiskMSnExp"))`: extract the MS level from the spectra. The relevant information is extracted from the object’s featureData slot.

Returns a numeric vector with names corresponding to the spectrum names.

**mz**

`mz(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp"))`: return the M/Z values from each spectrum in the data set. M/Z values are first read from the raw files followed by an optional processing (depending on the processing steps defined in the spectraProcessingQueue). To reduce the amount of required memory, this is performed on a per-file basis. The BPPARAM argument allows to specify how and if parallel processing should be used. Information from individual files will be processed in parallel (one process per original file).

The method returns a list of numeric M/Z values. Each list element represents the values from one spectrum.

**peaksCount**

`peaksCount(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp",scans="numeric"),BPPARAM=bpparam())`: extract the peaks count from each spectrum in the object. Depending on the eventually present ProcessingStep objects in the spectraProcessingQueue raw data will be loaded to calculate the peaks count. If no steps are present, the data is extracted from the featureData. Optional argument scans allows to specify the index of specific spectra from which the count should be returned. The BPPARAM argument can be used to define how and if parallel processing should be used. Information from individual files will be processed in parallel (one process per original file).

Returns a numeric vector with names corresponding to the spectrum names.

**polarity**

`polarity(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp"))`: returns a numeric vector with the polarity of the individual spectra in the data set. The relevant information is extracted from the featureData.

**rtime**

`rtime(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp"))`: extract the retention time of the individual spectra in the data set (from the featureData).

Returns a numeric vector with names corresponding to the spectrum names.
scanIndex  scanIndex(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp")): get the spectra scan indices within the respective file. The relevant information is extracted from the object’s featureData slot. Returns a numeric vector of indices with names corresponding to the spectrum names.

smoothed.smoothed<-  smoothed(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp",msLevel = "numeric")): whether individual spectra are smoothed or unsmoothed. The relevant information is extracted from the object’s featureData slot. Returns a logical vector with names corresponding to the spectrum names. Use smoothed(object) <-value to update the information, with value being a logical vector of length equal to the number of spectra in the experiment.

spectra  spectra(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp"),BPPARAM=bpparam()): extract spectrum data from the individual files. This causes the spectrum data to be read from the original raw files. After that all processing steps defined in the spectraProcessingQueue are applied to it. The results are then returned as a list of Spectrum1 objects.

The BPPARAM argument can be used to define how and if parallel processing should be used. Information from individual files will be processed in parallel (one process per file). Note: extraction of selected spectra results in a considerable processing speed and should thus be preferred over whole data extraction.

Returns a list of Spectrum1 objects with names corresponding to the spectrum names.

tic  tic(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp"),initial = TRUE,BPPARAM = bpparam()): get the total ion current (TIC) of each spectrum in the data set. If initial = TRUE, the information is extracted from the object’s featureData and represents the tic provided in the header of the original raw data files. For initial = FALSE, the TIC is calculated from the actual intensity values in each spectrum after applying all data manipulation methods (if any).

See also https://github.com/lgatto/MSnbase/issues/332 for more details.

BPPARAM parameter: see spectra method above.

Returns a numeric vector with names corresponding to the spectrum names.

bpi  bpi(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp"),initial = TRUE,BPPARAM = bpparam()): get the base peak intensity (BPI), i.e. the maximum intensity from each spectrum in the data set. If initial = TRUE, the information is extracted from the object’s featureData and represents the bpi provided in the header of the original raw data files. For initial = FALSE, the BPI is calculated from the actual intensity values in each spectrum after applying all eventual data manipulation methods.

See also https://github.com/lgatto/MSnbase/issues/332 for more details.

BPPARAM parameter: see spectra method above.

Returns a numeric vector with names corresponding to the spectrum names.

featureNames  tic(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp")): return a character of length length(object) containing the feature names. A replacement method is also available.

spectrapply  spectrapply(signature(object = "OnDiskMSnExp"),FUN = NULL,BPPARAM = bpparam(),...): applies the function FUN to each spectrum passing additional parameters in ... to that function and return its results. For FUN = NULL it returns the list of spectra (same as a call to spectra).

Parameter BPPARAM allows to specify how and if parallel processing should be enabled.

Returns a list with the result for each of spectrum.

Data manipulation methods

(in alphabetical order) See also methods for MSnExp or pSet objects. In contrast to the same-named methods for pSet or MSnExp classes, the actual data manipulation is not performed immediately, but only on-demand, e.g. when intensity or M/Z values are loaded.

clean  clean(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp"),all=TRUE,verbose=TRUE): add a clean processing step to the lazy processing queue of the OnDiskMSnExp object. The clean command
will only be executed when spectra information (including M/Z and intensity values) is requested from the OnDiskMSnExp object. Optional arguments to the methods are all=TRUE and verbose=TRUE.

The method returns an OnDiskMSnExp object.

For more details see documentation of the clean method.

**normalize** normalize(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp"),method=c("max","sum"),...): add a normalize processing step to the lazy processing queue of the returned OnDiskMSnExp object.

The method returns an OnDiskMSnExp object.

For more details see documentation of the normalize method.

**removePeaks** removePeaks(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp"),t="min",verbose=TRUE): add a removePeaks processing step to the lazy processing queue of the returned OnDiskMSnExp object.

The method returns an OnDiskMSnExp object.

For more details see documentation of the removePeaks method.

**trimMz** trimMz(signature(object="OnDiskMSnExp",mzlim="numeric"),...): add a trimMz processing step to the lazy processing queue of the returned OnDiskMSnExp object.

The method returns an OnDiskMSnExp object.

For more details see documentation of the trimMz method.

Other methods and functions

**validateOnDiskMSnExp** validateOnDiskMSnExp(signature(object = "OnDiskMSnExp")): validates an OnDiskMSnExp object and all of its spectra. In addition to the standard validObject method, this method reads also all spectra from the original files, applies eventual processing steps and evaluates their validity.

as(from, "MSnExp") Converts the OnDiskMSnExp object from, to an in-memory MSnExp. Also available as an S3 method as.MSnExp().

Author(s)

Johannes Rainer <johannes.rainer@eurac.edu>

See Also

pSet, MSnExp, readMSData

Examples

```r
## Get some example mzML files
library(msdata)
mzfiles <- c(system.file("microtofq/MM14.mzML", package="msdata"),
            system.file("microtofq/MM8.mzML", package="msdata"))
## Read the data as an OnDiskMSnExp
odmse <- readMSData(mzfiles, msLevel=1, centroided = TRUE)

## Get the length of data, i.e. the total number of spectra.
length(odmse)

## Get the MS level
head(msLevel(odmse))
```
## Get the featureData, use fData to return as a data.frame
```
head(fData(odmse))
```

## Get to know from which file the spectra are
```
head(fromFile(odmse))
```

## And the file names:
```
fileNames(odmse)
```

## Scan index and acquisitionNum
```
head(scanIndex(odmse))
head(acquisitionNum(odmse))
```

## Extract the spectra; the data is retrieved from the raw files.
```
head(spectra(odmse))
```

## Extracting individual spectra or a subset is much faster.
```
spectra(odmse[1:50])
```

## Alternatively, we could also subset the whole object by spectra and/or samples:
```
subs <- odmse[rtime(odmse) >= 2 & rtime(odmse) <= 20, ]
fileNames(subs)
rtime(subs)
```

## Extract intensities and M/Z values per spectrum; the methods return a list,
## each element representing the values for one spectrum.
```
ints <- intensity(odmse)
mzs <- mz(odmse)
```

## Return a data.frame with mz and intensity pairs for each spectrum from the
## object
```
res <- spectrapply(odmse, FUN = as, Class = "data.frame")
```

## Calling removePeaks, i.e. setting intensity values below a certain threshold to 0.
## Unlike the name suggests, this is not actually removing peaks. Such peaks with a 0
## intensity are then removed by the "clean" step.
## Also, the manipulations are not applied directly, but put into the "lazy"
## processing queue.
```
odmse <- removePeaks(odmse, t=10000)
```

## The processing steps are only applied when actual raw data is extracted.
```
spectra(odmse[1:2])
```

## Get the polarity of the spectra.
```
head(polarity(odmse))
```

## Get the retention time of all spectra
```
head(rtime(odmse))
```

## Get the intensities after removePeaks and clean
```
isAfter <- intensity(odmse)
```

## The same for the M/Z values

```
head(lengths(ints))
head(lengths(isAfter))
```
pickPeaks-methods

Peak Detection for 'MSnExp' or 'Spectrum' instances

Description

This method performs a peak picking on individual spectra (Spectrum instances) or whole experiments (MSnExp instances) to create centroided spectra. For noisy spectra there are currently two different noise estimators available, the Median Absolute Deviation (method = "MAD") and Friedman’s Super Smoother (method = "SuperSmother"), as implemented in the MALDIquant::detectPeaks and MALDIquant::estimateNoise functions respectively.

The method supports also to optionally refine the m/z value of the identified centroids by considering data points that belong (most likely) to the same mass peak. The m/z value is calculated as an intensity weighted average of the m/z values within the peak region. How the peak region is defined depends on the method chosen:
refineMz = "kNeighbors": m/z values (and their respective intensities) of the 2 * k closest signals to the centroid are used in the intensity weighted average calculation. The number of neighboring signals can be defined with the argument k.

refineMz = "descendPeak": the peak region is defined by descending from the identified centroid/peak on both sides until the measured signal increases again. Within this defined region all measurements with an intensity of at least signalPercentage of the centroid’s intensity are used to calculate the refined m/z. By default the descend is stopped when the first signal that is equal or larger than the last observed one is encountered. Setting stopAtTwo = TRUE, two consecutively increasing signals are required.

By default (refineMz = "none"). simply the m/z of the largest signal (the identified centroid) is reported. See below for examples.

Methods

signature(x = "MSnExp", halfWindowSize = "integer", method = "character", SNR = "numeric", verbose = "logical", refineMz = "character", ...) Performs the peak picking for all spectra in an MSnExp instance. method could be "MAD" or "SuperSmoother". halfWindowSize controls the window size of the peak picking algorithm. The resulting window size is 2 * halfWindowSize + 1. The size should be nearly (or slightly larger) the FWHM (full width at half maximum). A local maximum is considered as peak if its intensity is SNR times larger than the estimated noise. refineMz allows to choose a method for an optional centroid m/z refinement (see description for more details). Choices are "none" (default, no m/z refinement), "kNeighbors" and "descendPeak". The arguments ... are passed to the noise estimator or m/z refinement functions. For the noise estimator functions, currently only the method = "SuperSmoother" accepts additional arguments, e.g. span. Please see supsmu for details. refineMethod = "kNeighbors" supports additional argument k and refineMethod = "descendPeak" arguments signalPercentage and stopAtTwo. See description above for more details.

This method displays a progress bar if verbose = TRUE. Returns an MSnExp instance with centroided spectra.

signature(x = "Spectrum", method = "character", halfWindowSize = "integer", ...) Performs the peak picking for the spectrum (Spectrum instance). This method is the same as above but returns a centroided Spectrum instead of an MSnExp object. It has no verbose argument. Please read the details for the above MSnExp method.

Author(s)

Sebastian Gibb <mail@sebastiangibb.de> with contributions from Johannes Rainer.

References


See Also

clean, removePeaks smooth, estimateNoise and trimMz for other spectra processing methods.

Examples

sp1 <- new("Spectrum!",
    intensity = c(1:6, 5:1),
    mz = 1:11,
    centroided = FALSE)
plot-methods

sp2 <- pickPeaks(sp1)
intensity(sp2)
data(itaqdata)
itaqdata2 <- pickPeaks(itaqdata)
processingData(itaqdata2)

## Examples for refineMz:
ints <- c(5, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 4, 7, 5, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0)
mzs <- 1:length(ints)
sp1 <- new("Spectrum1", intensity = ints, mz = mzs, centroided = FALSE)
plot(mz(sp1), intensity(sp1), type = "h")

## Without m/z refinement:
sp2 <- pickPeaks(sp1)
points(mz(sp2), intensity(sp2), col = "darkgrey")
## Using k = 1, closest signals
sp3 <- pickPeaks(sp1, refineMz = "kNeighbors", k = 1)
points(mz(sp3), intensity(sp3), col = "green", type = "h")

## Using descendPeak requiring at least 50% or the centroid's intensity
sp4 <- pickPeaks(sp1, refineMz = "descendPeak", signalPercentage = 50)
points(mz(sp4), intensity(sp4), col = "red", type = "h")

plot-methods

Plotting 'MSnExp' and 'Spectrum' object(s)

Description

These methods provide the functionality to plot mass spectrometry data provided as MSnExp, OnDiskMSnExp or Spectrum objects. Most functions plot mass spectra M/Z values against intensities. Full spectra (using the full parameter) or specific peaks of interest can be plotted using the reporters parameter. If reporters are specified and full is set to 'TRUE', a sub-figure of the reporter ions is inlaid inside the full spectrum. If an "MSnExp" is provided as argument, all the spectra are aligned vertically. Experiments can be subset to extract spectra of interest using the $ operator or extractPrecSpectra methods. Most methods make use the ggplot2 system in which case an object of class 'ggplot' is returned invisibly. If a single "Spectrum2" and a "character" representing a valid peptide sequence are passed as argument, the expected fragement ions are calculated and matched/annotated on the spectrum plot.

Arguments

x
Objects of class "Spectrum", "Spectrum2" or "MSnExp" to be plotted.
y
Missing, "Spectrum" or "character".
reporters
An object of class "ReporterIons" that defines the peaks to be plotted. If not specified, full must be set to 'TRUE'.
full
Logical indicating whether full spectrum (respectively spectra) of only reporter ions of interest should be plotted. Default is 'FALSE', in which case reporters must be defined.
plot-methods

**centroided.** Logical indicating if spectrum or spectra are in centroided mode, in which case peaks are plotted as histograms, rather than curves.

**plot** Logical specifying whether plot should be printed to current device. Default is 'TRUE'.

**w1** Width of sticks for full centroided spectra. Default is to use maximum MZ value divided by 500.

**w2** Width of histogram bars for centroided reporter ions plots. Default is 0.01. See below for more details.

**Methods**

**plot**(signature(x = "MSnExp", y = "missing"), **reporters** = "ReporterIons", **full** = "logical", **plot** = "logical", **...**)

For **type** = "spectra": Plots all the spectra in the MSnExp object vertically. One of **reporters** must be defined or **full** set to 'TRUE'. In case of MSnExp objects, reporter ions are not inlaid when full is 'TRUE'.

For **type** = "XIC": Plots a combined plot of retention time against m/z values and retention time against largest signal per spectrum for each file. Data points are colored by intensity. The lower part of the plot represents the location of the individual signals in the retention time - m/z space, the upper part the base peak chromatogram of the data (i.e. the largest signal for each spectrum). This plot type is restricted to MS level 1 data and is most useful for LC-MS data. Ideally, the MSnExp (or OnDiskMSnExp) object should be filtered first using the **filterRt** and **filterMz** functions to narrow on an ion of interest. See examples below. This plot uses base R plotting. Additional arguments to the plot function can be passed with .... Additional arguments for **type** = "XIC" are:

- **col** color for the border of the points. Defaults to col = "grey".
- **colramp** color function/ramp to be used for the intensity-dependent background color of data points. Defaults to colramp = topo.colors.
- **grid.color** color for the grid lines. Defaults to grid.color = "lightgrey"; use grid.color = NA to disable grid lines altogether.
- **pch** point character. Defaults to pch = 21.

... additional parameters for the low-level plot function.

**plot**(signature(x = "Spectrum", y = "missing"), **reporters** = "ReporterIons", **full** = "logical", **centroided** = "logical", **plot** = "logical", **...**)

Displays the MZs against intensities of the Spectrum object as a line plot. At least one of **reporters** being defined or **full** set to 'TRUE' is required. **reporters** and **full** are used only for "Spectrum2" objects. Full "Spectrum1" spectra are plotted by default.

**plot**(signature(x = "Spectrum2", y = "character"), **orientation** = "numeric", **add** = "logical", **col** = "character", **pch** = NA, **xlab** = "m/z", **ylab** = "intensity", **ylim** = c(0,1), **tolerance** = 25e-6, **relatives** = TRUE, **type** = c("b", "y"), **modifications** = c(C=160.030649), **z** = 1, **fragments** = MSnbase:::calculateFragments_Spectrum2 and **fragments.cex** = 0.75.

