Package ‘RnaSeqSampleSize’
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Description RnaSeqSampleSize package provides a sample size calculation method based on negative binomial model and the exact test for assessing differential expression analysis of RNA-seq data
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R topics documented:

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**convertIdOneToOne**

**Description**

A function to convert ID based on the biomaRt package.

**Usage**

```r
convertIdOneToOne(x, dataset = "hsapiens_gene_ensembl", filters = "uniprot_swissprot", attributes = c(filters, "entrezgene"), verbose = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: the IDs need to be converted.
- **dataset**: Dataset you want to use. To see the different datasets available within a biomaRt you can e.g. do: `mart = useMart('ensembl')`, followed by `listDatasets(mart)`.
- **filters**: Filters (one or more) that should be used in the query. A possible list of filters can be retrieved using the function `listFilters`.
- **attributes**: Attributes you want to retrieve. A possible list of attributes can be retrieved using the function `listAttributes`.
- **verbose**: Logical. Indicate report extra information on progress or not.

**Details**

A function to convert ID based on the biomaRt package.

**Value**

A converted ID character with the same order of parameter x.

**Examples**

```r
dx <- c("Q04837","P0C0L4","P0C0L5","Q75379","Q13068","A2MYD1","P60709","P30462","P30475","P30479")
convertIdOneToOne(x, filters="uniprot_swissprot", verbose=TRUE)
```

---

**est_count_dispersion**

**Description**

A function to estimate the gene read count and dispersion distribution of RNA-seq data.

**Usage**

```r
est_count_dispersion(counts, group = rep(1, NCOL(counts)), subSampleNum = 20, minAveCount = 1, convertId = FALSE, dataset = "hsapiens_gene_ensembl", filters = "hgnc_symbol")
```
**est_power**

**Arguments**

- `counts`: numeric matrix of read counts.
- `group`: vector or factor giving the experimental group/condition for each sample/library.
- `subSampleNum`: number of samples used to estimate distribution.
- `minAveCount`: Only genes with average read counts above this value are used in the estimation of distribution.
- `convertId`: logical, whether to convert the gene ID into entrez gene ID. If set as True, then dataset and filters parameter should also be set.
- `dataset`: Dataset you want to use. To see the different datasets available within a bioMaRt you can e.g. do: `mart = useMart('ensembl'), followed by listDatasets(mart)`.
- `filters`: Filters (one or more) that should be used in the query. A possible list of filters can be retrieved using the function `listFilters`.

**Details**

A function to estimate the gene read count and dispersion distribution of RNA-seq data.

**Value**

A DEGlist from edgeR package.

**Examples**

```r
counts<-matrix(sample(1:1000,6000,replace=TRUE),ncol=6)
est_count_dispersion(counts=counts,group=rep(0,6))
```

---

**est_power**

**Description**

A function to estimate the power for differential expression analysis of RNA-seq data.

**Usage**

```r
est_power(n, w = 1, rho = 2, lambda0 = 5, phi0 = 1, alpha = 0.05, f, m = 20000, m1 = 200)
```

**Arguments**

- `n`: Number of samples.
- `w`: Ratio of normalization factors between two groups.
- `rho`: minimum fold changes for prognostic genes between two groups.
- `lambda0`: Average read counts for prognostic genes.
- `phi0`: Dispersion for prognostic genes.
- `alpha`: alpha level.
- `f`: FDR level.
- `m`: Total number of genes for testing.
- `m1`: Expected number of prognostic genes.
Value

Estimate power

Examples

n<-63;rho<-2;lambda0<-5;phi0<-0.5;f<-0.01
est_power(n=n, rho=rho, lambda0=lambda0, phi0=phi0,f=f)

Description

A function to estimate the power curve for differential expression analysis of RNA-seq data.

Usage

est_power_curve(n, w = 1, rho = 2, lambda0 = 5, phi0 = 1, alpha = 0.05, f = 0.05, ...)

Arguments

n Numer of samples.
w Ratio of normalization factors between two groups.
rho minimum fold changes for prognostic genes between two groups.
lambda0 Average read counts for prognostic genes.
phi0 Dispersion for prognostic genes.
alpha alpha level.
f FDR level
... other parameters for est_power function.

Value

A list including parameters, sample size and power.

Examples

## Not run:
result1<-est_power_curve(n=63, f=0.01, rho=2, lambda0=5, phi0=0.5)
result2<-est_power_curve(n=63, f=0.05, rho=2, lambda0=5, phi0=0.5)
plot_power_curve(list(result1,result2))

## End(Not run)
Description

A function to estimate the power for differential expression analysis of RNA-seq data.

Usage

