Package ‘NanoStringDiff’

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Author   hong wang <hong.wang@uky.edu>, chi wang <chi.wang@uky.edu>
Maintainer hong wang <hong.wang@uky.edu>
Description This Package utilizes a generalized linear model (GLM) of the negative binomial family to characterize count data and allows for multi-factor design. NanoStrongDiff incorporate size factors, calculated from positive controls and housekeeping controls, and background level, obtained from negative controls, in the model framework so that all the normalization information provided by NanoString nCounter Analyzer is fully utilized.
License  GPL
biocViews DifferentialExpression, Normalization
NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

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NanoStringDiff-package

NanomStringDiff package for differential expression analysis of NanoString nCounter data

Description

NanoStringDiff is an R package for differential expression analysis of NanoString nCounter data, and the main function for differential analysis is glm.LRT. See the examples at glm.LRT for basic analysis steps. NanoStringDiff utilizes a generalized linear model (GLM) of the negative binomial family to characterize count data and allows for multi-factor design.

Author(s)

hong Wang <hong.wang@uky.edu> chi wang <chi.wang@uky.edu>

estNormalizationFactors

estimate normalization factors, include positive size factors, background noise, housekeeping size factors.

Description

This function estimates positive size factors, background noise and housekeeping size factors for the input "NanoStringSet" object and return the same object with positiveFactor, negativeFactor and housekeepingFactor slots filled or replaced.

Usage

estNormalizationFactors(NanoStringData)

Arguments

NanoStringData An object of "NanoStringSet" class.

Value

The same "NanoStringSet" object with positiveFactor, negativeFactor and housekeepingFactor field filled or replaced.

Author(s)

hong wang <hong.wang@uky.edu> chi wang <chi.wang@uky.edu>

Examples

data(NanoStringData)
NanoStringData=estNormalizationFactors(NanoStringData)
pf=positiveFactor(NanoStringData)
nf=negativeFactor(NanoStringData)
hf=housekeepingFactor(NanoStringData)
```r
glm.LRT(NanoStringData, design.full, Beta=ncol(design.full), contrast=NULL)
```

### Arguments

- **NanoStringData**: An object of "NanoStringSet" class.
- **design.full**: numeric matrix giving the design matrix for the generalized linear models under full model. must be of full column rank.
- **Beta**: integer or character vector indicating which coefficients of the linear model are to be tested equal to zero. Values must be columns or column names of design. Defaults to the last coefficient. Ignored if contrast is specified.
- **contrast**: numeric vector or matrix specifying one or more contrasts of the linear model coefficients to be tested equal to zero.

### Value

A list table = A data frame with each row corresponding to a gene. Rows are sorted according to likelihood ratio test statistics. The columns are: logFC: log fold change between two groups. lr: likelihood ratio test statistics. pvalue: p-value. qvalue: adjust p-value using the procedure of Benjamini and Hochberg.

- **dispersion**: a vector of dispersion
- **log.dispersion**: a vector of log dispersion: log.dispersion=log(dispersion)
- **design.full**: numeric matrix giving the design matrix under full generalized linear model.
- **design.reduce**: numeric matrix giving the design matrix under reduced generalized linear model.
- **Beta.full**: coefficients under full model.
- **mean.full**: mean value under full model.
- **Beta.reduce**: coefficients under reduced model.
- **mean.reduce**: mean value under reduced model.
- **m0**: hyper-parameter: mean value of the prior distribution of log dispersion
- **sigma**: hyper-parameter: standard deviation of the prior distribution of log dispersion

### Author(s)

hong wang<hong.wang@uky.edu> chi wang <chi.wang@uky.edu>
housekeepingControl

Examples

```r
data(NanoStringData)
NanoStringData=estNormalizationFactors(NanoStringData)
group=pData(NanoStringData)
design.full=model.matrix(~0+factor(group$group))
contrast=c(1,-1)
result=glm.LRT(NanoStringData,design.full,
               Beta=ncol(design.full),contrast=contrast)
head(result$table)
```

housekeepingControl

Accessor functions for the 'housekeepingControl' slot in a NanoStringSet object.