Additional arguments ... are passed to plot.default.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>, Johannes Rainer and Sebastian Gibb

**See Also**

calculateFragments to calculate ions produced by fragmentation and plot.Spectrum.Spectrum to plot and compare 2 spectra and their shared peaks.
Chromatogram for plotting of chromatographic data.

Examples

data(itraqdata)
## plotting experiments
plot(itraqdata[1:2], reporters = iTRAQ4)
plot(itraqdata[1:2], full = TRUE)
## plotting spectra
plot(itraqdata[[1]], reporters = iTRAQ4, full = TRUE)

itraqdata2 <- pickPeaks(itraqdata)
i <- 14
s <- as.character(fData(itraqdata2)[i, "PeptideSequence"])
plot(itraqdata2[[i]], s, main = s)

## Load profile-mode LC-MS files
library(msdata)
od <- readMSData(dir(system.file("sciex", package = "msdata"),
                     full.names = TRUE), mode = "onDisk")
## Restrict the MS data to signal for serine
serine <- filterMz(filterRt(od, rt = c(175, 190)), mz = c(106.04, 106.06))
plot(serine, type = "XIC")

## Same plot but using heat.colors, rectangles and no point border
plot(serine, type = "XIC", pch = 22, colramp = heat.colors, col = NA)

plot.Spectrum.Spectrum-methods

Plotting a 'Spectrum' vs another 'Spectrum' object.

Description

These methods plot mass spectra MZ values against the intensities as line plots. The first spectrum is plotted in the upper panel and the other in upside down in the lower panel. Common peaks are drawn in a slightly darker colour. If a peptide sequence is provided it automatically calculates and labels the fragments.

Arguments

x Object of class "Spectrum".
y Object of class "Spectrum".
... Further arguments passed to internal functions.

Methods

signature(x = "Spectrum", y = "Spectrum", ...) Plots two spectra against each other. Common peaks are drawn in a slightly darker colour. The ... arguments are passed to the internal functions. Currently tolerance, relative, sequences and most of the plot.default arguments (like xlim, ylim, main, xlab, ylab, ...) are supported. You could change the tolerance (default 25e-6) and decide whether this tolerance should be applied relative (default relative = TRUE) or absolute (relative = FALSE) to find and colour common peaks.
Use a character vector of length 2 to provide sequences which would be used to calculate and draw the corresponding fragments. If sequences are given the type argument (default: type=c("b","y") specify the fragment types which should calculated. Also it is possible to allow some modifications. Therefore you have to apply a named character vector for modifications where the name corresponds to the one-letter-code of the modified amino acid (default: Carbamidomethyl modifications=c(C=57.02146)). Additional you can specify the type of neutralLoss (default: defaultNeutralLoss()). See calculateFragments for details.

There are a lot of graphical arguments available to control the representation of the peaks and fragments. Use peaks.pch to set the character on top of the peaks (default: peaks.pch=19). In a similar way you can set the line width peaks.lwd=1 and the magnification peaks.cex=0.5 of the peaks. The size of the fragment/legend labels could be set using fragments.cex=0.75 or legend.cex respectively. See par for details about graphical parameters in general.

Author(s)

Sebastian Gibb <mail@sebastiangibb.de>

See Also

More spectrum plotting available in plot.Spectrum.

More details about fragment calculation: calculateFragments.

Examples

```r
## find path to a mzXML file
file <- dir(system.file(package = "MSnbase", dir = "extdata"),
    full.name = TRUE, pattern = "mzXML$")

## create basic MSnExp
msexp <- readMSData(file, centroided.=FALSE)

## centroid them
msexp <- pickPeaks(msexp)

## plot the first against the second spectrum
plot(msexp[[1]], msexp[[2]])

## add sequence information
plot(msexp[[1]], msexp[[2]], sequences=c("VESITARHGEVLQLRPK",
    "IDGQWVTHQWLK"))

itraqdata2 <- pickPeaks(itraqdata)
(k <- which(fData(itraqdata2)[, "PeptideSequence"] == "TAGIQIVADDLTVTNPK"))

mzk <- precursorMz(itraqdata2)[k]
zk <- precursorCharge(itraqdata2)[k]
mzk * zk
plot(itraqdata2[[k[1]]], itraqdata2[[k[2]]])
```
The 'plot2d' method for 'MSnExp' quality assessment

Description

These methods plot the retention time vs. precursor MZ for the whole "MSnExp" experiment. Individual dots will be colour-coded to describe individual spectra’s peaks count, total ion count, precursor charge (MS2 only) or file of origin.

The methods make use the ggplot2 system. An object of class 'ggplot' is returned invisibly.

Arguments

object

An object of class "MSnExp" or a data.frame. In the latter case, the data frame must have numerical columns named 'retention.time' and 'precursor.mz' and one of 'tic', 'file', 'peaks.count' or 'charge', depending on the z parameter. Such a data frame is typically generated using the header method on "MSnExp" object.

z

A character indicating according to what variable to colour the dots. One of, possibly abbreviated, "ionCount" (total ion count), "file" (raw data file), "peaks.count" (peaks count) or "charge" (precursor charge).

alpha

Numeric [0,1] indicating transparency level of points.

plot

A logical indicating whether the plot should be printed (default is 'TRUE').

Methods

signature(object = "MSnExp", ...) Plots a 'MSnExp' summary.
signature(object = "data.frame", ...) Plots a summary of the 'MSnExp' experiment described by the data frame.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also

The plotDensity and plotMzDelta methods for other QC plots.

Examples

itraqdata
plot2d(itraqdata,z="ionCount")
plot2d(itraqdata,z="peaks.count")
plot2d(itraqdata,z="charge")
The `plotDensity` method for 'MSnExp' quality assessment

Description

These methods plot the distribution of several parameters of interest for the different precursor charges for "MSnExp" experiment.

The methods make use the `ggplot2` system. An object of class 'ggplot' is returned invisibly.

Arguments

- **object**: An object of class "MSnExp" or and 'data.frame'. In the latter case, the data frame must have numerical columns named 'charge' and one of 'precursor.mz', 'peaks.count' or 'ionCount', depending on the z parameter. Such a data frame is typically generated using the `header` method on "MSnExp" object.

- **z**: A character indicating which parameter’s density to plot. One of, possibly abbreviated, "ionCount" (total ion count), "peaks.count" (peaks count) or "precursor.mz" (precursor MZ).

- **log**: Logical, whether to log transform the data (default is 'FALSE').

- **plot**: A logical indicating whether the plot should be printed (default is 'TRUE').

Methods

- signature(object = "MSnExp", ...) Plots a 'MSnExp' summary.
- signature(object = "data.frame", ...) Plots a summary of the 'MSnExp' experiment described by the data frame.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also

The `plot2d` and `plotDensity` methods for other QC plots.

Examples

```r
itraqdata
plotDensity(itraqdata,z="ionCount")
plotDensity(itraqdata,z="peaks.count")
plotDensity(itraqdata,z="precursor.mz")
```
The delta m/z plot illustrates the suitability of MS2 spectra for identification by plotting the m/z differences of the most intense peaks. The resulting histogram should optimally show outstanding bars at amino acid residue masses. The plots have been described in Foster et al. 2011.

Only a certain percentage of most intense MS2 peaks are taken into account to use the most significant signal. Default value is 10% (see percentage argument). The difference between peaks is then computed for all individual spectra and their distribution is plotted as a histogram where single bars represent 1 m/z differences. Delta m/z between 40 and 200 are plotted by default, to encompass the residue masses of all amino acids and several common contaminants, although this can be changed with the xlim argument.

In addition to the processing described above, isobaric reporter tag peaks (see the reporters argument) and the precursor peak (see the precMz argument) can also be removed from the MS2 spectrum, to avoid interference with the fragment peaks.

Note that figures in Foster et al. 2011 have been produced and optimised for centroided data. Application of the plot as is for data in profile mode has not been tested thoroughly, although the example below suggest that it might work.

The methods make use the ggplot2 system. An object of class ggplot is returned invisibly.

Most of the code for plotMzDelta has kindly been contributed by Guangchuang Yu.

Arguments

- **object**: An object of class MSnExp or mzRramp (from the mzR package) containing MS2 spectra.
- **reporters**: An object of class class "ReporterIons" that defines which reporter ion peaks to set to 0. The default value NULL leaves the spectra as they are.
- **subset**: A numeric between 0 and 1 to use a subset of object’s MS2 spectra.
- **percentage**: The percentage of most intense peaks to be used for the plot. Default is 0.1.
- **precMz**: A numeric of length one or NULL default. In the latter (and preferred) case, the precursor m/z values are extracted from the individual MS2 spectra using the precursorMz method.
- **precMzWidth**: A numeric of length 1 that specifies the width around the precursor m/z where peaks are set to 0. Default is 2.
- **bw**: A numeric specifying the bandwith to be used to bin the delta m/z value to plot the histogram. Default if 1. See geom_histogram for more details.
- **xlim**: A numeric of length 2 specifying the range of delta m/z to plot on the histogram. Default is c(40,200).
- **withLabels**: A logical defining if amino acid residue labels are plotted on the figure. Default is TRUE.
- **size**: A numeric of length 1 specifying the font size of amino acids lables. Default is 2.5.
- **plot**: A logical of length 1 that defines whether the figure should be plotted on the active device. Default is TRUE. Note that the ggplot object is always returned invisibly.
verbose A logical of length 1 specifying whether textual output and a progress bar illustration the progress of data processing should be printed. Default is TRUE

Methods

signature(object = "MSnExp", ...) Plots and (invisibly) returns the m/z delta histogram.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk> and Guangchuang Yu

References


See Also

The plotDensity and plot2d methods for other QC plots.

Examples

mzdplot <- plotMzDelta(itraqdata,
  subset = 0.5,
  reporters = iTRAQ4,
  verbose = FALSE, plot = FALSE)
## let's retrieve peptide sequence information
## and get a table of amino acids
peps <- as.character(fData(itraqdata)$PeptideSequence)
aas <- unlist(strsplit(peps,""))
## table of aas
table(aas)
## mzDelta plot
print(mzdplot)
Methods

**is.na** signature\(x = \text{"MSnSet"}\) Returns the a matrix of logicals of dimensions \(\text{dim}(x)\) specifying if respective values are missing in the MSnSet's expression matrix.

**plotNA** signature\(\text{object = "MSnSet", pNA = "numeric"}\) Plots missing data for an MSnSet instance. \(pNA\) is a numeric of length 1 that specifies the percentage of accepted missing data values per features. This value will be highlighted with a point on the figure, illustrating the overall percentage of NA values in the full data set and the number of proteins retained. Default is 1/2.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also

See also the **filterNA** method to filter out features with a specified proportion if missing values.

Examples

```r
data(msnset)
exprs(msnset)[sample(prod(dim(msnset)), 120)] <- NA

head(is.na(msnset))
table(is.na(msnset))
image(msnset)

plotNA(msnset, pNA = 1/4)
```

precSelection

Number of precursor selection events

Description

precSelection computes the number of selection events each precursor ions has undergone in an tandem MS experiment. This will be a function of amount of peptide loaded, chromatography efficiency, exclusion time,... and is useful when optimising and experimental setup. This function returns a named integer vector or length equal to the number of unique precursor MZ values in the original experiment. See \(n\) parameter to set the number of MZ significant decimals.

precSelectionTable is a wrapper around precSelection and returns a table with the number of single, 2-fold, ... selection events.

Usage

```r
precSelection(object,n)
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>An instane of class &quot;MSnExp&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>The number of decimal places to round the precursor MZ to. Is passed to the round function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value

A named integer in case of precSelection and a table for precSelectionTable.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

Examples

precSelection(traqdata)
precSelection(traqdata,n=2)
precSelectionTable(traqdata)
## only single selection event in this reduced exeriment

Description

The ProcessingStep class is a simple object to encapsule all relevant information of a data analysis processing step, i.e. the function name and all arguments.

Details

Objects of this class are mainly used to record all possible processing steps of an OnDiskMSnExp object for later lazy execution.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new(“ProcessingStep”,...) or using the ProcessingStep constructor function.

Slots

FUN: The function name to be executed as a character string.
ARGS: A named list with all arguments to the function.

Methods and functions

executeProcessingStep(object, ...) Execute the processing step object. Internally this calls do.call passing all arguments defined in the ProcessingStep object along with potential additional arguments in ... to the function object@FUN.

Extends

Class “Versioned”, directly.

Author(s)

Johannes Rainer <johannes.rainer@eurac.edu>
See Also

OnDiskMSnExp

Examples

