

charm

April 12, 2012

| | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| bgAdjust | <i>Remove background</i> |
|----------|--------------------------|

Description

Estimate and remove background signal using anti-genomic background probes

Usage

```
bgAdjust(dat, copy=TRUE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------|---|
| dat | a TilingFeatureSet |
| copy | Only relevant when using disk-backed objects. If TRUE a copy will be made leaving the original object (dat) unchanged. The input object will not be preserved if copy=FALSE |

Details

Background signal removal using a modified version of the RMA convolution model. The background signal level is estimated within GC-strata using anti-genomic background probes.

Value

a TilingFeatureSet

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

Examples

```
# See normalizeBetweenSamples
```

clusterMaker

Redefine array regions given chromosomal coordinates.

Description

Redefine array regions given chromosomal coordinates.

Usage

```
clusterMaker(chr, pos, order.it=TRUE, maxGap=300)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| chr | Vector of chromosome names |
| pos | Vector of positions within chromosomes. |
| order.it | order probes if they are not already ordered. |
| maxGap | maximum allowable gap between probe start positions for probes to be grouped into the same region. |

Details

Redefine array regions given chromosomal coordinates.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Peter Murakami, Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[dmrFind](#), [plotDMRs](#), [plotRegions](#)

Examples

```
# See qval
```

cmdsplot*Classical multi-dimensional scaling plot of charm data.*

Description

Unsupervised clustering of charm data samples by classical multi-dimensional scaling.

Usage

```
cmdsplot(labcols, expcol, rawData, p, okqc=1:nrow(p), noXorY=TRUE, outfile="./cmds_topN.pdf", to
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|--|
| labcols | vector of colors, one for each group being plotted (each unique value of pData(rawData)[,expcol]) |
| expcol | name of the column of pData(rawData) the values of which the points are colored differently by. |
| rawData | the TilingFeatureSet object that p came from. |
| p | the matrix of percentage methylation values (scale: 0, 1) from using methp on rawData. One column per sample |
| okqc | vector of indices identifying which rows of p to use. |
| noXorY | logical value for whether or not (TRUE or FALSE) to ignore probes in chr X and Y? |
| outfile | file argument to pdf() |
| topN | Use only the |

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Peter Murakami, Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[regionPlot](#), [dmrFinder](#), [dmrFdr](#)

Examples

```
# See dmrFdr
```

controlQC

Boxplots of control and non-control probes

Description

Make boxplots of the non-control probes and the control probes (after spatial and background correction but before any normalization), to confirm that the control probes have a lower distribution of intensities than the non-control probes.

Usage

```
controlQC(rawData, controlProbes=NULL, controlIndex=NULL, IDcol, expcol, ylimits=c(-6,8), outfil
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------|--|
| rawData | a TilingFeatureSet object |
| controlProbes | character string of the label assigned to non-CpG control probes in the annotation file (i.e. the container column of the .ndf file) (getContainer reports the container values for the pm probes). This is used only if controlIndex is not provided. Either this or controlIndex must be provided. |
| controlIndex | a vector of non-CpG control probe indices (can be obtained using getControlIndex). Either this or controlProbes must be provided. |
| IDcol | column name of pData(rawData) with a unique identifier for each sample. |

| | |
|---------|---|
| expcol | name of the column of pData(rawData) the values of which the points are colored differently by. |
| ylimits | ylim argument to plot() |
| outfile | file argument to pdf() |
| height | height argument to pdf() |
| width | width argument to pdf() |

Value

A data frame with one row per sample and columns

non_control Median methylation value among the non-control probes

control Median methylation value among the control probes

diff non_control-control

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Peter Murakami, Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[regionPlot](#), [dmrFinder](#), [dmrFdr](#)

Examples

```
# See dmrFdr
```

countGC

Count probe GC content

Description

Return the GC content for each probe

Usage

```
countGC(dat, type = "pm", idx)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------|--|
| dat | a TilingFeatureSet object |
| type | pm or bg probes |
| idx | An optional vector of probe indices for which to return GC content. If not specified, values for all pm (or bg) probes will be returned. |

Details

This function returns the sum of #G + #C in the pm or bg probes.

Value

a numeric vector

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

See Also

[readCharm](#)

Examples

```
if (require(charmData)) {  
  phenodataDir <- system.file("extdata", package="charmData")  
  pd <- read.delim(file.path(phenodataDir, "phenodata.txt"))  
  pd <- subset(pd, sampleID=="441_liver")  
  dataDir <- system.file("data", package="charmData")  
  setwd(dataDir)  
  rawData <- readCharm(files=pd$filename, sampleKey=pd)  
  ngc <- countGC(rawData)  
  head(ngc)  
}
```

cpgdensity

Get CpG density for genomic regions

Description

Calculate the CpG density for a set of windows

Usage

```
cpgdensity(subject, chr, pos, windowSize = 500, sequence = "CG")
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| subject | BSGenome object (e.g. Hsapiens) |
| chr | character vector |
| pos | numeric vector |
| windowSize | number value |
| sequence | character string |

Details

Calculate the CpG density for a set of regions. chr and pos specify the region mid-points and windowSize specifies the size of the window to be centered on these mid-points. i.e. The window will stretch from pos-windowSize/2 to pos+windowSize/2.