```r
est_power_distribution(n, f = 0.1, m = 10000, m1 = 100, w = 1,
 rho = 2, repNumber = 100, dispersionDigits = 1, distributionObject,
 libSize, minAveCount = 5, maxAveCount = 2000, seed = 123, selectedGenes,
 pathway, species = "hsa", storeProcess = FALSE,
 countFilterInRawDistribution = TRUE, selectedGeneFilterByCount = FALSE,
 removedGene0Power = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `n`: Numer of samples.
- `f`: FDR level.
- `m`: Total number of genes for testing.
- `m1`: Expected number of prognostic genes.
- `w`: Ratio of normalization factors between two groups.
- `rho`: minimum fold changes for prognostic genes between two groups.
- `repNumber`: Number of genes used in estimation of read counts and dispersion distribution.
- `dispersionDigits`: Digits of dispersion.
- `distributionObject`: A DGEList object generated by `est_count_dispersion` function. RnaSeqSampleSizeData package contains 13 datasets from TCGA, you can set `distributionObject` as any one of "TCGA_BLCA","TCGA_BRCA","TCGA_CESC","TCGA_COAD","TCGA_HNSC","TCGA_KIRC","TCGA_LGG","TCGA_LUAD","TCGA_LUSC","TCGA_PRAD","TCGA_READ","TCGA_THCA","TCGA_UCEC" to use them.
- `libSize`: numeric vector giving the total count for each sample. If not specified, the libsize in `distributionObject` will be used.
- `minAveCount`: Minimal average read count for each gene. Genes with smaller read counts will not be used.
- `maxAveCount`: Maximal average read count for each gene. Genes with larger read counts will be taken as `maxAveCount`.
- `seed`: Optional. A integer, seed for randomly selecting genes.
- `selectedGenes`: Optional. Name of interested genes. Only the read counts and dispersion distribution for these genes will be used in power estimation.
- `pathway`: Optional. ID of interested KEGG pathway. Only the read counts and dispersion distribution for genes in this pathway will be used in power estimation.
- `species`: Optional. Species of interested KEGG pathway.
- `storeProcess`: Logical. Store the power and n in sample size or power estimation process.
optimize_parameter

countFilterInRawDistribution
   Logical. If the count filter will be applied on raw count distribution. If not, count filter will be applied on libSize scaled count distribution.

selectedGeneFilterByCount
   Logical. If the count filter will be applied to selected genes when selectedGenes parameter was used.

removedGene0Power
   Logical. When selectedGenes or pathway are used, some genes may have read count less than minAveCount and will be removed by count filter. This parameter indicates if they will be used as 0 power in power estimation. If not, they will not be used in power estimation.

Details

A function to estimate the power for differential expression analysis of RNA-seq data.

Value

Average power or a list including count distribution and power for each gene.