```r
## Define a simple ProcessingStep
procS <- ProcessingStep("sum", list(c(1, 3, NA, 5), na.rm= TRUE))
executeProcessingStep(procS)
```

---

**Description**

Container for high-throughput mass-spectrometry assays and experimental metadata. This class is based on Biobase’s "eSet" virtual class, with the notable exception that `assayData` slot is an environment contain objects of class "Spectrum".

**Objects from the Class**

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it. See "MSnExp" for instantiatable sub-classes.

**Slots**

- `assayData`: Object of class "environment" containing the MS spectra (see "Spectrum1" and "Spectrum2").
- `phenoData`: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" containing experimenter-supplied variables describing sample (i.e the individual tags for an labelled MS experiment) See `phenoData` for more details.
- `featureData`: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" containing variables describing features (spectra in our case), e.g. identification data, peptide sequence, identification score,... (inherited from "eSet"). See `featureData` for more details.
- `experimentData`: Object of class "MIAPE", containing details of experimental methods. See `experimentData` for more details.
- `protocolData`: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" containing equipment-generated variables (inherited from "eSet"). See `protocolData` for more details.
- `processingData`: Object of class "MSnProcess" that records all processing.
- `.cache`: Object of class environment used to cache data. Under development.
- `.__classVersion__`: Object of class "Versions" describing the versions of the class.

**Extends**

Class "VersionedBiobase", directly. Class "Versioned", by class "VersionedBiobase", distance 2.
Methods

Methods defined in derived classes may override the methods described here.

[ signature(x = "pSet")]: Subset current object and return object of same class.
[ signature(x = "pSet")]: Direct access to individual spectra.
$ signature(x = "pSet")$: directly access a specific sample annotation column from the pData.
$<- signature(x = "pSet")$: replace or add a sample annotation column in the pData.

abstract Access abstract in experimentData.

assayData signature(object = "pSet")**: Access the assayData slot. Returns an environment.
description signature(x = "pSet")**: Synonymous with experimentData.
dim signature(x = "pSet")**: Returns the dimensions of the phenoData slot.
experimentData signature(x = "pSet")**: Access details of experimental methods.
featureData signature(x = "pSet")**: Access the featureData slot.
fData signature(x = "pSet")**: Access feature data information.

featureNames signature(x = "pSet")**: Coordinate access of feature names (e.g spectra, peptides or proteins) in assayData slot.

fileNames signature(object = "pSet")**: Access file names in the processingData slot.

fromFile signature(object = "pSet")**: Access raw data file indexes (to be found in the 'code-processingData' slot) from which the individual object’s spectra where read from.

centroided signature(object = "pSet")**: Indicates whether individual spectra are centroided ('TRUE') or uncentroided ('FALSE'). Use centroided(object) <-value to update a whole experiment, ensuring that object and value have the same length.

smoothed signature(object = "pSet")**: Indicates whether individual spectra are smoothed ('TRUE') or unsmoothed ('FALSE'). Use smoothed(object) <-value to update a whole experiment, ensuring that object and value have the same length.

fvarMetadata signature(x = "pSet")**: Access metadata describing features reported in fData.

fvarLabels signature(x = "pSet")**: Access variable labels in featureData.

length signature(x = "pSet")**: Returns the number of features in the assayData slot.

notes signature(x = "pSet")**: Retrieve and unstructured notes associated with pSet in the experimentData slot.

pData signature(x = "pSet")**: Access sample data information.
pData<- signature(x = "pSet", value): Replace sample data information with value, value being a data.frame.

phenoData signature(x = "pSet")**: Access the phenoData slot.

phenoData<- signature(x = "pSet", value): Replace sample data information with value. value can be a data.frame or an AnnotatedDataFrame.

processingData signature(object = "pSet")**: Access the processingData slot.

protocolData signature(x = "pSet")**: Access the protocolData slot.
pubMedIds signature(x = "pSet")**: Access PMIDs in experimentData.

sampleNames signature(x = "pSet")**: Access sample names in phenoData. A replacement method is also available.
spectra signature(x = "pSet", ...): Access the assayData slot, returning the features as a list. Additional arguments are currently ignored.
varMetadata signature(x = "pSet"): Access metadata describing variables reported in pData.
varLabels signature(x = "pSet"): Access variable labels in phenoData.
acquisitionNum signature(object = "pSet"): Accessor for spectra acquisition numbers.
scanIndex signature(object = "pSet"): Accessor for spectra scan indices.
collisionEnergy signature(object = "pSet"): Accessor for MS2 spectra collision energies.
intensity signature(object = "pSet",...): Accessor for spectra intensities, returned as named list. Additional arguments are currently ignored.
msInfo signature(object = "pSet"): Prints the MIAPE-MS meta-data stored in the experimentData slot.
msLevel signature(object = "pSet"): Accessor for spectra MS levels.
mz signature(object = "pSet",...): Accessor for spectra M/Z values, returned as a named list. Additional arguments are currently ignored.
peaksCount signature(object = "pSet"): Accessor for spectra peak counts.
peaksCount signature(object = "pSet",scans = "numeric"): Accessor to scans spectra peak counts.
polarity signature(object = "pSet"): Accessor for MS1 spectra polarities.
precursorCharge signature(object = "pSet"): Accessor for MS2 precursor charges.
precursorIntensity signature(object = "pSet"): Accessor for MS2 precursor intensity.
precursorMz signature(object = "pSet"): Accessor for MS2 precursor M/Z values.
precAcquisitionNum signature(object = "pSet"): Accessor for MS2 precursor scan numbers.
precScanNum see precAcquisitionNum.
rtime signature(object = "pSet",...): Accessor for spectra retention times. Additional arguments are currently ignored.
tic signature(object = "pSet",...): Accessor for spectra total ion counts. Additional arguments are currently ignored.
ionCount signature(object = "pSet"): Accessor for spectra total ion current.
header signature(object = "pSet"): Returns a data frame containing all available spectra parameters (MSn only).
header signature(object = "pSet",scans = "numeric"): Returns a data frame containing scans spectra parameters (MSn only).
spectrapply spectrapply(signature(object = "pSet"),FUN = NULL,BPPARAM = bpparam(),...): applies the function FUN to each spectrum passing additional parameters in ... to that function and return its results. For FUN = NULL it returns the list of spectra (same as a call to spectra). Parameter BPPARAM allows to specify how and if parallel processing should be enabled. Returns a list with the result for each of spectrum.
isolationWindowLowerMz isolationWindowLowerMz(object = "pSet"): return the lower m/z boundary for the isolation window. Note that this method is at present only available for OnDiskMSnExp objects.
isolationWindowUpperMz isolationWindowUpperMz(object = "pSet"): return the upper m/z boundary for the isolation window. Note that this method is at present only available for OnDiskMSnExp objects.

Additional accessors for the experimental metadata (experimentData slot) are defined. See "MIAPE" for details.
purityCorrect-methods

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

References
The "eSet" class, on which pSet is based.

See Also
"MSnExp" for an instantiatable application of pSet.

Examples
showClass("pSet")

Description
Manufacturers sometimes provide purity correction values indicating the percentages of each reporter ion that have masses differing by +/- n Da from the nominal reporter ion mass due to isotopic variants. This correction is generally applied after reporter peaks quantitation.

Purity correction here is applied using `solve` from the base package using the purity correction values as coefficient of the linear system and the reporter quantities as the right-hand side of the linear system. 'NA' values are ignored and negative intensities after correction are also set to 'NA'.

A more elaborated purity correction method is described in Shadforth et al., i-Tracker: for quantitative proteomics using iTRAQ. BMC Genomics. 2005 Oct 20;6:145. (PMID 16242023).

Function `makeImpuritiesMatrix(x, filename, edit = TRUE)` helps the user to create such a matrix. The function can be used in two ways. If given an integer `x`, it is used as the dimension of the square matrix (i.e. the number of reporter ions). For TMT6-plex and iTRAQ4-plex, default values taken from manufacturer's certification sheets are used as templates, but batch specific values should be used whenever possible. Alternatively, the filename of a csv spreadsheet can be provided. The sheet should define the correction factors as illustrated below (including reporter names in the first column and header row) and the corresponding correction matrix is calculated. Examples of such csv files are available in the package's extdata directory. Use `dir(system.file("extdata",package = "MSnbase"),pattern = "PurityCorrection",full.names = TRUE)` to locate them. If `edit = TRUE`, the the matrix can be edited before it is returned.

Arguments

- object: An object of class "MSnSet".
- impurities: A square 'matrix' of dim equal to ncol(object) defining the correction coefficients to be applied. The reporter ions should be ordered along the columns and the relative percentages along the rows.

As an example, below is the correction factors as provided in an ABI iTRAQ 4-plex certificate of analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>reporter</th>
<th>% of -2</th>
<th>% of -1</th>
<th>% of +1</th>
<th>% of +2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The impurity table will be

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
0.929 & 0.059 & 0.002 & 0.000 \\
0.020 & 0.923 & 0.056 & 0.001 \\
0.000 & 0.030 & 0.924 & 0.045 \\
0.000 & 0.001 & 0.040 & 0.923
\end{pmatrix}
\]

where, the diagonal is computed as 100 - sum of rows of the original table and subsequent cells are directly filled in.

Similarly, for TMT 6-plex tags, we observe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>reporter</th>
<th>% of -3</th>
<th>% of -2</th>
<th>% of -1</th>
<th>% of +1</th>
<th>% of +2</th>
<th>% of +3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and obtain the following impurity correction matrix

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
0.939 & 0.061 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\
0.005 & 0.928 & 0.067 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\
0.000 & 0.011 & 0.947 & 0.042 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\
0.000 & 0.000 & 0.017 & 0.942 & 0.041 & 0.000 \\
0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.016 & 0.963 & 0.021 \\
0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.002 & 0.032 & 0.938
\end{pmatrix}
\]

For iTRAQ 8-plex, given the following correction factors (to make such a matrix square, if suffices to add -4, -3, +3 and +4 columns filled with zeros):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAG</th>
<th>-2</th>
<th>-1</th>
<th>+1</th>
<th>+2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

we calculate the impurity correction matrix shown below
Finally, for a TMT 10-plex impurity matrix (for example lot RH239932)

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{126} & 0.0 & 0.0 & 5.0 (127C) & 0.0 (128C) \\
127N & 0.0 & 0.2 & 5.8 (128N) & 0.0 (129N) \\
127C & 0.0 & 0.3 (126) & 4.8 (129C) & 0.0 (129C) \\
128N & 0.0 & 0.4 (127N) & 4.1 (129N) & 0.0 (130N) \\
128C & 0.0 (126) & 0.6 (127C) & 3.0 (129C) & 0.0 (130C) \\
129N & 0.0 (127N) & 0.8 (128N) & 3.5 (130N) & 0.0 (131) \\
129C & 0.0 (127C) & 1.4 (128C) & 2.4 (130C) & 0.0 \\
130N & 0.1 (128N) & 1.5 (129N) & 2.4 (131) & 3.2 \\
130C & 0.0 (128C) & 1.7 (129C) & 1.8 & 0.0 \\
131 & 0.2 (129N) & 2.0 (130N) & 2.2 & 0.0 \\
\end{array}
\]

(Note that a previous example, taken from lot PB199188A, contained a typo.)

the impurity correction matrix is

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{126} & 0.950 & 0.000 & 0.050 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\
127N & 0.000 & 0.940 & 0.000 & 0.058 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\
127C & 0.003 & 0.000 & 0.949 & 0.000 & 0.048 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\
128N & 0.000 & 0.004 & 0.000 & 0.955 & 0.000 & 0.041 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\
128C & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.006 & 0.964 & 0.000 & 0.030 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\
129N & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.008 & 0.957 & 0.000 & 0.035 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\
129C & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.014 & 0.962 & 0.000 & 0.024 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\
130N & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.001 & 0.015 & 0.902 & 0.000 & 0.024 & 0.000 \\
130C & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.017 & 0.016 & 0.965 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\
131 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.002 & 0.000 & 0.020 & 0.000 & 0.956 \\
\end{array}
\]

These examples are provided as defaults impurity correction matrices in `makeImpuritiesMatrix`.

**Methods**

signature(object = "MSnSet", impurities = "matrix")

**Examples**

```r
## quantifying full experiment
data(msnset)
```
### Description

This method quantifies individual "Spectrum" objects or full "MSnExp" experiments. Current, MS2-level isobar tagging using iTRAQ and TMT (or any arbitrary peaks of interest, see "ReporterIons") and MS2-level label-free quantitation (spectral counting, spectral index or spectral abundance factor) are available.

Isobaric tag peaks of single spectra or complete experiments can be quantified using appropriate methods. Label-free quantitation is available only for MSnExp experiments.

Since version 1.13.5, parallel quantitation is supported by the BiocParallel package and controlled by the BPPARAM argument.

### Arguments

**object**

An instance of class "Spectrum" (isobaric tagging only) or "MSnExp".

**method**

Peak quantitation method. For isobaric tags, one of, possibly abbreviated "trapezoidation", "max", or "sum". These methods return respectively the area under the peak(s), the maximum of the peak(s) or the sum of all intensities of the peak(s).

For label-free quantitation, one of "SI" (spectral index), "Sigi" (global intensity spectral index), "SIn" (normalised spectral index), "SAF" (spectral abundance factor) or "NSAF" (normalised spectral abundance factor).

Finally, the simple "count" method counts the occurrence of the respective spectra (at this stage all 1s) that can then be used as input to `combineFeatures` to implement spectra counting.

**reporters**

An instance of class "ReporterIons" that defines the peak(s) to be quantified. For isobaric tagging only.

**strict**

For isobaric tagging only. If strict is FALSE (default), the quantitation is performed using data points along the entire width of a peak. If strict is set to TRUE, once the apex(es) is/are identified, only data points within apex +/- width of reporter (see "ReporterIons") are used for quantitation.
quantify-methods

**BPPARAM**

Support for parallel processing using the BiocParallel infrastructure. When missing (default), the default registered BiocParallelParam parameters are applied using bpparam(). Alternatively, one can pass a valid BiocParallelParam parameter instance: SnowParam, MulticoreParam, DoparParam, ... see the BiocParallel package for details.

**parallel**

Deprecated. Please see BPPARAM.

**qual**

Should the `qual` slot be populated. Default is `TRUE`.

**pepseq**

A character giving the peptide sequence column in the feature data. Default is "sequence".

**verbose**

Verbose of the output (only for MSnExp objects).

... Further arguments passed to the quantitation functions.

**Details**

"`ReporterIons`" define specific MZ at which peaks are expected and a window around that MZ value. A peak of interest is searched for in that window. Since version 1.1.2, warnings are not thrown anymore in case no data is found in that region or if the peak extends outside the window. This can be checked manually after quantitation, by inspecting the quantitation data (using the `exprs` accessor) for `NA` values or by comparing the `lowerMz` and `upperMz` columns in the "`MSnSet`" `qual` slot against the respective expected `mz`(`reporters`) +/- `width`(`reporters`).

Once the range of the curve is found, quantification is performed. If no data points are found in the expected region, `NA` is returned for the reporter peak MZ.

Note that for label-free, spectra that have not been identified (the corresponding fields in the feature data are populated with `NA` values) or that have been uniquely assigned to a protein (the `nprot` feature data is greater that 1) are removed prior to quantitation. The latter does not apply for method = "count" but can be applied manually with `removeMultipleAssignment`.

**Methods**

`signature(object = "MSnExp", method = "character", reporters = "ReporterIons", verbose = "logical", ...)`

For isobaric tagging, quantifies peaks defined in `reporters` using `method` in all spectra of the `MSnExp` object. If `verbose` is set to `TRUE`, a progress bar will be displayed.

For label-free quantitation, the respective quantitation methods and normalisations are applied to the spectra. These methods require two additional arguments (...), namely the protein accession of identifiers (`fcol`, with default value "DatabaseAccess") and the protein lengths (`plength`, with default value "DBseqLength"). These values are available of the identification data had been collated using `addIdentificationData`.

An object of class "`MSnSet`" is returned containing the quantified feature expression and all meta data inherited from the MSnExp object argument.

`signature(object = "Spectrum", method = "character", reporters = "ReporterIons")` Quantifies peaks defined in `reporters` using `method` in the Spectrum object (isobaric tagging only).

A list of length 2 will be returned. The first element, named `peakQuant`, is a 'numeric' of length equal to `length`(`reporters`) with quantitation of the reporter peaks using `method`.

The second element, names `curveStats`, is a 'data.frame' of dimension `length`(`reporters`) times 7 giving, for each reporter curve parameters: maximum intensity (`'maxInt'`), number of maxima (`'nMaxInt'`), number of data points defined the curve (`'baseLength'`), lower and upper MZ values for the curve (`'lowerMz'` and `'upperMz'`), reporter (`'reporter'`) and precursor MZ value (`'precursor'`) when available.
Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk> and Sebastian Gibb <mail@sebastiangibb.de>

References


Examples

```r
## Quantifying a full experiment using iTRAQ4-plex tagging
data(itraqdata)
msnset <- quantify(itraqdata, method = "trap", reporters = iTRAQ4)
msnset

## specifying a custom parallel framework
## bp <- MulticoreParam(2L) # on Linux/OSX
## bp <- SnowParam(2L) # on Windows
## quantify(itraqdata[1:10], method = "trap", iTRAQ4, BPPARAM = bp)

## Checking for non-quantified peaks
sum(is.na(exprs(msnset)))

## Quantifying a single spectrum
tqy <- quantify(itraqdata[[1]], method = "trap", iTRAQ4[1])
tqy$peakQuant
tqy$curveStats

## Label-free quantitation
## Raw (mzXML) and identification (mzid) files
quantFile <- dir(system.file(package = "MSnbase", dir = "extdata"),
  full.name = TRUE, pattern = "mzXML$")
identFile <- dir(system.file(package = "MSnbase", dir = "extdata"),
  full.name = TRUE, pattern = "dummyiTRAQ.mzid")
msexp <- readMSData(quantFile)
msexp <- addIdentificationData(msexp, identFile)
fData(msexp)$DatabaseAccess
si <- quantify(msexp, method = "SIn")
processingData(si)
exprs(si)

saf <- quantify(msexp, method = "NSAF")
processingData(saf)
exprs(saf)
```
readMgfData

Import mgf files as 'MSnExp' instances.

Description

Reads a mgf file and generates an "MSnExp" object.

Usage

readMgfData(filename, pdata = NULL, centroided = TRUE, smoothed = FALSE, verbose = isMSnbaseVerbose(), cache = 1)

Arguments

filename character vector with file name to be read.
 pdata an object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame".
 smoothed Logical indicating whether spectra already smoothed or not. Default is 'FALSE'. Used to initialise "MSnProcess" object in processingData slot.
 centroided Logical indicating whether spectra are centroided or not. Default is 'TRUE'. Used to initialise "MSnProcess" object in processingData slot.
 cache Numeric indicating caching level. Default is 1. Under development.
 verbose verbosity flag.

Details

Note that when reading an mgf file, the original order of the spectra is lost. Thus, if the data was originally written to mgf from an MSnExp object using writeMgfData, although the feature names will be identical, the spectra are not as a result of the reordering. See example below.

Value

An instance of

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu <guangchuangyu@gmail.com> and Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also

writeMgfData method to write the content of "Spectrum" or "MSnExp" objects to mgf files. Raw data files can also be read with the readMSData function.

Examples

data(itraqdata)
writeMgfData(itraqdata, con="itraqdata.mgf", COM="MSnbase itraqdata")
itraqdata2 <- readMgfData("itraqdata.mgf")
## note that the order of the spectra is altered
## and precision of some values (precursorMz for instance)
match(signif(precursorMz(itraqdata2),4),signif(precursorMz(itraqdata),4))
## [1]  1 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 ...
## ... but all the precursors are there
all.equal(sort(precursorMz(itraqdata2)),
          sort(precursorMz(itraqdata)),
          check.attributes=FALSE,
          tolerance=1e-5)
## is TRUE
all.equal(as.data.frame(itraqdata2[[1]]),as.data.frame(itraqdata[[1]])))
## is TRUE
all.equal(as.data.frame(itraqdata2[[3]]),as.data.frame(itraqdata[[11]])))
## is TRUE
f <- dir(system.file(package="MSnbase",dir="extdata"),
          full.name=TRUE,
          pattern="test.mgf")
(x <- readMgfData(f))
x[[2]]
precursorMz(x[[2]])
precursorIntensity(x[[2]])
precursorMz(x[[1]])
precursorIntensity(x[[1]])  ## was not in test.mgf
scanIndex(x)

---

**readMSData**

Imports mass-spectrometry raw data files as 'MSnExp' instances.

### Description

Reads as set of XML-based mass-spectrometry data files and generates an MSnExp object. This function uses the functionality provided by the mzR package to access data and meta data in mzData, mzXML and mzML.

### Usage