Description

user-defined housekeeping control genes can be used to estimate housekeeping factors to adjust variation caused by different sample input.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'NanoStringSet'
housekeepingControl(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'NanoStringSet,matrix'
housekeepingControl(object) <- value
```

Arguments

- **object**: A NanoStringSet object.
- **value**: A matrix with housekeeping control genes.

Details

NanoString nCounter analyzer also contains probes for a set of species-specific mRNA housekeeping(reference) genes that are not spike-in the system. Nanostring recommends at least three housekeeping genes, but the more that are included, the more accurate the normalization will be. Housekeeping control genes are expected consistent in their expression levels.

Value

A matrix contain housekeeping control genes

Author(s)

Hong Wang <hong.wang@uky.edu> chi wang <chi.wang@uky.edu>

See Also

housekeepingFactor
Examples

data(NanoStringData)
## obtain housekeeping control genes
housekeepingControl(NanoStringData)

## assign a matrix
n=ncol(exprs(NanoStringData))
r=nrow(housekeepingControl(NanoStringData))
housekeeping=matrix(rpois(r*n,1000),ncol=n)
housekeepingControl(NanoStringData)=housekeeping

Description

Housekeeping size factors can be used to adjust the variance caused by different sample input.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'NanoStringSet'
housekeepingFactor(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'NanoStringSet,numeric'
housekeepingFactor(object) <- value

Arguments

object A NanoStringSet object.
value A vector of housekeeping size factors.

Details

Housekeeping gene normalization corrects for different in sample input between assays,since re-
ference genes are suppose have same expression rate between samples.So the read counts from
housekeeping genes, after subtracting background noise and adjusting by positive size factors, that
are not expected to vary between samples. If there exist difference, which should be caused by
sample input variation.

Value

A vector contain housekeeping factors

Author(s)

Hong Wang <hong.wang@uky.edu> chi wang <chi.wang@uky.edu>

See Also

housekeepingControl
NanoStringSet-class

Examples

data(NanoStringData)
## obtain housekeeping factors
housekeepingFactor(NanoStringData)

## assign a vector
n=ncol(exprs(NanoStringData))
housekeepingFactor(NanoStringData)=rep(1,n)

NanoStringData  A real 'NanoStringSet' object.

Description

The object is created based on Mori Data with normal and tumor groups and 2 samples in each

group. The object contain 599 endogenes, 6 positive control, 6 negative control and 4 housekeeping

control.

Usage

data(NanoStringData)

Value

An object of NanoStringSet

Examples

data(NanoStringData)
NanoStringData

NanoStringSet-class  NanoStringSet object and constructors

Description

The NanoStringSet is a s4 class used to store data from NanoString nCounter analyzer. This
class a subclass of ExpressionSet, with six more slots: positiveControl, negativeControl, house-
keepingControl, positiveFactor, negativeFactor and housekeepingFactor. The constructor functions
createNanoStringSet and createNanoStringSetFromCsv create a NanoStringSet object from
two types of input: seperate matrix or csv files. See the vignette for examples of contruction from
these two input types.

Usage

createNanoStringSet(endogenous, positiveControl, negativeControl,
                    housekeepingControl, designs)

createNanoStringSetFromCsv(path, header=TRUE, designs)
### Arguments

- **endogenous**: for matrix input: a matrix of non-negative integers of endogenes
- **positiveControl**: for matrix input: a matrix of non-negative integers of positive control genes. There must have 6 positive control genes order by concentrations form high to low.
- **negativeControl**: for matrix input: a matrix of non-negative integers of negative control genes
- **housekeepingControl**: for matrix input: a matrix of non-negative integers of housekeeping control genes
- **designs**: for data.frame input: phenotype data for NanoString nCounter data with at least one column. Each row is one sample, that is the number of rows must equal number of samples or replicates in the data.
- **path**: path to the csv file.
- **header**: a logical value indicating whether the file contains the names of the variables as its first line. The default value is TRUE.

### Value

A NanoStringSet object.

### Methods

- **positiveControl, positiveControl<-**: Access and set positive control genes.
- **negativeControl, negativeControl<-**: Access and set negative control genes.
- **housekeepingControl, housekeepingControl<-**: Access and set housekeeping control genes.
- **positiveFactor, positiveFactor<-**: Access and set positive factors.
- **negativeFactor, negativeFactor<-**: Access and set negative factors.
- **housekeepingFactor, housekeepingFactor<-**: Access and set housekeeping factors.

### Author(s)

hong wang <hong.wang@uky.edu> chi wang <chi.wang@uky.edu>

### See Also

positiveControl, negativeControl, housekeepingControl, positiveFactor, negativeFactor, housekeepingFactor

### Examples