Examples

## Not run:
#Please note here the parameter repNumber was very small (5) to make the example code faster.
#We suggest repNumber should be at least set as 100 in real analysis.
est_power_distribution(n=65,f=0.01,rho=2,distributionObject="TCGA_READ",repNumber=5)

#Power estimation based on some interested genes. We use storeProcess=TRUE to return the details for all selectedGenes:
selectedGenes<-names(TCGA_READ$pseudo.counts.mean)[c(1,3,5,7,9,12:30)]
powerDistribution<-est_power_distribution(n=65,f=0.01,rho=2,distributionObject="TCGA_READ",selectedGenes=selectedGenes,minAveCount=1,storeProcess=TRUE)
str(powerDistribution)
mean(powerDistribution$power)

#Power estimation based on genes in interested pathway
powerDistribution<-est_power_distribution(n=65,f=0.01,rho=2,distributionObject="TCGA_READ",pathway="00010",minAveCount=1,storeProcess=TRUE)
mean(powerDistribution$power)

## End(Not run)

optimize_parameter

Description

A function to optimize the parameters in power or sample size estimation.

Usage

optimize_parameter(fun = est_power, opt1, opt2, opt1Value, opt2Value, main, ...)

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Description

A function to optimize the parameters in power or sample size estimation.

Usage

optimize_parameter(fun = est_power, opt1, opt2, opt1Value, opt2Value, main, ...)

---
plot_power_curve

Arguments
fun function to be optimized, can be est_power, sample_size.
opt1 parameter1 to be optimized.
opt2 parameter2 to be optimized.
opt1Value values of parameter1 to be optimized.
opt2Value values of parameter2 to be optimized.
main Title of optimization result figure.
... Other parameters for optimized function.

Details
A function to optimize the parameters in power or sample size estimation.

Value
A power or sample size matrix, generated by different pair of two parameters.

Examples
#Optimization for power estimation
result<-optimize_parameter(fun=est_power, opt1="n", opt2="lambda0", opt1Value=c(3,5,10,15,20), opt2Value=c(1:5,10,20))

#Optimization for sample size estimation
## Not run:
result<-optimize_parameter(fun=sample_size, opt1="lambda0", opt2="phi0", opt1Value=c(1,3,5), opt2Value=c(1.5,2,3), power=0.8)
## End(Not run)

plot_power_curve

Description
A function to plot power curves based on the result of sample_size or est_power_curve function.

Usage
plot_power_curve(result, cexLegend = 1, type = "b", xlab = "Sample Size", ylab = "Power", pch = 16, lwd = 3, las = 1, cex = 1.5, main = "Power Curve", col = "red")

Arguments
result the result of sample_size or est_power_curve function. The storeProcess parameter should be set as True when performing sample_size function. If you want to plot more than one curves in the same figure, the results from sample_size function should first be combined into a new list. At most five curves were allowed in one figure.
cexLegend the cex for legend.
sample_size

type 1-character string giving the type of plot desired. The following values are possible, for details, see `plot`: "p" for points, "l" for lines, "b" for both points and lines, "c" for empty points joined by lines, "o" for overplotted points and lines, "s" and "S" for stair steps and "h" for histogram-like vertical lines. Finally, "n" does not produce any points or lines.

xlab a label for the x axis, defaults to a description of x.

ylab a label for the y axis, defaults to a description of y.

pch Either an integer specifying a symbol or a single character to be used as the default in plotting points.

lwd The line width.

las Numeric in 0,1,2,3; the style of axis labels.

cex A numerical value giving the amount by which plotting text and symbols should be magnified relative to the default.

main a main title for the plot, see also `title`.

col The line color.

Examples

```r
result1<-sample_size(rho=2,phi0=1,lambda0=1,f=0.01,power=0.8,m=20000,m1=500,showMessage=TRUE,storeProcess=TRUE)
result2<-sample_size(rho=4,phi0=1,lambda0=1,f=0.01,power=0.8,m=20000,m1=500,showMessage=TRUE,storeProcess=TRUE)
plot_power_curve(list(result1,result2))
```

Description

A function to estimate the sample size for differential expression analysis of RNA-seq data.