```r
readMSData(
  files,
  pdata = NULL,
  msLevel. = NULL,
  verbose = isMSnbaseVerbose(),
  centroided. = NA,
  smoothed. = NA,
  cache. = 1L,
  mode = c("inMemory", "onDisk")
)
```

### Arguments

- **files** A character with file names to be read and parsed.
- **pdata** An object of class AnnotatedDataFrame or NULL (default).
- **msLevel.** MS level spectra to be read. In inMemory mode, use 1 for MS1 spectra or any larger numeric for MSn spectra. Default is 2 for inMemory mode. onDisk mode supports multiple levels and will, by default, read all the data.
- **verbose** Verbosity flag. Default is to use isMSnbaseVerbose().
A logical, indicating whether spectra are centroided or not. Default is NA in which case the information is extracted from the raw file (for mzML or mzXML files). In onDisk, it can also be set for different MS levels by a vector of logicals, where the first element is for MS1, the second element is for MS2, ... See OnDiskMSnExp for an example.

smoothed. A logical indicating whether spectra already smoothed or not. Default is NA.

cache. Numeric indicating caching level. Default is 0 for MS1 and 1 MS2 (or higher). Only relevant for inMemory mode.

mode On of "inMemory" (default) or "onDisk". The former loads the raw data in memory, while the latter only generates the object and the raw data is accessed on disk when needed. See the benchmarking vignette for memory and speed implications.

Details

When using the inMemory mode, the whole MS data is read from file and kept in memory as Spectrum objects within the MSnExp'es assayData slot.

To reduce the memory footpring especially for large MS1 data sets it is also possible to read only selected information from the MS files and fetch the actual spectrum data (i.e. the M/Z and intensity values) only on demand from the original data files. This can be achieved by setting mode = "onDisk". The function returns then an OnDiskMSnExp object instead of a MSnExp object.

Value

An MSnExp object for inMemory mode and a OnDiskMSnExp object for onDisk mode.

Note

readMSData uses normalizePath to replace relative with absolute file paths.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

See Also

readMgfData() to read mgf peak lists.

Examples

```r
file <- dir(system.file(package = "MSnbase", dir = "extdata"),
            full.name = TRUE,
            pattern = "mzXML$")
mem <- readMSData(file, mode = "inMemory")
mem
dsk <- readMSData(file, mode = "onDisk")
dsk
```
# readMSnSet

**Read 'MSnSet'**

## Description

This function reads data files to generate an **MSnSet** instance. It is a wrapper around Biobase’s **readExpressionSet** function with an additional *featureDataFile* parameter to include feature data. See also **readExpressionSet** for more details. **readMSnSet2** is a simple version that takes a single text spreadsheet as input and extracts the expression data and feature meta-data to create and **MSnSet**.

Note that when using **readMSnSet2**, one should not set *rownames* as additional argument to defined feature names. It is ignored and used to set *fnames* if not provided otherwise.

## Usage

```r
readMSnSet(exprsFile, phenoDataFile, featureDataFile, experimentDataFile, notesFile, path, annotation,
exprsArgs = list(sep = sep, header = header, row.names = row.names, quote = quote, ...),
phenoDataArgs = list(sep = sep, header = header, row.names = row.names, quote = quote, stringsAsFactors = stringsAsFactors, ...),
featureDataArgs = list(sep = sep, header = header, row.names = row.names, quote = quote, stringsAsFactors = stringsAsFactors, ...),
experimentDataArgs = list(sep = sep, header = header, row.names = row.names, quote = quote, stringsAsFactors = stringsAsFactors, ...),
sep = "\t", header = TRUE, quote = "", stringsAsFactors = FALSE, row.names = 1L, widget = getOption("BioC")$Base$use.widgets, ...)
```

```r
readMSnSet2(file, ecol, fnames, ...)
```

## Arguments

- **exprsFile** (character) File or connection from which to read expression values. The file should contain a matrix with rows as features and columns as samples. **read.table** is called with this as its *file* argument and further arguments given by *exprsArgs*.
- **phenoDataFile** (character) File or connection from which to read phenotypic data. **read.AnnotatedDataFrame** is called with this as its *file* argument and further arguments given by *phenoDataArgs*.
- **featureDataFile** (character) File or connection from which to read experiment data. **read.MIAME** is called with this as its *file* argument and further arguments given by *featureDataArgs*.
- **experimentDataFile** (character) File or connection from which to read notes; **readLines** is used to input the file.
- **notesFile** (character) File or connection from which to read notes; **readLines** is used to input the file.
- **path** (optional) directory in which to find all the above files.
annotation (character) A single character string indicating the annotation associated with this ExpressionSet.

eexprsArgs A list of arguments to be used with `read.table` when reading in the expression matrix.

phenoDataArgs A list of arguments to be used (with `read.AnnotatedDataFrame`) when reading the phenotypic data.

experimentDataArgs A list of arguments to be used (with `read.MIAME`) when reading the experiment data.

sep, header, quote, stringsAsFactors, row.names arguments used by the `read.table`-like functions.

widget A boolean value indicating whether widgets can be used. Widgets are NOT yet implemented for `read.AnnotatedDataFrame`.

... Further arguments that can be passed on to the `read.table`-like functions. Additional argument, specific to `readMSnSet`:

featureDataFile (character) File or connection from which to read feature data. `read.AnnotatedDataFrame` is called with this as its `file` argument and further arguments given by `phenoDataArgs`.

featureDataArgs A list of arguments to be used (with `read.AnnotatedDataFrame`) when reading the phenotypic data.

Arguments for `readMSnSet2`:

file A character indicating the spreadsheet file or a `data.frame` (new in version 1.19.8). Default, when `file` is a character, is to read the file as a comma-separated values (csv). If different, use the additional arguments, passed to `read.csv`, to parametrise file import.

Passing a `data.frame` can be particularly useful if the spreadsheet is in Excel format. The appropriate sheet can first be read into R as a `data.frame` using, for example `readxl::read_excel`, and then pass it to `readMSnSet2`.

ecol A numeric indicating the indices of the columns to be used as expression values. Can also be a character indicating the names of the columns. Caution must be taken if the column names are composed of special characters like ( or - that will be converted to a . If `ecol` does not match, the error message will display the column names as seen by R.

fnames An optional character or numeric of length 1 indicating the column to be used as feature names.

Value

An instance of the `MSnSet` class.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also

The `grepEcols` and `getEcols` helper functions to identify the `ecol` values. The `MSnbase-io vignette` illustrates these functions in detail. It can be accessed with `vignette("MSnbase-io")`. 
Examples

```r
## Not run:
exprsFile <- "path_to_intensity_file.csv"
fdatafile <- "path_to_featuredata_file.csv"
pdatafile <- "path_to_sampledadata_file.csv"
## Read ExpressionSet with appropriate parameters
res <- readMSnSet(exprsFile, pdataFile, fdataFile, sep = "\t", header=TRUE)
## End(Not run)

library("pRolocdata")
f0 <- dir(system.file("extdata", package = "pRolocdata"),
full.names = TRUE,
pattern = "Dunkley2006")
basename(f0)
res <- readMSnSet2(f0, ecol = 5:20)
res
head(exprs(res)) ## columns 5 to 20
head(fData(res)) ## other columns
```

---

**readMzIdData**

**Import peptide-spectrum matches**

**Description**

Reads as set of mzId files containing PSMs and generates a data.frame.

**Usage**

```r
readMzIdData(files)
```

**Arguments**

- `files` A character of mzId files.

**Details**

This function uses the functionality provided by the mzR package to access data in the mzId files. An object of class mzRident can also be coerced to a data.frame using `as("data.frame")`.

**Value**

A data.frame containing the PSMs stored in the mzId files.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Gatto

**See Also**

`filterIdentificationDataFrame()` to filter out unreliable PSMs.
readMzTabData

Examples

```r
idf <- "TMT_Erwinia_1uLSike_Top10HCD_isol2_45stepped_60min_01-20141210.mzid"
f <- msdata::ident(full.names = TRUE, pattern = idf)
basename(f)
readMzIdData(f)
```

---

readMzTabData

*Read an 'mzTab' file*

Description

This function can be used to create an "MSnSet" by reading and parsing an mzTab file. The metadata section is always used to populate the MSnSet’s experimentData()@other$mzTab slot.

Usage

```r
readMzTabData(
  file,
  what = c("PRT", "PEP", "PSM"),
  version = c("1.0", "0.9"),
  verbose = isMSnbaseVerbose()
)
```

Arguments

- `file` A character with the mzTab file to be read in.
- `what` One of "PRT", "PEP" or "PSM", defining which of protein, peptide PSMs section should be returned as an MSnSet.
- `version` A character defining the format specification version of the mzTab file. Default is "1.0". Version "0.9" is available of backwards compatibility. See `readMzTabData_v0.9` for details.
- `verbose` Produce verbose output.

Value

An instance of class MSnSet.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto

See Also

See MzTab and MSnSetList for details about the inners of readMzTabData.
**Examples**

```r
testfile <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/HUPO-PSI/mzTab/master/examples/1_0-Proteomics-Release/PRIDE_Exp_Complete_Ac_16649.xml-mztab.txt"

prot <- readMzTabData(testfile, "PRT")

prot

head(fData(prot))

head(exprs(prot))

psms <- readMzTabData(testfile, "PSM")

psms

head(fData(psms))
```

---

**Description**

This function can be used to create a "MSnSet" by reading and parsing an mzTab file. The metadata section is always used to populate the MSnSet’s `experimentData` slot.

**Usage**

```r
readMzTabData_v0.9(file, what = c("PRT", "PEP"), verbose = isMSnbaseVerbose())
```

**Arguments**

- `file`: A character with the mzTab file to be read in.
- `what`: One of "PRT" or "PEP", defining which of protein or peptide section should be parsed. The metadata section, when available, is always used to populate the `experimentData` slot.
- `verbose`: Produce verbose output.

**Value**

An instance of class MSnSet.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Gatto

**See Also**

`writeMzTabData` to save a "MSnSet" as an mzTab file.
readSRMData

Examples

```r
testfile <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/HUPO-PSI/mzTab/master/legacy/jmztab-1.0/examples/mztab_itraq_example.txt"

prot <- readMzTabData_v0.9(testfile, "PRT")

prot

pep <- readMzTabData_v0.9(testfile, "PEP")

pep
```

Description

The `readSRMData` function reads MRM/SRM data from provided `mzML` files and returns the results as a `Chromatograms()` object.

Usage

```r
readSRMData(files, pdata = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `files` character with the files containing the SRM/MRM data.
- `pdata` data.frame or AnnotatedDataFrame with file/sample descriptions.

Details

`readSRMData` supports reading chromatogram entries from `mzML` files. If multiple files are provided the same precursor and product m/z for SRM/MRM chromatograms are expected across files. The number of columns of the resulting `Chromatograms()` object corresponds to the number of files. Each row in the `Chromatograms()` object is supposed to contain chromatograms with same polarity, precursor and product m/z. If chromatograms with redundant polarity, precursor and product m/z values and precursor collision energies are found, they are placed into multiple consecutive rows in the `Chromatograms()` object.

Value

A `Chromatograms()` object. See details above for more information.

Note

`readSRMData` reads only SRM/MRM chromatogram data, i.e. chromatogram data from `mzML` files with `precursorIsolationWindowTargetMZ` and `productIsolationWindowTargetMZ` attributes. Total ion chromatogram data is hence not extracted.

The number of features and hence rows of the resulting `Chromatograms` object depends on the total list of unique precursor and product m/z isolation windows (and precursor collision energies) found across all input files. In cases in which not each file has chromatographic data for the same polarity, precursor m/z, product m/z and collision energy, an empty `Chromatogram()` object is reported for the specific precursor and product m/z combination of the respective file (and a warning is thrown).
Author(s)

Johannes Rainer

Examples

```r
## Read an example MRM/SRM data
library(msdata)
fl <- proteomics(full.names = TRUE, pattern = "MRM")

## Read the data
mrm <- readSRMData(f1)

## The data is represented as a Chromatograms object, each column
## containing the data from one input file
mrm

## Access the polarity for each chromatogram (row)
polarity(mrm)

## Access the precursor m/z. The result is returned as a matrix with
## columns representing the minimum and maximum m/z (will be identical in
## most cases).
precursorMz(mrm)

## Access the product m/z.
productMz(mrm)

## Plot one chromatogram
plot(mrm[1, ])
```

---

reduce.data.frame-method

Reduce a data.frame

**Description**

Reduce a data.frame so that the (primary) key column contains only unique entries and other columns pertaining to that entry are combined into semicolon-separated values into a single row/observation.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
reduce(x, key, sep = ";")
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A data.frame.
- `key`: The column name (currently only one is supported) to be used as primary key.
- `sep`: The separator. Default is `;`.
Details
An important side-effect of reducing a `data.frame` is that all columns other than the key are con-
verted to characters when they are collapsed to a semi-column separated value (even if only one
value is present) as soon as one observation of transformed.

Value
A reduced data.frame.

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto

Examples
dfr <- data.frame(A = c(1, 1, 2),
    B = c("x", "x", "z"),
    C = LETTERS[1:3])
dfr
dfr2 <- reduce(dfr, key = "A")
dfr2
## column A used as key is still num
str(dfr2)
dfr3 <- reduce(dfr, key = "B")
dfr3
## A is converted to chr; B remains factor
str(dfr3)
dfr4 <- data.frame(A = 1:3,
    B = LETTERS[1:3],
    C = c(TRUE, FALSE, NA))
## No effect of reducing, column classes are maintained
str(reduce(dfr4, key = "B"))

removeNoId-methods

Removes non-identified features

Description
The method removes non-identified features in MSnExp and MSnSet instances using relevant infor-
mation from the featureData slot of a user-provide filtering vector of logicals.

Methods
signature(object = "MSnExp", fcol = "pepseq", keep = NULL)  Removes the feature from object
that have a feature fcol (default is "pepseq") equal to NA. Alternatively, one can also manu-
ally define keep, a vector of logical, defining the feature to be retained.
signature(object = "MSnSet", fcol = "pepseq", keep = NULL)  As above of MSnSet instances.

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>
removePeaks-methods

See Also

MSnExp and MSnSet.

Examples

```r
quantFile <- dir(system.file(package = "MSnbase", dir = "extdata"),
    full.name = TRUE, pattern = "mzXML$")
identFile <- dir(system.file(package = "MSnbase", dir = "extdata"),
    full.name = TRUE, pattern = "dummyITRAQ.mzid")
msexp <- readMSData(quantFile)
msexp <- addIdentificationData(msexp, identFile)
fData(msexp)$sequence
length(msexp)
## using default fcol
msexp2 <- removeNoId(msexp)
length(msexp2)
fData(msexp2)$sequence
## using keep
print(fvarLabels(msexp))
(k <- fData(msexp)$"MS.GF.EValue" > 75)
(k[is.na(k)] <- FALSE)
k
msexp3 <- removeNoId(msexp, keep = k)
length(msexp3)
fData(msexp3)$sequence
```

removePeaks-methods  

Removes low intensity peaks

Description

This method sets low intensity peaks from individual spectra (Spectrum instances) or whole experiments (MSnExp instances) to 0. The intensity threshold is set with the t parameter. Default is the "min" character. The threshold is then set as the non-0 minimum intensity found in the spectrum. Any other numeric values is valid. All peaks with maximum intensity smaller or equal to t are set to 0.