```r
endogenous = matrix(rpois(100,50),25,4)
positive = matrix(rpois(24,c(128,32,8,0.5,0.125)*80),6,4)
negative = matrix(rpois(32,10),8,4)
housekeeping = matrix(rpois(12,100),3,4)
designs = data.frame(group=c(0,0,1,1),gender=c("male","female","female","male"), age=c(20,48,39,37))
NanoStringData = createNanoStringSet(endogenous,positive,negative,
                                        housekeeping,designs)
NanoStringData
```
negativeControl

Description

Negative control genes are provided by nCounter Analyzer which can be used to estimate background noise for each sample.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'NanoStringSet'
negativeControl(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'NanoStringSet,matrix'
negativeControl(object) <- value

Arguments

object A NanoStringSet object.
value A matrix with negative control genes.

Details

Each code set in the nCounter Analyzer includes several negatives control genes for which no transcript is expected to be present. We use these spike-in negative control genes to estimate background noise for each sample.

Value

A matrix contain negative control genes

Author(s)

Hong Wang <hong.wang@uky.edu> chi wang <chi.wang@uky.edu>

See Also

negativeFactor

Examples

data(NanoStringData)
## obtain negative control genes
negativeControl(NanoStringData)

## assign a matrix
n=ncol(exprs(NanoStringData))
r=nrow(negativeControl(NanoStringData))
negativeFactor

negative = matrix(rpois(r*n,10),ncol=n)
negativeControl(NanoStringData) = negative

negativeFactor  Aaccessor functions for the 'negativeFactor' slot in a NanoStringSet object.

Description
Negative size factors can be used to adjust background noise for each sample.

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'NanoStringSet'
negativeFactor(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'NanoStringSet,numeric'
negativeFactor(object) <- value

Arguments
object A NanoStringSet object.
value A vector of background noise.

Details
Accurate estimation of system background is essential for DE detection analysis. Each code set in the nCounter Analyzer includes several negatives control genes for which no transcript is expected to be present. We use these spike-in negative control genes to estimate background noise for each sample

Value
A vector contain background noise

Author(s)
Hong Wang <hong.wang@uky.edu> chi wang <chi.wang@uky.edu>

See Also
negativeControl

Examples
data(NanoStringData)
## obtain negative factors
negativeFactor(NanoStringData)

## assign a vector
n = ncol(exprs(NanoStringData))
lambda = rpois(n,10)
negativeFactor(NanoStringData) = lambda
positiveControl

Accessor functions for the 'positiveControl' slot in a NanoStringSet object.

Description

nCounter Analyzer has positive spike-in RNA hybridization controls for each sample which can be used to estimate the overall efficiency of hybridization and recovery for each sample.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'NanoStringSet'
positiveControl(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'NanoStringSet,matrix'
positiveControl(object) <- value
```

Arguments

- **object**: A NanoStringSet object.
- **value**: A matrix with six positive control genes.

Details

Positive control genes are provided by NanoString nCounter technology. For each sample, nCounter provide six positive controls corresponding to six different concentrations in the 30 ul hybridization: 128fM, 32fM, 8fM, 2fM, 0.5fM, and 0.125fM. Six positive control genes must be order by concentrations from high to low.

Value

A matrix contain positive control genes

Author(s)

Hong Wang <hong.wang@uky.edu> chi wang <chi.wang@uky.edu>

See Also

positiveFactor

Examples

```r
data(NanoStringData)
## obtain positive control genes
positiveControl(NanoStringData)
## assign a matrix
n=ncol(exprs(NanoStringData))
x=matrix(c(128,32,8,2,0.5,0.125)*80,ncol=1)
positive=matrix(rpois(6*n,x),ncol=n)
positiveControl(NanoStringData)=positive
```
Accessor functions for the 'positiveFactor' slot in a NanoStringSet object.

Description

Positive size factors can be used to adjust all platform associated sources of variation.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'NanoStringSet'
positiveFactor(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'NanoStringSet,numeric'
positiveFactor(object) <- value
```

Arguments

- `object`: A NanoStringSet object.
- `value`: A vector of positive size factors.

Details

The observed counts including negative control genes and housekeeping control genes might be
affected by some experimental factors like hybridization and binding efficiency. In order to get the
true rate of gene expression, these variations must be normalized. Positive size factors can normalize
this kind of variation.

Value

A vector contain positive size factors

Author(s)

Hong Wang <hong.wang@uky.edu> chi wang <chi.wang@uky.edu>

See Also

positiveControl

Examples

```r
data(NanoStringData)
## obtain positive factors
positiveFactor(NanoStringData)

## assign a vector
n=ncol(exprs(NanoStringData))
positiveFactor(NanoStringData)=rep(1,n)
```
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