Value

a numeric vector

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

Examples

```
if (require(BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg18)){
  chr <- c("chr1", "chr1", "chr2")
  pos <- c(100000, 100500, 100000)
  cpgd <- cpgdensity(Hsapiens, chr=chr, pos=pos, windowSize = 500)
  cpgd
}
```

dmrFdr

Calculate FDR q-values for differentially methylated regions (DMRs)

Description

Estimate false discovery rate q-values for a set of differentially methylated regions (found using the dmrFinder function) using a permutation approach. For differentially methylated regions found using the dmrFind function, use the qval function instead.

Usage

```
dmrFdr(dmr, compare = 1, numPerms = 1000, seed = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|---|
| dmr | a dmr object as returned by dmrFinder |
| compare | The dmr table for which to calculate DMRs. See details. |
| numPerms | Number of permutations |
| seed | Random seed (for reproducibility) |
| verbose | Boolean |

Details

This function estimates false discovery rate q-values for a dmr object returned by [dmrFinder](#). dmrFinder can return a set of DMR tables with one or more pair-wise comparisons between groups. dmrFdr currently only calculated q-values for one of these at a time. The dmr table to use (if the dmr object contains more than one) is specified by the compare option.

Value

a list object in the same format as the input, but with extra p-val and q-val columns for the tabs element.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

See Also

[qval](#), [dmrFinder](#), [dmrPlot](#), [regionPlot](#)

Examples

```

if (require(charmData) & require(BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg18)) {
  phenodataDir <- system.file("extdata", package="charmData")
  pd <- read.delim(file.path(phenodataDir, "phenodata.txt"))
  pd <- subset(pd, tissue %in% c("liver", "colon"))
  # Validate format of sample description file
  res <- validatePd(pd)
  dataDir <- system.file("data", package="charmData")
  setwd(dataDir)
  # Read in raw data
  rawData <- readCharm(files=pd$filename, sampleKey=pd)
  # Find non-CpG control probes
  ctrlIdx <- getControlIndex(rawData, subject=Hsapiens)
  # Estimate methylation
  p <- methp(rawData, controlIndex=ctrlIdx)
  # Find differentially methylated regions
  grp <- pData(rawData)$tissue
  dmr <- dmrFinder(rawData, p=p, groups=grp,
                  removeIf=expression(nprobes<4 | abs(diff)<.05 | abs(maxdiff)<.05),
                  compare=c("liver", "colon"), cutoff=0.95)
  head(dmr$tabs[[1]])
  # Estimate false discovery rate for DMRs
  dmr <- dmrFdr(dmr, numPerms=3, seed=123)
  head(dmr$tabs[[1]])

  ##Not run:
  ## Plot top 10 DMRs:
  #cpg.cur = read.delim("http://rafalab.jhsph.edu/CGI/model-based-cpg-islands-hg18.txt", as.is=TRUE)
  #dmrPlot(dmr=dmr, which.table=1, which.plot=1:5, legend.size=1, all.lines=TRUE, all.points=TRUE)

  ## plot any given genomic regions using this data, supplying the regions in a data frame
  #mytab = data.frame(chr=as.character(c(dmr$tabs[[1]]$chr[1], "chrY", dmr$tabs[[1]]$chr[-1]))
  #regionPlot(tab=mytab, dmr=dmr, cpg.islands=cpg.cur, Genome=Hsapiens, outfile="./myregions.pdf")
  ## note that region 2 is not plotted since it is not on the array.

  ## Example of paired analysis:
  pData(rawData)$pair = c(1,2,1,2) ## fake pairing information for this example.
  dmr2 <- dmrFinder(rawData, p=p, groups=grp,
                   compare=c("colon", "liver"),
                   removeIf=expression(nprobes<4 | abs(diff)<.05 | abs(maxdiff)<.05),
                   paired=TRUE, pairs=pData(rawData)$pair, cutoff=0.95)

  #dmrPlot(dmr=dmr2, which.table=1, which.plot=c(3), legend.size=1, all.lines=TRUE, all.points=TRUE)
  #regionPlot(tab=mytab, dmr=dmr2, cpg.islands=cpg.cur, Genome=Hsapiens, outfile="myregions.pdf")
}

```

Description

Identify DMR candidates using a regression-based approach and correcting for batch effects.

Usage