If the spectrum is in profile mode, ranges of successive non-0 peaks <= t are set to 0. If the spectrum is centroided, then individual peaks <= t are set to 0. See the example below for an illustration.

Note that the number of peaks is not changed; the peaks below the threshold are set to 0 and the object is not cleaned out (see 

Methods

signature(object = "MSnExp", t, verbose = "logical") Removes low intensity peaks of all spectra in MSnExp object. t sets the minimum peak intensity. Default is "min", i.e the smallest intensity in each spectrum. Other numeric values are valid. Displays a control bar if verbose set to TRUE (default). Returns a new MSnExp instance.
signature(object = "Spectrum", t, msLevel. = "numeric") Removes low intensity peaks of Spectrum object. t sets the minimum peak intensity. Default is "min", i.e. the smallest intensity in each spectrum. Other numeric values are valid. msLevel. defines the level of the spectrum, and if msLevel(object) != msLevel., cleaning is ignored. Only relevant when called from OnDiskMSnExp and is only relevant for developers.

Returns a new Spectrum instance.

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also

clean and trimMz for other spectra processing methods.

Examples

```r
int <- c(2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 5, 1, 0, 0, 1, 3, 1, 0, 0, 1, 4, 2, 1)
sp1 <- new("Spectrum2",
    intensity = int,
    mz = 1:length(int),
    centroided = FALSE)
sp2 <- removePeaks(sp1) ## no peaks are removed here
    ## as min intensity is 1 and
    ## no peak has a max int <= 1
sp3 <- removePeaks(sp1, 3)
intensity(sp1)
intensity(sp2)
intensity(sp3)

peaksCount(sp1) == peaksCount(sp2)
peaksCount(sp3) <= peaksCount(sp1)

data(itraqdata)
itraqdata2 <- removePeaks(itraqdata, t = 2.5e5)
table(unlist(intensity(itraqdata)) == 0)
table(unlist(intensity(itraqdata2)) == 0)
processingData(itraqdata2)

## difference between centroided and profile peaks
int <- c(104, 57, 32, 33, 118, 76, 38, 39, 52, 140, 52, 88, 394, 71,
        408, 94, 2032)
sp <- new("Spectrum2",
    intensity = int,
    centroided = FALSE,
    mz = seq_len(length(int)))

## unchanged, as ranges of peaks <= 500 considered
intensity(removePeaks(sp, 500))
stopifnot(identical(intensity(sp), intensity(removePeaks(sp, 500))))

centroided(sp) <- TRUE
## different!
intensity(removePeaks(sp, 500))
```
removeReporters-methods

Removes reporter ion tag peaks

Description

This method sets all the reporter ion tag peaks from one MS2 spectrum or all the MS2 spectra of an experiment to 0. Reporter data is specified using an "ReporterIons" instance. The peaks are selected around the expected reporter ion m/z value +/- the reporter width. Optionally, the spectrum/spectra can be cleaned to remove successive 0 intensity data points (see the clean function for details).

Note that this method only works for MS2 spectra or experiments that contain MS2 spectra. It will fail for MS1 spectrum.

Methods

signature(object = "MSnExp", reporters = "ReporterIons", clean = "logical", verbose = "logical")

The reporter ion peaks defined in the reporters instance of all the MS2 spectra of the "MSnExp" instance are set to 0 and, if clean is set to TRUE, cleaned. The default value of reporters is NULL, which leaves the spectra as unchanged. The verbose parameter (default is TRUE) defines whether a progress bar should be showed.

signature(object = "Spectrum", reporters = "ReporterIons", clean = "FALSE")

The reporter ion peaks defined in the reporters instance of MS2 "Spectrum" instance are set to 0 and, if clean is set to TRUE, cleaned. The default value of reporters is NULL, which leaves the spectrum as unchanged.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also

clean and removePeaks for other spectra processing methods.

Examples

sp1 <- itraqdata[[1]]
sp2 <- removeReporters(sp1,reporters=iTRAQ4)
.sel <- mz(sp1) > 114 & mz(sp1) < 114.2
mz(sp1)[sel]
intensity(sp1)[sel]
plot(sp1,full=TRUE,reporters=iTRAQ4)
intensity(sp2)[sel]
plot(sp2,full=TRUE,reporters=iTRAQ4)
**Description**

The `ReporterIons` class allows to define a set of isobaric reporter ions that are used for quantification in MSMS mode, e.g. iTRAQ (isobaric tag for relative and absolute quantitation) or TMT (tandem mass tags). `ReporterIons` instances can then be used when quantifying "MSnExp" data of plotting the reporters peaks based on in "Spectrum2" objects.

Some reporter ions are provided with MSnbase an can be loaded with the `data` function. These reporter ions data sets are:

- **iTRAQ4**: ReporterIon object for the iTRAQ 4-plex set. Load with `data(iTRAQ4)`.
- **iTRAQ5**: ReporterIon object for the iTRAQ 4-plex set plus the isobaric tag. Load with `data(iTRAQ5)`.
- **TMT6**: ReporterIon object for the TMT 6-plex set. Load with `data(TMT6)`.
- **TMT7**: ReporterIon object for the TMT 6-plex set plus the isobaric tag. Load with `data(TMT6)`.

**Objects from the Class**

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

**Slots**

- `name`: Object of class "character" to identify the `ReporterIons` instance.
- `reporterNames`: Object of class "character" naming each individual reporter of the `ReporterIons` instance. If not provided explicitly, they are names by concatenating the `ReporterIons` name and the respective MZ values.
- `description`: Object of class "character" to describe the `ReporterIons` instance.
- `mz`: Object of class "numeric" providing the MZ values of the reporter ions.
- `col`: Object of class "character" providing colours to highlight the reporters on plots.
- `width`: Object of class "numeric" indicating the width around the individual reporter ions MZ values were to search for peaks. This is dependent on the mass spectrometer's resolution and is used for peak picking when quantifying the reporters. See `quantify` for more details about quantification.
- `__classVersion__`: Object of class "Versions" indicating the version of the `ReporterIons` instance. Intended for developer use and debugging.

**Extends**

Class "Versioned", directly.

**Methods**

- `show(object)`: Displays object content as text.
- `object[]`: Subsets one or several reporter ions of the `ReporterIons` object and returns a new instance of the same class.
- `length(object)`: Returns the number of reporter ions in the instance.
mz(object, ...) Returns the expected mz values of reporter ions. Additional arguments are currently ignored.

reporterColours(object) or reporterColors(object) Returns the colours used to highlight the reporter ions.

reporterNames(object) Returns the name of the individual reporter ions. If not specified or is an incorrect number of names is provided at initialisation, the names are generated automatically by concatenating the instance name and the reporter’s MZ values.

reporterNames(object) <- value Sets the reporter names to value, which must be a character of the same length as the number of reporter ions.

width(object) Returns the widths in which the reporter ion peaks are expected.

names(object) Returns the name of the ReporterIons object.

description(object) Returns the description of the ReporterIons object.

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

References


See Also
TMT6 or iTRAQ4 for readily available examples.

Examples
## Code used for the iTRAQ4 set
ri <- new("ReporterIons",
    description="4-plex iTRAQ",
    name="iTRAQ4",
    reporterNames=c("iTRAQ4.114","iTRAQ4.115",
                    "iTRAQ4.116","iTRAQ4.117"),
    mz=c(114.1,115.1,116.1,117.1),
    col=c("red","green","blue","yellow"),
    width=0.05)

ri
reporterNames(ri)
ri[1:2]
selectFeatureData  Select feature variables of interest

Description
Select feature variables to be retained.

requiredFvarLabels returns a character vector with the required feature data variable names (fvarLabels, i.e. the column names in the fData data.frame) for the specified object.

Usage
selectFeatureData(object, graphics = TRUE, fcol)

requiredFvarLabels(x = c("OnDiskMSnExp", "MSnExp", "MSnSet"))

Arguments

object  An MSSet, MSExp or OnDiskMSnExp.
grapics  A logical (default is TRUE) indicating whether a shiny application should be used if available. Otherwise, a text menu is used. Ignored if k is not missing.
fcol  A numeric, logical or character of valid feature variables to be passed directly.
x  character(1) specifying the class name for which the required feature data variable names should be returned.

Value
For selectFeatureData: updated object containing only selected feature variables.
For requiredFvarLabels: character with the required feature variable names.

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto

Examples

library("pRolocdata")
data(hyperLOPIT2015)
## 5 first feature variables
x <- selectFeatureData(hyperLOPIT2015, fcol = 1:5)
fvarLabels(x)
## Not run:
## select via GUI
x <- selectFeatureData(hyperLOPIT2015)
fvarLabels(x)

## End(Not run)

## Subset the feature data of an OnDiskMSnExp object to the minimal
## required columns
smooth-methods

f <- system.file("microtofq/MM14.mzML", package = "msdata")
od <- readMSData(f, mode = "onDisk")

## what columns do we have?
fvarLabels(od)

## Reduce the feature data data.frame to the required columns only
od <- selectFeatureData(od, fcol = requiredFvarLabels(class(od)))
fvarLabels(od)

smooth-methods

Smooths 'MSnExp' or 'Spectrum' instances

Description

This method smooths individual spectra (Spectrum instances) or whole experiments (MSnExp instances). Currently, the Savitzky-Golay-Smoothing (method = "SavitzkyGolay") and the Moving-Average-Smoothing (method = "MovingAverage") are available, as implemented in the MALDIquant::smoothIntensity function. Additional methods might be added at a later stage.

Methods

signature(x = "MSnExp", method = "character", halfWindowSize = "integer", verbose = "logical", ...)
Smooths all spectra in MSnExp. method could be "SavitzkyGolay" or "MovingAverage". halfWindowSize controls the window size of the filter. The resulting window size is 2 * halfWindowSize + 1. The best size differs depending on the selected method. For method = "SavitzkyGolay" it should be lower than FWHM of the peaks (full width at half maximum; please find details in Bromba and Ziegler 1981). The arguments ... are passed to the internal functions. For method="MovingAverage" there is an additional weighted argument (default: FALSE) to indicate if the average should be equal weight (default) or if it should have weights depending on the distance from the center as calculated as 1/2^abs(-halfWindowSize:halfWindowSize) with the sum of all weights normalized to 1. For method="SavitzkyGolay" an additional argument is polynomialOrder (default: 3). It controls the polynomial order of the Savitzky-Golay Filter. This method displays a progress bar if verbose = TRUE. Returns an MSnExp instance with smoothed spectra.

signature(x = "Spectrum", method = "character", halfWindowSize = "integer", ...) Smooths the spectrum (Spectrum instance). This method is the same as above but returns a smoothed Spectrum instead of an MSnExp object. It has no verbose argument. Please read the details for the above MSnExp method.

Author(s)

Sebastian Gibb <mail@sebastiangibb.de>

References


See Also
clean, pickPeaks, removePeaks and trimMz for other spectra processing methods.

Examples

```r
sp1 <- new("Spectrum1",
    intensity = c(1:6, 5:1),
    mz = 1:11)
sp2 <- smooth(sp1, method = "MovingAverage", halfWindowSize = 2)
intensity(sp2)
data(itraqdata)
itraqdata2 <- smooth(itraqdata,
    method = "MovingAverage",
    halfWindowSize = 2)
processingData(itraqdata2)
```

Spectra

List of Spectrum objects along with annotations

Description

Spectra objects allow to collect one or more Spectrum object(s) (Spectrum1 or Spectrum2) in a list-like structure with the possibility to add arbitrary annotations to each individual Spectrum object. These can be accessed/set with the mcols() method.

Spectra objects can be created with the Spectra function.

Functions to access the individual spectra’s attributes are available (listed below).

writeMgfData exports a Spectra object to a file in MGF format. All metadata columns present in mcols are exported as additional fields with the capitalized column names used as field names (see examples below).

Usage

```r
Spectra(..., elementMetadata = NULL)
```

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
mz(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
intensity(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
rtime(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
precursorMz(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
precursorCharge(object)
## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
precScanNum(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
precursorIntensity(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
acquisitionNum(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
scanIndex(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra,ANY'
peaksCount(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
msLevel(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
tic(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
collisionEnergy(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
fromFile(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
polarity(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
smoothed(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
isEmpty(x)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
centroided(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
isCentroided(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
writeMgfData(object, con = "spectra.mgf", COM = NULL, TITLE = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
clean(object, all = FALSE, msLevel. = msLevel., ...)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'
removePeaks(object, t, msLevel., ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'

filterMz(object, mz, msLevel., ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'

pickPeaks(
  object,
  halfWindowSize = 3L,
  method = c("MAD", "SuperSmoother"),
  SNR = 0L,
  refineMz = c("none", "kNeighbors", "kNeighbours", "descendPeak"),
  msLevel. = unique(msLevel(object)),
  ...
)
## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'

smooth(
  x,
  method = c("SavitzkyGolay", "MovingAverage"),
  halfWindowSize = 2L,
  ...
)
## S4 method for signature 'Spectra'

filterMsLevel(object, msLevel.)

Arguments

... For Spectra: Spectrum object(s) or a list of Spectrum objects. For all other methods optional arguments passed along.

elementMetadata

For Spectra: DataFrame with optional information that should be added as metadata information (mcols) to the object. The number of rows has to match the number of Spectrum objects, each row is expected to represent additional metadata information for one spectrum.

object For all functions: a Spectra objects.

x For all functions: a Spectra object.

con For writeMgfData: character(1) defining the file name of the MGF file.

COM For writeMgfData: optional character(1) providing a comment to be added to the file.

TITLE For writeMgfData: optional character(1) defining the title for the MGF file.

all For clean: if FALSE original 0-intensity values are retained around peaks.

msLevel. For clean, removePeaks, filterMz, pickPeaks: optionally specify the MS level(s) of the spectra on which the operation should be performed. For filterMsLevels: MS level(s) to which the Spectra should be reduced.

t For removePeaks: numeric(1) specifying the threshold below which intensities are set to 0.

mz For filterMz: numeric(2) defining the lower and upper m/z for the filter. See filterMz() for details.
Spectra inherits all methods from the `SimpleList` class of the `S4Vectors` package. This includes `lapply` and other data manipulation and subsetting operations.

**Constructor**

New `Spectra` can be created with the `Spectra(...)` function where `...` can either be a single `Spectrum` object or a list of `Spectrum` objects (`Spectrum1` and/or `Spectrum2`).

**Accessing spectrum attributes**

These methods allow to access the attributes and values of the individual `Spectrum` (`Spectrum1` or `Spectrum2`) objects within the list.

- `mz` return the m/z values of each spectrum as a list of numeric vectors.
- `intensity` return the intensity values of each spectrum as a list of numeric vectors.
- `rtime` return the retention time of each spectrum as a numeric vector with length equal to the length of object.
- `precursorMz`, `precursorCharge`, `precursorIntensity`, `precScanNum` return precursor m/z values, charge, intensity and scan number for each spectrum as a numeric (or integer) vector with length equal to the length of object. Note that for `Spectrum1` objects NA will be returned.
- `acquisitionNum` and `scanIndex` return the acquisition number of each spectrum and its scan index as an integer vector with the same length than object.
- `ionCount` and `tic` return the ion count and total ion current of each spectrum.
- `peaksCount` return the number of peaks for each spectrum as a integer vector.
- `msLevel` returns the MS level of each spectrum.
- `collisionEnergy` returns the collision energy for each spectrum or NA for `Spectrum1` objects.
- `polarity` returns the spectra’s polarity.
- `fromFile` returns the index from the (e.g. mzML) file the spectra where from. This applies only for spectra read using the `readMSData()` function.
- `smoothed` whether spectra have been smoothed (i.e. processed with the `smooth()` method. Returns a logical of length equal to the number of spectra.
- `isEmpty` returns TRUE for spectra without peak data.
- `centroided`, `isCentroided` returns for each spectrum whether it contains `centroided` data. While `centroided` returns the internal attribute of each spectrum, `isCentroided` tries to guess whether spectra are centroided from the actual peak data.

**Data manipulation methods**

- `clean` cleans each spectrum. See `clean()` for more details.
- `pickPeaks` performs peak picking to generate centroided spectra. See `pickPeaks()` for more details.
- `removePeaks` removes peaks lower than a threshold t. See `removePeaks()` for more details.
- `smooth` smooths spectra. See `smooth()` for more details.
Filtering and subsetting

- [ can be used to subset the Spectra object.
- filterMsLevel filters Spectra to retain only spectra from certain MS level(s).
- filterMz filters the spectra by the specified mz range. See filterMz() for details.