Usage

```r
sample_size(power = 0.8, m = 20000, m1 = 200, f = 0.1, k = 1, w = 1, 
    rho = 2, lambda0 = 5, phi0 = 1, showMessage = FALSE, 
    storeProcess = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **power**: Power to detecte prognostic genes.
- **m**: Total number of genes for testing.
- **m1**: Expected number of prognostic genes.
- **f**: FDR level
- **k**: Ratio of sample size between two groups.
- **w**: Ratio of normalization factors between two groups.
- **rho**: minimum fold changes for prognostic genes between two groups.
- **lambda0**: Average read counts for prognostic genes.
- **phi0**: Dispersion for prognostic genes.
- **showMessage**: Logical. Display the message in the estimation process.
- **storeProcess**: Logical. Store the power and n in sample size or power estimation process.
Details

A function to estimate the sample size for differential expression analysis of RNA-seq data.

Value

Estimate sample size or a list including parameters and sample size in the process.

Examples

```r
power<-0.8; rho<-2; lambda0<-5; phi0<-0.5; f<-0.01
sample_size(power=power, f=f, rho=rho, lambda0=lambda0, phi0=phi0)
```

Description

A function to estimate the sample size based on read counts and dispersion distribution in real data.

Usage

```r
sample_size_distribution(power = 0.8, m = 10000, m1 = 100, f = 0.1, 
                          k = 1, w = 1, rho = 2, showMessage = FALSE, storeProcess = FALSE, 
                          distributionObject, libSize, minAveCount = 5, maxAveCount = 2000, 
                          repNumber = 100, dispersionDigits = 1, seed = 123, selectedGenes, 
                          pathway, species = "hsa", countFilterInRawDistribution = TRUE, 
                          selectedGeneFilterByCount = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `power`: Power to detecte prognostic genes.
- `m`: Total number of genes for testing.
- `m1`: Expected number of prognostic genes.
- `f`: FDR level
- `k`: Ratio of sample size between two groups.
- `w`: Ratio of normalization factors between two groups.
- `rho`: minimum fold changes for prognostic genes between two groups.
- `showMessage`: Logical. Display the message in the estimation process.
- `storeProcess`: Logical. Store the power and n in sample size or power estimation process.
- `distributionObject`: A DGEList object generated by `est_count_dispersion` function. RnaSeqSampleSizeData package contains 13 datasets from TCGA, you can set `distributionObject` as any one of "TCGA_BLCA","TCGA_BRCA","TCGA_CESC","TCGA_COAD","TCGA_HNSC","TCGA_KIRC","TCGA_LGG","TCGA_LUAD","TCGA_LUSC","TCGA_PRAD","TCGA_READ","TCGA_THCA","TCGA_UCEC" to use them.
- `libSize`: numeric vector giving the total count for each sample. If not specified, the libsize in `distributionObject` will be used.
sample_size_distribution

minAveCount  Minimal average read count for each gene. Genes with smaller read counts will not be used.
maxAveCount  Maximal average read count for each gene. Genes with larger read counts will be taken as maxAveCount.
repNumber    Number of genes used in estimation of read counts and dispersion distribution.
dispersionDigits  Digits of dispersion.
seed         Optional. A integer, seed for randomly selecting genes.
selectedGenes Optional. Name of interested genes. Only the read counts and dispersion distribution for these genes will be used in power estimation.
pathway      Optional. ID of interested KEGG pathway. Only the read counts and dispersion distribution for genes in this pathway will be used in power estimation.
species      Optional. Species of interested KEGG pathway.
countFilterInRawDistribution Logical. If the count filter will be applied on raw count distribution. If not, count filter will be applied on libSize scaled count distribution.
selectedGeneFilterByCount Logical. If the count filter will be applied to selected genes when selectedGenes parameter was used.

Details
A function to estimate the sample size based on read counts and dispersion distribution in real data.

Value
Estimate sample size or a list including parameters and sample size in the process.

Examples
## Not run:
#Please note here the parameter repNumber was very small (5) to make the example code faster.
#We suggest repNumber should be at least set as 100 in real analysis.
sample_size_distribution(power=0.8,f=0.01,distributionObject="TCGA_READ",repNumber=5,showMessage=TRUE)
## End(Not run)
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