Author(s)

Johannes Rainer

Examples

```r
## Create from Spectrum objects
sp1 <- new("Spectrum1", mz = c(1, 2, 4), intensity = c(4, 5, 2))
sp2 <- new("Spectrum2", mz = c(1, 2, 3, 4), intensity = c(5, 3, 2, 5),
          precursorMz = 2)

sp1 <- Spectra(sp1, sp2)
sp1
sp1[[1]]

## Add also metadata columns
mcols(sp1)$id <- c("a", "b")
mcols(sp1)

## Create a Spectra with metadata
sp1 <- Spectra(sp1, sp2, elementMetadata = DataFrame(id = c("a", "b")))
mcols(sp1)
mcols(sp1)$id

## Extract the mz values for the individual spectra
mz(sp1)

## Extract the intensity values for the individual spectra
intensity(sp1)

## Extract the retention time values for the individual spectra
rtime(sp1)

## Extract the precursor m/z of each spectrum.
pREcursorMz(sp1)

## Extract the precursor charge of each spectrum.
pREcursorCharge(sp1)

## Extract the precursor scan number for each spectrum.
pREcursorScanNum(sp1)

## Extract the precursor intensity of each spectrum.
pREcursorIntensity(sp1)

## Extract the acquisition number of each spectrum.
acquisitionNum(sp1)

## Extract the scan index of each spectrum.
```
scanIndex(spl)

## Get the number of peaks per spectrum.
peaksCount(spl)

## Get the MS level of each spectrum.
msLevel(spl)

## Get the total ion current for each spectrum.
tic(spl)

## Get the total ion current for each spectrum.
ionCount(spl)

## Extract the collision energy for each spectrum.
collisionEnergy(spl)

## Extract the file index for each spectrum.
fromFile(spl)

## Get the polarity for each spectrum.
polarity(spl)

## Whether spectra are smoothed (i.e. processed with the `smooth` function).
smoothed(spl)

## Are spectra empty (i.e. contain no peak data)?
isEmpty(spl)

## Do the spectra contain centroided data?
centroided(spl)

## Do the spectra contain centroided data? Whether spectra are centroided
## is estimated from the peak data.
isCentroided(spl)

## Export the spectrum list to a MGF file. Values in metadata columns are
## exported as additional field for each spectrum.
tmpf <- tempfile()
writeMgfData(spl, tmpf)

## Evaluate the written output. The ID of each spectrum (defined in the
## "id" metadata column) is exported as field "ID".
readLines(tmpf)

## Set mcols to NULL to avoid export of additional data fields.
mcols(spl) <- NULL
file.remove(tmpf)

writeMgfData(spl, tmpf)
readLines(tmpf)

## Filter the object by MS level
filterMsLevel(spl, msLevel. = 1)
Spectrum-class  The "Spectrum" Class

Description

Virtual container for spectrum data common to all different types of spectra. A Spectrum object can not be directly instanciated. Use "Spectrum1" and "Spectrum2" instead.

In version 1.19.12, the polarity slot has been added to this class (previously in "Spectrum1").

Slots

msLevel: Object of class "integer" indicating the MS level: 1 for MS1 level Spectrum1 objects and 2 for MSMSM Spectrum2 objects. Levels > 2 have not been tested and will be handled as MS2 spectra.

polarity: Object of class "integer" indicating the polarity of the ion.

peaksCount: Object of class "integer" indicating the number of MZ peaks.

rt: Object of class "numeric" indicating the retention time (in seconds) for the current ions.

tic: Object of class "numeric" indicating the total ion current, as reported in the original raw data file.

acquisitionNum: Object of class "integer" corresponding to the acquisition number of the current spectrum.

scanIndex: Object of class "integer" indicating the scan index of the current spectrum.

mz: Object of class "numeric" of length equal to the peaks count (see peaksCount slot) indicating the MZ values that have been measured for the current ion.

intensity: Object of class "numeric" of same length as mz indicating the intensity at which each mz datum has been measured.

centroided: Object of class "logical" indicating if instance is centroided (TRUE) or uncentroided (FALSE). Default is NA.

smoothed: Object of class "logical" indicating if instance is smoothed (TRUE) or unsmoothed (FALSE). Default is NA.

fromFile: Object of class "integer" referencing the file the spectrum originates. The file names are stored in the processingData slot of the "MSnExp" or "MSnSet" instance that contains the current "Spectrum" instance.

.__classVersion__: Object of class "Versions" indicating the version of the Spectrum class. Intended for developer use and debugging.

Extends

Class "Versioned", directly.

Methods

acquisitionNum(object)  Returns the acquisition number of the spectrum as an integer.

scanIndex(object)  Returns the scan index of the spectrum as an integer.

centroided(object)  Indicates whether spectrum is centroided (TRUE), in profile mode (FALSE), or unknown (NA).
isCentroided(object, k=0.025, qtl=0.9) A heuristic assessing if a spectrum is in profile or centroided mode. The function takes the qtlth quantile top peaks, then calculates the difference between adjacent M/Z value and returns TRUE if the first quartile is greater than k. (See MSnbase::isCentroided for the code.) The function has been tuned to work for MS1 and MS2 spectra and data centroided using different peak picking algorithms, but false positives can occur. See https://github.com/lgatto/MSnbase/issues/131 for details. It should however be safe to use is at the experiment level, assuming that all MS level have the same mode. See class?MSnExp for an example.

smoothed(object) Indicates whether spectrum is smoothed (TRUE) or not (FALSE).

centroided(object) <- value Sets the centroided status of the spectrum object.

fromFile(object) Returns the index of the raw data file from which the current instances originates as an integer.

intensity(object) Returns an object of class numeric containing the intensities of the spectrum.

msLevel(object) Returns an MS level of the spectrum as an integer.

mz(object, ...) Returns an object of class numeric containing the MZ value of the spectrum peaks. Additional arguments are currently ignored.

peaksCount(object) Returns the number of peaks (possibly of 0 intensity) as an integer.

rtime(object, ...) Returns the retention time for the spectrum as an integer. Additional arguments are currently ignored.

ionCount(object) Returns the total ion count for the spectrum as a numeric.

tic(object, ...) Returns the total ion current for the spectrum as a numeric. Additional arguments are currently ignored. This is the total ion current as originally reported in the raw data file. To get the current total ion count, use ionCount.

bin signature(object = "Spectrum"): Bins Spectrum. See bin documentation for more details and examples.

clean signature(object = "Spectrum"): Removes unused 0 intensity data points. See clean documentation for more details and examples.

compareSpectra signature(object1 = "Spectrum", object2 = "Spectrum"): Compares spectra. See compareSpectra documentation for more details and examples.

estimateNoise signature(object = "Spectrum"): Estimates the noise in a profile spectrum. See estimateNoise documentation for more details and examples.

pickPeaks signature(object = "Spectrum"): Performs the peak picking to generate a centroided spectrum. See pickPeaks documentation for more details and examples.

plot signature(x = "Spectrum", y = "missing"): Plots intensity against mz. See plot.Spectrum documentation for more details.

plot signature(x = "Spectrum", y = "Spectrum"): Plots two spectra above/below each other. See plot.Spectrum.Spectrum documentation for more details.

plot signature(x = "Spectrum", y = "character"): Plots an MS2 level spectrum and its highlight the fragmentation peaks. See plot.Spectrum.character documentation for more details.

quantify signature(object = "Spectrum"): Quantifies defined peaks in the spectrum. See quantify documentation for more details.

removePeaks signature(object = "Spectrum"): Remove peaks lower that a threshold t. See removePeaks documentation for more details and examples.

smooth signature(x = "Spectrum"): Smooths spectrum. See smooth documentation for more details and examples.
show signature(object = "Spectrum"): Displays object content as text.
trimMz signature(object = "Spectrum"): Trims the MZ range of all the spectra of the MSnExp instance. See trimMz documentation for more details and examples.
isEmpty signature(x = "Spectrum"): Checks if the x is an empty Spectrum.
as signature(object = "Spectrum","data.frame"): Coerces the Spectrum object to a two-column data.frame containing intensities and MZ values.

Note
This is a virtual class and can not be instanciated directly.

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also
Instaciable sub-classes "Spectrum1" and "Spectrum2" for MS1 and MS2 spectra.

Spectrum1-class
The "Spectrum1" Class for MS1 Spectra

Description
Spectrum1 extends the "Spectrum" class and introduces an MS1 specific attribute in addition to the slots in "Spectrum". Spectrum1 instances are not created directly but are contained in the assayData slot of an "MSnExp".

Slots
See the "Spectrum" class for inherited slots.

Extends

Methods
See "Spectrum" for additional accessors and methods to process Spectrum1 objects.
polarity(object) Returns the polarity of the spectrum as an integer.

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also
Virtual super-class "Spectrum", "Spectrum2" for MS2 spectra and "MSnExp" for a full experiment container.
The "Spectrum2" Class for MSn Spectra

Description

Spectrum2 extends the "Spectrum" class and introduces several MS2 specific attributes in addition to the slots in "Spectrum". Since version 1.99.2, this class is used for any MS levels > 1. Spectrum2 are not created directly but are contained in the assayData slot of an "MSnExp".

In version 1.19.12, the polarity slot had been added to the "Spectrum" class (previously in "Spectrum1"). Hence, "Spectrum2" objects created prior to this change will not be valid any more, since they will miss the polarity slots. Object can be appropriately updated using the updateObject method.

Slots

See the "Spectrum" class for inherited slots.

merged: Object of class "numeric" indicating of how many combination the current spectrum is the result of.

precScanNum: Object of class "integer" indicating the precursor MS scan index in the original input file. Accessed with the precScanNum or precAcquisitionNum methods.

precursorMz: Object of class "numeric" providing the precursor ion MZ value.

precursorIntensity: Object of class "numeric" providing the precursor ion intensity.

precursorCharge: Object of class "integer" indicating the precursor ion charge.

collisionEnergy: Object of class "numeric" indicating the collision energy used to fragment the parent ion.

Extends


Methods

See "Spectrum" for additional accessors and methods for Spectrum2 objects.

precursorMz(object) Returns the precursor MZ value as a numeric.

precursorMz(object) Returns the precursor scan number in the original data file as an integer.

precursorIntensity(object) Returns the precursor intensity as a numeric.

precursorCharge(object) Returns the precursor intensity as a integer.

collisionEnergy(object) Returns the collision energy as an numeric.

removeReporters(object, ...) Removes all reporter ion peaks. See removeReporters documentation for more details and examples.

precAcquisitionNum: Returns the precursor's acquisition number.

precScanNum: See precAcquisitionNum.

calculateFragments signature(sequence = "character", object = "Spectrum2"): Calculates and matches the theoretical fragments of a peptide sequence with the ones observed in a spectrum. See calculateFragments documentation for more details and examples.
TMT6

Author(s)
Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also
Virtual super-class "Spectrum", "Spectrum1" for MS1 spectra and "MSnExp" for a full experiment container.

TMT6  TMT 6/10-plex sets

Description
This instance of class "ReporterIons" corresponds to the TMT 6-plex set, i.e the 126, 127, 128, 129, 130 and 131 isobaric tags. In the TMT7 data set, an unfragmented tag, i.e reporter and attached isobaric tag, is also included at MZ 229. A second TMT6b has slightly different values.

The TMT10 instance corresponds to the 10-plex version. There are specific HCD (TMT10HCD, same as TMT10) and ETD (TMT10ETD) sets.

These objects are used to plot the reporter ions of interest in an MSMS spectra (see "Spectrum2") as well as for quantification (see quantify).

Usage
TMT6
TMT6b
TMT7
TMT7b
TMT10
TMT10ETD
TMT10HCD
TMT11
TMT11HCD

References

See Also
iTRAQ4.
Examples

```r
TMT6
TMT6[1:2]
TMT10

newReporter <- new("ReporterIons",
  description="an example",
  name="my reporter ions",
  reporterNames=c("myrep1","myrep2"),
  mz=c(121,122),
  col=c("red","blue"),
  width=0.05)
newReporter
```

Description

This method selects a range of MZ values in a single spectrum (Spectrum instances) or all the spectra of an experiment (MSnExp instances). The regions to trim are defined by the range of `mz` argument, such that MZ values <= min(mz) and MZ values >= max(mz) are trimmed away.

Methods

```r
signature(object = "MSnExp", mz = "numeric", msLevel. = "numeric")
  Trims all spectra in MSnExp object according to mz. If msLevel. is defined, then only spectra of that level are trimmer.

signature(object = "Spectrum", mz = "numeric", msLevel. = "numeric")
  Trims the Spectrum object and returns a new trimmed object. msLevel. defines the level of the spectrum, and if msLevel(object) != msLevel., cleaning is ignored. Only relevant when called from OnDiskMSnExp and is only relevant for developers.
```

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also

`removePeaks` and `clean` for other spectra processing methods.

Examples

```r
mz <- 1:100
sp1 <- new("Spectrum2",
  mz = mz,
  intensity = abs(rnorm(length(mz))))

sp2 <- trimMz(sp1, c(25, 75))
range(mz(sp1))
range(mz(sp2))
```
data(itaqdata)
itaqdata2 <- filterMz(itaqdata, c(113, 117))
range(mz(itaqdata))
range(mz(itaqdata2))
processingData(itaqdata2)

updateObject-methods  Update MSnbase objects

Description
Methods for function updateObject for objects from the MSnbase package. See updateObject for details.

Methods
signature(object = "MSnExp") Update the MSnExp object to the latest class version
signature(object = "Spectrum") Update the Spectrum object (and its sub-classes Spectrum1 and Spectrum2) to the latest class version.

writeMgfData-methods  Write an experiment or spectrum to an mgf file

Description
Methods writeMgfData write individual "Spectrum" instances of whole "MSnExp" experiments to a file in Mascot Generic Format (mgf) (see http://www.matrixscience.com/help/data_file_help.html for more details). Function readMgfData read spectra from an mgf file and creates an "MSnExp" object.

Arguments
object An instance of class "Spectrum" or "MSnExp".
con A valid connection or a character string with the name of the file to save the object. In case of the latter, a file connection is created. If not specified, 'spectrum.mgf' or 'experiment.mgf' are used depending on the class of object. Note that existing files are overwritten.
COM Optional character vector with the value for the 'COM' field.
TITLE Optional character vector with the value for the spectrum 'TITLE' field. Not applicable for experiments.

Details
Note that when reading an mgf file, the original order of the spectra is lost. Thus, if the data was originally written to mgf from an MSnExp object using writeMgfData, although the feature names will be identical, the spectra are not as a result of the reordering. See example below.
**Methods**

signature(object = "MSnExp")  
Writes the full experiment to an mgf file.

signature(object = "Spectrum")  
Writes an individual spectrum to an mgf file.

**See Also**

`readMgfData` function to read data from and mgf file.

**Examples**

data(itraqdata)

f <- tempfile()

writeMgfData(itraqdata, con = f)

itraqdata2 <- readMgfData(f)

## note that the order of the spectra and precision of some values  
## (precursorMz for instance) are altered

match(signif(precursorMz(itraqdata2),4),  
     signif(precursorMz(itraqdata),4))

## [1] 1 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 ...  
## but all the precursors are there

all.equal(sort(precursorMz(itraqdata2)),  
          sort(precursorMz(itraqdata)),  
          check.attributes = FALSE,  
          tolerance = 1e-5)

all.equal(as.data.frame(itraqdata2[[1]]),  
          as.data.frame(itraqdata[[1]])

all.equal(as.data.frame(itraqdata2[[3]]),  
          as.data.frame(itraqdata[[11]])

all(featureNames(itraqdata2) == featureNames(itraqdata))

---

**Usage**

## S4 method for signature 'MSnExp,character'
writeMSData(
    object,
    file,
outformat = c("mzml", "mzxml"),
merge = FALSE,
verbose = isMSnbaseVerbose(),
copy = FALSE,
software_processing = NULL
)

Arguments

object OnDiskMSnExp or MSnExp object.
file character with the file name(s). Its length has to match the number of samples/files of x.
outformat character(1) defining the format of the output files. Default output format is "mzml".
merge logical(1) whether the data should be saved into a single mzML file. Default is merge = FALSE, i.e. each sample is saved to a separate file. Note: merge = TRUE is not yet implemented.
verbose logical(1) if progress messages should be displayed.
copy logical(1) if metadata (data processings, original file names etc) should be copied from the original files. See details for more information.
software_processing optionally provide specific data processing steps. See documentation of the software_processing parameter of mzR::writeMSData().

Details

The writeMSData method uses the proteowizard libraries through the mzR package to save the MS data. The data can be written to mzML or mzXML files with or without copying additional metadata information from the original files from which the data was read by the readMSData() function. This can be set using the copy parameter. Note that copy = TRUE requires the original files to be available and is not supported for input files in other than mzML or mzXML format. All metadata related to the run is copied, such as instrument information, data processings etc. If copy = FALSE only processing information performed in R (using MSnbase) are saved to the mzML file.

Currently only spectrum data is supported, i.e. if the original mzML file contains also chromatogram data it is not copied/saved to the new mzML file.

Note

General spectrum data such as total ion current, peak count, base peak m/z or base peak intensity are calculated from the actual spectrum data before writing the data to the files.

For MSn data, if the OnDiskMSnExp or MSnExp does not contain also the precursor scan of a MS level > 1 spectrum (e.g. due to filtering on the MS level) precursorScanNum is set to 0 in the output file to avoid potentially linking to a wrong spectrum.

The exported mzML file should be valid according to the mzML 1.1.2 standard. For exported mzXML files it can not be guaranteed that they are valid and can be opened with other software than mzR/MSnbase.

Author(s)

Johannes Rainer
writeMzTabData

Export an MzTab object as mzTab file.

Description

writeMzTabData exports an MzTab object as mzTab file. Note that the comment section "COM" are not written out.

Usage

writeMzTabData(
  object,
  file,
  what = c("MT", "PEP", "PRT", "PSM", "SML", "SMF", "SME")
)

Arguments

object MzTab object, either read in by MzTab() or assembled.
file character(1) with the file name.
what character with names of the sections to be written out. Expected sections are "MT", "PEP", "PRT", "PSM", "SML", "SMF", or "SME".

Author(s)

Steffen Neumann
Index

* **MSnExp**  
  MSnExp-class, 75
* **OnDiskMSnExp**  
  OnDiskMSnExp-class, 97
* **ProcessingStep**  
  ProcessingStep-class, 114
* **chron**  
  formatRt, 51
* **classes**  
  FeatComp-class, 44
  FeaturesOfInterest-class, 47
  MIAPE-class, 68
  MSmap-class, 72
  MSnExp-class, 75
  MSnProcess-class, 79
  MSnSet-class, 80
  MSnSetList-class, 85
  MzTab-class, 87
  OnDiskMSnExp-class, 97
  ProcessingStep-class, 114
  pSet-class, 115
  ReporterIons-class, 138
  Spectrum-class, 148
  Spectrum1-class, 150
  Spectrum2-class, 151
* **datasets**  
  iTAQ4, 61
  itraqdata, 62
  TMT6, 152
* **documentation, internal**  
  missing-data, 70
* **file**  
  readMgfData, 124
  readMSnSet, 127
  writeMgfData-methods, 154
* **manip**  
  readMSnSet, 127
* **methods**  
  addIdentificationData-methods, 4
  bin-methods, 10
  calculateFragments-methods, 11
  clean-methods, 25
  compareSpectra-methods, 36
  estimateNoise-methods, 41
  extractPrecSpectra-methods, 43
  impute-methods, 56
  normalise-methods, 92
  pickPeaks-methods, 103
  plot-methods, 105
  plot2d-methods, 107
  plotDensity-methods, 109
  plotMzDelta-methods, 110
  plotNA-methods, 111
  quantify-methods, 112
  removeNoId-methods, 118
  removePeaks-methods, 134
  removeReporters-methods, 135
  smooth-methods, 141
  trimMz-methods, 153
  updateObject-methods, 154
  writeMgfData-methods, 154
* **spectra combination functions**  
  consensusSpectrum, 37
  meanMzInts, 65
* **utilities**  
  formatRt, 51
  [,Chromatograms,ANY,ANY,ANY-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
  [,FoICollection,ANY,ANY,ANY-method (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
  [,FoICollection,ANY,ANY-method (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
  [,FoICollection-method (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
  [,MSnSet,ANY,ANY-method (MSnSet-class), 80
  [,MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
  [,MSnSetList,ANY,ANY-method (MSnSetList-class), 85
  [,MSnSetList-method (MSnSetList-class), 85
  [,MSnSetList,ANY,missing,missing-method (MSnSetList-class), 85
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>analyser, pSet-method</td>
<td>(pSet-class), 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyserDetails, MIAPE-method</td>
<td>(MIAPE-class), 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyserDetails, pSet-method</td>
<td>(pSet-class), 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyzer, MIAPE-method</td>
<td>(MIAPE-class), 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyzer, MSnSet-method</td>
<td>(MSnSet-class), 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyzer, pSet-method</td>
<td>(pSet-class), 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyzerDetails, MIAPE-method</td>
<td>(MIAPE-class), 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as.data.frame, Chromatogram-method</td>
<td>(Chromatogram-class), 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as.data.frame, MSnExp (MSnExp-class), 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as.data.frame, MSnSet (MSnSet-class), 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as.data.frame, Spectrum</td>
<td>(Spectrum-class), 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as.ExpressionSet.MSnSet (MSnSet-class), 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as.matrix.FoICollection</td>
<td>(FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as.MIAPE.MIAPE (MIAPE-class), 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as.MSnExp, OnDiskMSnExp</td>
<td>(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as.MSnSet, ExpressionSet (MSnSet-class), 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AssayData, 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assayData, 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assayData, OnDiskMSnExp-method</td>
<td>(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assayData, pSet-method</td>
<td>(pSet-class), 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>averageMSnSet, 9, 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin, 36, 76, 149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin, (bin-methods), 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin, Chromatogram-method</td>
<td>(Chromatogram-class), 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin, Chromatograms-method</td>
<td>(Chromatograms-class), 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin, MSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin, OnDiskMSnExp-method</td>
<td>(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin, Spectrum-method</td>
<td>(Spectrum-class), 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin-methods, 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bpi, (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bpi, OnDiskMSnExp-method</td>
<td>(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bpparam(), 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calculateFragments, 106, 108, 151</td>
<td>calculateFragments (calculateFragments-method), 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calculateFragments, character, missing-method</td>
<td>(calculateFragments-methods), 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calculateFragments, character, Spectrum2-method</td>
<td>(Spectrum2-class), 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centroided (Spectrum-class), 148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centroided, OnDiskMSnExp-method</td>
<td>(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centroided, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centroided, Spectra-method (Spectra), 142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centroided, Spectrum-method</td>
<td>(Spectrum-class), 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centroided&lt;-(Spectrum-class), 148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centroided&lt;-, OnDiskMSnExp, logical-method</td>
<td>(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centroided&lt;-, pSet, ANY-method</td>
<td>(pSet-class), 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centroided&lt;-, pSet, logical-method</td>
<td>(pSet-class), 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centroided&lt;-, Spectrum, ANY-method</td>
<td>(Spectrum-class), 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centroided&lt;-, Spectrum, logical-method</td>
<td>(Spectrum-class), 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromatogram, 14, 20, 22–26, 107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromatogram (Chromatogram-class), 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chromatogram, 15, 19, 24, 78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chromatogram, MSnExp-method</td>
<td>(Chromatogram, MSnExp-method), 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromatogram-class, 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromatograms, 14, 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromatograms (Chromatograms-class), 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromatograms-class, 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class:MIAPE (MIAPE-class), 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class:MSnExp (MSnExp-class), 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class:MSnProcess (MSnProcess-class), 79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class:MSnSet (MSnSet-class), 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class:MzTab (MzTab-class), 87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class:OnDiskMSnExp</td>
<td>(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class: pSet (pSet-class), 115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

class:ReporterIons (ReporterIons-class), 138
class:Spectrum (Spectrum-class), 148
class:Spectrum1 (Spectrum1-class), 150
class:Spectrum2 (Spectrum2-class), 151
clean, 10, 16, 18, 19, 21, 36, 76, 79, 97, 101, 104, 135–137, 142, 149, 153
clean (clean-methods), 25
clean(), 145
clean,Chromatogram-method (Chromatogram-class), 15
clean,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
clean,MSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75
clean,OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
clean,Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
clean,Spectrum-method (Spectrum-class), 148
clean-methods, 25
coerce,AnnotatedDataFrame,list-method (pSet-class), 115
coerce,ExpressionSet,MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
coerce,FoICollection,matrix-method (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
coerce,IBSpectra,MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
coerce,matrix,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
coerce,MIAPE,MIAPE-method (MIAPE-class), 68
coerce,MsnExp,MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
coerce,MSnProcess,MSnProcess-method (MSnProcess-class), 79
collide,MSnSet,MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
combine,MSnSet,MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
combineFeatures, 7, 27, 59, 94, 96, 121
combineFeatures(), 46
combineFeatures,MSnSet-method (combineFeatures), 27
combineSpectra (combineSpectra,MSnExp-method), 29
combineSpectra,MSnExp-method, 29
combineSpectra,MSnExp-method, 29
combineSpectraMovingWindow, 32
combineSpectraMovingWindow(), 40, 67
comments (MzTab-class), 87
common (FeatComp-class), 44
common,FeatComp-method (FeatComp-class), 44
colnames-,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
colnames-,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
collisionEnergy (Spectrum2-class), 151
collisionEnergy,OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
collisionEnergy,pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
collisionEnergy,Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
collisionEnergy,Spectrum-method (Spectrum-class), 148
collisionEnergy,OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
collisionEnergy,OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
collisionEnergy,Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
collisionEnergy,Spectrum-method (Spectrum-class), 148
collisionEnergy,OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
coerce,MSnExp,MSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75
coerce,OnDiskMSnExp,MSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
coerce,Spectra,list-method (Spectra), 142
coerce,Spectra,MSnExp-method (Spectra), 142
coerce,Spectrum,data.frame-method (Spectrum-class), 148
coerce,SummarizedExperiment,MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
coerce,Chromatogram-method (Chromatogram-class), 15
coerce,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
coerce,IBSpectra,MSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
collisionEnergy,pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
collisionEnergy,OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
collisionEnergy,pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
collisionEnergy,Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
collisionEnergy,Spectra-method (Spectra2-class), 151
colnames-,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
combine,MIAPE,MIAPE-method (MIAPE-class), 68
combine,MSnProcess,MSnProcess-method (MSnProcess-class), 79
combine,MSnSet,MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
combineFeatures, 7, 27, 59, 94, 96, 121
combineFeatures(), 46
combineFeatures,MSnSet-method (combineFeatures), 27
combineSpectra (combineSpectra,MSnExp-method), 29
combineSpectra,MSnExp-method, 29
combineSpectra,MSnExp-method, 29
combineSpectraMovingWindow, 32
combineSpectraMovingWindow(), 40, 67
comments (MzTab-class), 87
common (FeatComp-class), 44
common,FeatComp-method (FeatComp-class), 44
colnames-,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
collisionEnergy (Spectrum2-class), 151
collisionEnergy,OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
collisionEnergy,pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
collisionEnergy,Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
collisionEnergy,Spectra-method (Spectra2-class), 151
colnames-,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
combine,MIAPE,MIAPE-method (MIAPE-class), 68
combine,MSnProcess,MSnProcess-method (MSnProcess-class), 79
combine,MSnSet,MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
combineFeatures, 7, 27, 59, 94, 96, 121
combineFeatures(), 46
combineFeatures,MSnSet-method (combineFeatures), 27
combineSpectra (combineSpectra,MSnExp-method), 29
combineSpectra,MSnExp-method, 29
combineSpectra,MSnExp-method, 29
combineSpectraMovingWindow, 32
combineSpectraMovingWindow(), 40, 67
comments (MzTab-class), 87
common (FeatComp-class), 44
common,FeatComp-method (FeatComp-class), 44
colnames-,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
collisionEnergy (Spectrum2-class), 151
collisionEnergy,OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
collisionEnergy,pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
collisionEnergy,Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
collisionEnergy,Spectra-method (Spectra2-class), 151
colnames-,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
combine,MIAPE,MIAPE-method (MIAPE-class), 68
combine,MSnProcess,MSnProcess-method (MSnProcess-class), 79
combine,MSnSet,MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
combineFeatures, 7, 27, 59, 94, 96, 121
combineFeatures(), 46
combineFeatures,MSnSet-method (combineFeatures), 27
combineSpectra (combineSpectra,MSnExp-method), 29
combineSpectra,MSnExp-method, 29
combineSpectra,MSnExp-method, 29
combineSpectraMovingWindow, 32
combineSpectraMovingWindow(), 40, 67
comments (MzTab-class), 87
common (FeatComp-class), 44
common,FeatComp-method (FeatComp-class), 44
colnames-,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
collisionEnergy (Spectrum2-class), 151
collisionEnergy,OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
collisionEnergy,pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
collisionEnergy,Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
collisionEnergy,Spectra-method (Spectra2-class), 151
colnames-,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
combine,MIAPE,MIAPE-method (MIAPE-class), 68
combine,MSnProcess,MSnProcess-method (MSnProcess-class), 79
combine,MSnSet,MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
combineFeatures, 7, 27, 59, 94, 96, 121
combineFeatures(), 46
combineFeatures,MSnSet-method (combineFeatures), 27
combineSpectra (combineSpectra,MSnExp-method), 29
combineSpectra,MSnExp-method, 29
combineSpectra,MSnExp-method, 29
combineSpectraMovingWindow, 32
combineSpectraMovingWindow(), 40, 67
comments (MzTab-class), 87
common (FeatComp-class), 44
common,FeatComp-method (FeatComp-class), 44

coerce,MSnExp,Spectra-method (MSnExp-class), 75
coerce,MSnProcess,list-method (MSnProcess-class), 79
coerce,MSnSet,data.frame-method (MSnSet-class), 80
coerce,MSnSet,ExpressionSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
coerce,MSnSet,SummarizedExperiment-method (MSnSet-class), 80
coerce,mzRident,data.frame-method (readMzIdData), 129
coerce,MzTab,MSnSetList-method (MzTab-class), 87
compareSpectra, OnDiskMSnExp, missing-method
(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
compareSpectra, Spectrum, Spectrum-method
(Spectrum-class), 148
compareSpectra-methods, 36
compfnames, 9
compfnames (FeatComp-class), 44
compfnames, list, missing-method
(FeatComp-class), 44
compfnames, MSnSet, MSnSet-method
(FeatComp-class), 44
compfnames-methods (FeatComp-class), 44
consensusSpectrum, 37, 67
data, 138
DataFrame, 144
defaultNeutralLoss
(calculateFragments-methods), 11
description, FeaturesOfInterest-method
(FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
description, FolCollection-method
(FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
description, MSnSet-method
(MSnSet-class), 80
description, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
description, ReporterIons-method
(ReporterIons-class), 138
detectorType (MIAPE-class), 68
detectorType, MIAPE-method
(MIAPE-class), 68
detectorType, MSnSet-method
(MSnSet-class), 80
detectorType, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
dim (pSet-class), 115
dim, MSmap-method (MSmap-class), 72
dim, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
dim, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
droplevels, 82
droplevels.MSnSet (MSnSet-class), 80
dim.norm, 57
eSet, 76, 80, 81, 84, 97, 115, 118
estimateMzReso
(estimateMzResolution, MSnExp-method), 39
estimateMzResolution(), 41, 67
estimateMzReso
(estimateMzResolution, MSnExp-method), 39
estimateMzReso
(estimateMzResolution, Spectrum-method)
(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
estimateMzScattering, 40
estimateMzScattering(), 34, 67
estimateNoise, 42, 76, 104, 149
estimateNoise (estimateNoise-methods), 41
estimateNoise, MSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
estimateNoise, OnDiskMSnExp-method
(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
estimateNoise, Spectrum-method
(Spectrum-class), 148
estimateNoise-methods, 41
executeProcessingStep
(ProcessingStep-class), 114
expandFeatureVars, 42
expemail (MIAPE-class), 68
expemail, MIAPE-method (MIAPE-class), 68
expemail, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
expemail, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
experimentData, 76, 81, 97, 115
experimentData, pSet-method
(pSet-class), 115
experimentData<-, MSnSet, MIAPE-method
(MSnSet-class), 80
expinfo, MIAPE-method (MIAPE-class), 68
ExpressionSet, 80, 84
expres, 80, 93
exprs, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
exptitle (MIAPE-class), 68
exptitle, MIAPE-method (MIAPE-class), 68
exptitle, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
exptitle, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
extractPrecSpectra, 76, 105
extractPrecSpectra
(extractPrecSpectra-methods), 43
extractPrecSpectra, MSnExp, numeric-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
extractPrecSpectra, MSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
extractPrecSpectra, OnDiskMSnExp, numeric-method
(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
extractPrecSpectra-methods, 43
factorsAsString, 44
fData, Chromatograms-method
(Chromatograms-class), 19
fData, MSnSetList-method
(MSnSetList-class), 85
fData, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
INDEX

fData<-,Chromatograms,ANY-method
(Chromatograms-class), 19
fData<-,MSnSet, data.frame-method
(MSnSet-class), 80
fData<-,MSnSetList, DataFrame-method
(MSnSetList-class), 85
fData<-,pSet, data.frame-method
(pSet-class), 115
FeatComp-class, 44
featureData, 76, 81, 97, 115
featureData, Chromatograms-method
(Chromatograms-class), 19
featureData, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
FeatureNames, Chromatograms-method
(Chromatograms-class), 19
FeatureNames, Chromatograms-method
(Chromatograms-class), 19
FeatureNames, OnDiskMSnExp-method
(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
FeatureNames, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
FeatureNames<-, Chromatograms-method
(Chromatograms-class), 19
FeatureNames<-, OnDiskMSnExp, ANY-method
(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
FeatureNames<-, OnDiskMSnExp-method
(OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
FeaturesOfInterest (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
FeaturesOfInterest, character, character, missing
(FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
FeaturesOfInterest, character, character, MSnSet-method
(FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
FeaturesOfInterest-class, 47
FeaturesOfInterest-methods
(FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
fileName, MSmap-method (MSmap-class), 72
fileName, MzTab-method (MzTab-class), 87
fileName (pSet-class), 115
FeatureNames, MSmap-method (MSmap-class), 72
FeatureNames, MSnProcess-method
(MSnProcess-class), 79
FeatureNames, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
FeatureNames, MzTab-method (MzTab-class), 87
fileName, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
fillUp, 49
filterAcquisitionNum (MSnExp-class), 75
filterAcquisitionNum, MSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
filterAcquisitionNum, OnDiskMSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
filterEmptySpectra (MSnExp-class), 75
filterEmptySpectra, MSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
filterEmptySpectra, OnDiskMSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
filterFile (MSnExp-class), 75
filterFile, MSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
filterFile, OnDiskMSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
filterIdentificationDataFrame, 5, 6, 50
filterIdentificationDataFrame()
(), 129
filterIsolationWindow (MSnExp-class), 75
filterIsolationWindow, MSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
filterMsLevel (MSnExp-class), 75
filterMsLevel, MSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
filterMsLevel, MSnSet-method
(MSnSet-class), 80
filterMsLevel, OnDiskMSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
filterMsLevel, Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
filterMz, 78, 106
filterMz (trimMz-methods), 153
filterMz()
(), 144, 146
filterMz, MSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75
filterMz, OnDiskMSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
fixMz, Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
filterMz, Spectrum, numeric-method
(Spectrum-class), 148
filterMz, Spectrum-method
(Spectrum-class), 148
filterMz-methods (trimMz-methods), 153
filterNA, 28, 113
filterNA (MSnSet-class), 80
filterNA, matrix-method (MSnSet-class), 80
filterNA, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
filterPolarity (MSnExp-class), 75
filterPolarity, MSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
filterPolarity, OnDiskMSnExp-method
(MSnExp-class), 75
filterPrecursorMz (MSnExp-class), 75
filterPrecursorMz, MSnExp-method
INDEX

(MSnExp-class), 75
filterPrecursorScan(MSnExp-class), 75
filterPrecursorScan, MSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75
filterPrecursorScan, OnDiskMSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75
filterRt, 106
filterRt(MSnExp-class), 75
filterRt, Chromatogram-method (Chromatogram-class), 15
filterRt, MSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75
filterRt, OnDiskMSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75
filterZero(MSnSet-class), 80
filterZero, matrix-method (MSnSet-class), 80
filterZero, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
fnamesIn(FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
fnamesIn, FeaturesOfInterest, data.frame-method (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
fnamesIn, FeaturesOfInterest, matrix-method (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
fnamesIn, FeaturesOfInterest, MSnSet-method (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
fnamesIn-methods (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
foi(FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
foi, FeaturesOfInterest-method (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
foi, FoICollection-method (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
foi-methods (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
FoICollection (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
FoICollection, list-method (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
FoICollection, missing-method (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
FoICollection-class (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
FoICollection-methods (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
formatRt, 51
fromFile (Spectrum-class), 148
fromFile, Chromatogram-method (Chromatogram-class), 15
fromFile, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
fromFile, OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
fromFile, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
fromFile, Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
fromFile, Spectrum-method (Spectrum-class), 148
fvarLabels, Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
fvarLabels, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
fvarMetadata, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
grep, 54
grepEcols, 53, 128
geom_histogram, 111
get.amino.acids, 52
get.atomic.mass, 52
getEcols, 128
grepEcols, 53
hasChromatograms (hasSpectra), 54
hasSpectra, 54
header (pSet-class), 115
header, OnDiskMSnExp, missing-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
header, OnDiskMSnExp, numeric-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
header, pSet, missing-method (pSet-class), 115
header, pSet, numeric-method (pSet-class), 115
hist, 10
idSummary (MSnSet-class), 80
idSummary, MSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75
idSummary, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
image, 55
image, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
image2 (MSnSet-class), 80
imageNA2, 55, 71
imp.norm, 57
impute, 28, 82
impute (impute-methods), 56
impute, MSnSet-method (impute-methods), 56
impute-methods, 56
impute.knn, 57
impute.MinDet, 57
impute.MinProb, 57
impute.QRILC, 57
imputeMethods (impute-methods), 56
lengths,FoICollection-method
  (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
list0f, 62
log, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
ma.plot, 83
mad, 95
makeImpuritiesMatrix
  (purityCorrect-methods), 118
makeNaData, 64
makeNaData2(makeNaData), 64
MAPlot, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
matrix, 23
mcols(), 142
meanMzInts, 38, 65
meanMzInts(), 30, 33, 34, 37
meanSdPlot, 83
meanSdPlot, MSnSet-method
  (MSnSet-class), 80
mergeFeatureVars(expandFeatureVars), 42
metdata,MzTab-method (MzTab-class), 87
MIAME, 69
MIAPE, 76, 81, 82, 97, 115, 117
MIAPE (MIAPE-class), 68
MIAPE-class, 68
MIAE, 70
missing-data, 70
missingdata(missing-data), 70
ms2df (MSnSet-class), 80
msInfo (MIAPE-class), 68
msInfo,MIAPE-method (MIAPE-class), 68
msInfo, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
msInfo, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
msLevel (Spectrum-class), 148
msLevel, Chromatogram-method
  (Chromatogram-class), 15
msLevel, MSnmap-method (MSnmap-class), 72
msLevel, OnDiskMSnExp-method
  (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
msLevel, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
msLevel, Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
msLevel, Spectrum-method
  (Spectrum-class), 148
MSmap (MSmap-class), 72
msMap (MSmap-class), 72
msMap, MSnmap-method (MSnmap-class), 72
MSmap, mzRpwiz-method (MSmap-class), 72
MSmap, mzRramp-method (MSmap-class), 72
MSmap, OnDiskMSnExp-method
  (MSmap-class), 72
MSmap-class, 72
MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 72
MSnbaseOptions, 74
MSnExp (MSnExp-class), 75
MSnExp-class, 75
MSnProcess, 76, 80, 97, 115, 124
MSnProcess (MSnProcess-class), 79
MSnProcess-class, 79
MSnSet, 4, 5, 27, 28, 35, 46, 47, 57, 64, 79, 85, 86, 92, 93, 96, 118, 122, 127, 128, 130, 131, 135, 148
MSnSet (MSnSet-class), 80
msnset (itraqdata), 62
MSnSet-class, 80
msnset2 (itraqdata), 62
MSnSetList, 88, 130
MSnSetList (MSnSetList-class), 85
MSnSetList-class, 85
msnsets (MSnSetList-class), 85
mva.pairs, 83
mz (Spectrum-class), 148
mz, Chromatogram-method
  (Chromatogram-class), 15
mz, Chromatograms-method
  (Chromatograms-class), 19
mz, MSnmap-method (MSnmap-class), 72
mz, OnDiskMSnExp-method
  (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
mz, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
mz, ReporterIons-method
  (ReporterIons-class), 138
mz, Spectrum-method (Spectra), 142
mz, Spectrum-method (Spectrum-class), 148
mzR:::writeMSData(), 156
mzRes (MSmap-class), 72
mzRes, MSnmap-method (MSnmap-class), 72
MzTab, 86, 130, 157
MzTab (MzTab-class), 87
MzTab-class, 87
mzTabMode (MzTab-class), 87
mzTabType (MzTab-class), 87
names,FeatComp-method (FeatComp-class), 44
names, FoICollection-method
  (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
names, MSnSetList-method
  (MSnSetList-class), 85
INDEX

plot, Chromatograms, ANY-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
plot, MSnap, missing-method (MSnap-class), 72
plot, MSnExp (MSnExp-class), 75
plot, MSnExp, missing-method (MSnExp-class), 75
plot, Spectrum, missing-method (plot-methods), 105
plot, Spectrum-method (plot-methods), 105
plot.default, 107
plot.MSnExp, 76
plot.MSnExp (plot-methods), 105
plot.Spectrum, 108, 149
plot.Spectrum (plot-methods), 105
plot.Spectrum.character, 149
plot.Spectrum.Spectrum, 106, 149
plot.Spectrum.Spectrum-methods, 107
plot2d, 76, 110, 112
plot2d (plot2d-methods), 109
plot2d, data.frame-method (plot2d-methods), 109
plot2d, MSnExp-method (plot2d-methods), 109
plot2d-methods, 109
plot3D (MSnap-class), 72
plot3D, MSnap-method (MSnap-class), 72
plotDensity, 76, 109, 110, 112
plotDensity (plotDensity-methods), 110
plotDensity, data.frame-method (plotDensity-methods), 110
plotDensity, MSnExp-method (plotDensity-methods), 110
plotDensity-methods, 110
plotMzDelta, 77, 109
plotMzDelta (plotMzDelta-methods), 111
plotMzDelta, MSnExp-method (plotMzDelta-methods), 111
plotMzDelta, mzRramp-method (plotMzDelta-methods), 111
plotMzDelta-methods, 111
plotNA, 71, 82, 83
plotNA (plotNA-methods), 112
plotNA, matrix-method (plotNA-methods), 112
plotNA, MSnSet-method (plotNA-methods), 112
plotNA-methods, 112
polarity (Spectrum-class), 148
polarity, Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
polarity, OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
polarity, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
polarity, Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
polarity, Spectrum-method (Spectrum-class), 148
precAcquisitionNum (Spectrum2-class), 151
precAcquisitionNum, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
precAcquisitionNum, Spectrum-method (Spectra), 142
precAcquisitionNum, MSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
precScanNum, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
precScanNum, Spectrum-method (Spectra), 142
precScanNum, Spectrum-method (Spectra2-class), 151
precScanNum, Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
precScanNum, Spectra-method (Spectra2-class), 151
precursorCharge, 113
precursorCharge, Spectrum-method (Spectra), 142
precursorCharge, Spectrum-method (Spectra2-class), 151
precursorIntensity, 113
precursorIntensity, Spectrum-method (Spectra), 142
precursorMz, 111
precursorMz (Spectrum2-class), 151
removePeaks, 10, 26, 36, 77, 79, 97, 101, 104, 137, 142, 149, 153
removePeaks(removePeaks-methods), 135
removePeaks(), 145
removePeaks,MSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75
removePeaks,OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
removePeaks,Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
removePeaks,Spectrum-method (Spectrum-class), 148
removePeaks-methods, 135
removeReporters, 77, 151
removeReporters (removeReporters-methods), 137
removeReporters,MSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75
removeReporters,OnDiskMSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75
removeReporters,Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
removeReporters-methods, 135
requiredFvarLabels (selectFeatureData), 140
rmFeaturesOfInterest (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
rmFeaturesOfInterest,FOICollection,numERIC-method (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
rmFeaturesOfInterest-methods (FeaturesOfInterest-class), 47
round, 113
rownames<-,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
rtime (Spectrum-class), 148
rtime,Chromatogram-method (Chromatogram-class), 148
rtime,MSmap-method (MSmap-class), 72
rtime,OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
rtime,pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
rtime,Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
rtime,Spectrum-method (Spectrum-class), 148
sampleNames,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
sampleNames,pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
sampleNames<-,Chromatograms,ANY-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
sampleNames<-,pSet,character-method (pSet-class), 115
samples,MIAPE-method (MIAPE-class), 68
sapply,MSnSetList-method (MSnSetList-class), 85
scale, 92, 93
scale,MSnSet-method (normalise-methods), 92
scanIndex (Spectrum-class), 148
scanIndex,OnDiskMSnExp-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
scanIndex,pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
scanIndex,Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
scanIndex,Spectrum-method (Spectrum-class), 148
selectFeatureData, 140
setMSnbaseFastLoad (MSnbaseOptions), 74
setMSnbaseParallelThresh (MSnbaseOptions), 74
setMSnbaseVerbose (MSnbaseOptions), 74
show,Chromatogram-method (Chromatogram-class), 19
show,Chromatograms-method (Chromatograms-class), 19
show,FeatComp-method (FeatComp-class), 44
TMT7 (TMT6), 152
TMT7b (TMT6), 152
topN, 96
topN (MSnSet-class), 80
topN, matrix-method (MSnSet-class), 80
topN, MSnSet, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
trimMz, 10, 26, 36, 77, 101, 104, 136, 142, 150
trimMz (trimMz-methods), 153
trimMz, MSnExp, numeric-method (MSnExp-class), 75
trimMz, MSnExp-method (MSnExp-class), 75
trimMz, OnDiskMSnExp, numeric-method (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
trimMz, Spectrum, numeric-method (Spectrum-class), 148
trimMz, Spectrum-method (Spectrum-class), 148
trimMz-methods, 153
trimws, 82
trimws (MSnSet-class), 80
trimws, data.frame-method (MSnSet-class), 80
trimws, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
unique1 (FeatComp-class), 44
unique1,FeatComp-method (FeatComp-class), 44
unique1, methods (FeatComp-class), 44
unique2,FeatComp-class), 44
unique2,FeatComp-method (FeatComp-class), 44
unique2, methods (FeatComp-class), 44
unsplit, MSnSetList, factor-method (MSnSetList-class), 85
updateFeatureNames (MSnSet-class), 80
updateFvarLabels (MSnSet-class), 80
updateObject, 154
updateObject, MSnExp-method (updateObject-methods), 154
updateObject, Spectrum-method (updateObject-methods), 154
updateObject-methods, 154
updateSampleNames (MSnSet-class), 80
validateOnDiskMSnExp (OnDiskMSnExp-class), 97
varLabels, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
varMetadata, pSet-method (pSet-class), 115
Versioned, 47, 70, 76, 79, 81, 98, 114, 115, 138, 148, 150, 151
VersionedBiobase, 76, 81, 98, 115
Versions, 76, 81, 97, 115
vsn2, 92
whichNA (makeNaData), 64
width (ReporterIons-class), 138
width, ReporterIons-method (ReporterIons-class), 138
width-method (ReporterIons-class), 138
write, 78
write.exprs, 84
write.exprs (MSnSet-class), 80
write.exprs, MSnSet-method (MSnSet-class), 80
writeMgfData, 124
writeMgfData (writeMgfData-methods), 154
writeMgfData, MSnExp-method (writeMgfData-methods), 154
writeMgfData, Spectra-method (Spectra), 142
writeMgfData, Spectrum-method (writeMgfData-methods), 154
writeMgfData-methods, 154
writeMSData
(writeMSData, MSnExp, character-method), 155
writeMSData(), 33
writeMSData, MSnExp, character-method, 155
writeMzTabData, 131, 157