```
dmrFind(p=NULL, logitp=NULL, sv$=NULL, mod, mod0, coeff, pns, chr, pos, only.cleanp=FALSE, only.
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>p</code> | matrix of methylation percentage estimates. Either this or <code>logitp</code> must be provided. |
| <code>logitp</code> | matrix of logit-transformed methylation percentage estimates. Either this or <code>p</code> must be provided. |
| <code>sv\$</code> | surrogate variables whose effect will be corrected for. This should be <code>svaobj\$sv</code> , where <code>svaobj</code> is the object returned by <code>sva()</code> . Setting <code>sv\$=0</code> will result in <code>sva</code> not being used. |
| <code>mod</code> | The <code>mod</code> argument provided to <code>sva()</code> which yielded <code>sv\$</code> . This should be a design matrix with all the adjustment covariates and (in the rightmost column(s)) your covariate of interest. |
| <code>mod0</code> | The <code>mod0</code> argument provided to <code>sva()</code> which yielded <code>sv\$</code> . This should be a design matrix with just the adjustment covariates. Thus it should be the same as <code>mod</code> , excluding the rightmost column(s) for the covariate of interest. |
| <code>coeff</code> | a character or numeric index for the column of <code>mod</code> that identifies the covariate column of interest. |
| <code>pns</code> | vector of region names for the probes corresponding to rows of <code>p</code> or <code>logitp</code> . |
| <code>chr</code> | vector of chromosomal identifiers for the probes corresponding to rows of <code>p</code> or <code>logitp</code> . |
| <code>pos</code> | vector of chromosomal coordinates for the probes corresponding to rows of <code>p</code> or <code>logitp</code> . |
| <code>only.cleanp</code> | if TRUE, only return the matrix of methylation percentage estimates after removing the batch effects (columns of <code>sv</code>) |
| <code>only.dmr\$</code> | if TRUE, do not return the matrix of methylation percentage estimates that have had the batch effects (columns of <code>sv</code>) removed (called <code>cleanp</code>). |
| <code>rob</code> | One of the outputs of <code>dmrFind</code> is <code>cleanp</code> , which is the input <code>p</code> matrix after removing batch effects identified by SVA. By default these are the only effects removed from the <code>p</code> matrix. However, if you set <code>rob=FALSE</code> , then the other adjustment variables in <code>mod</code> and <code>mod0</code> (all other variables besides the covariate of interest) are also removed. This will affect the methylation levels shown in plots using <code>plotDMRs</code> , <code>plotRegions</code> , and any other function that uses the <code>cleanp</code> output of <code>dmrFind</code> . It does not affect the selection of DMRs, though, except in the application of the filter at the end of the function where DMRs with an average difference between the 2 groups (or the average correlation between methylation and the covariate if the covariate is continuous) of less than the <code>min.value</code> argument are filtered out, since this step uses the <code>cleanp</code> matrix to calculate those averages or that correlation. |
| <code>use.limma</code> | Use the linear modeling approach (borrowing strength across probes) of <code>lmFit</code> in the <code>limma</code> package. |
| <code>smoo</code> | which method to use for smoothing. "weighted loess", "loess", or "runmed". |

| | |
|------------|---|
| k | k argument to runmed() if smoo="runmed". |
| SPAN | see DELTA. Only used if smoo="loess" |
| DELTA | span parameter in loess smoothing will = SPAN/(DELTA * number of probes in the plotted region). Only used if smoo="loess". |
| use | If "sbeta", identify DMRs by segmenting the smoothed effect estimates. If "swald", identify DMRs by segmenting the smoothed wald statistics. |
| Q | Identify DMRs as the consecutive groups of probes whose smoothed effect estimate (if use="sbeta") or smoothed wald statistics (if use="swald") exceed this quantile. |
| min.probes | The minimum allowable number of probes in a DMR candidate. |
| min.value | The minimum allowable average difference in methylation percentage between the 2 groups if covariate is categorical, or the minimum average correlation between methylation and the covariate if covariate is continuous. |
| keepXY | if FALSE, exclude DMRs in "chrX" and "chrY". |
| sortBy | column of DMR table to sorty by. |
| verbose | print progress messages if TRUE. |
| ... | Additional arguments passed to sva() |

Details

Identify DMR candidates using a regression-based approach and correcting for batch effects.

Value

If only.cleanp=TRUE, only the cleanp matrix (below) is returned. Otherwise, the function returns a list with

| | |
|------|--|
| dmrs | A data frame with all DMR candidates, with columns: chr chromosome of DMR start start of DMR (bp) end end of DMR (bp) value average value of the smoothed effect estimate within the DMR if use="sbeta" (the default), or the average value of the smoothed wald statistic within the DMR if use="swald" area nprobes x value pns name of the region on the array in which the DMR candidate was identified. indexStart index of first probe in DMR. This indexes chr, pos, pns, and cleanp indexEnd index of last probe in DMR. This indexes chr, pos, pns, and cleanp nprobes number of probes for the DMR, i.e., indexEnd-indexStart+1 avg average (across probes) percentage methylation difference within the DMR if covariate is categorical, or average (across probes) correlation between cleanp and covariate if covariate is continuous. max maximum (across probes) percentage methylation difference within the DMR if covariate is categorical, or maximum (across probes) correlation between cleanp and covariate if covariate is continuous. area.raw nprobes x avg |
| pval | a vector of p-values for the t-test at each probe (in same order as rows of cleanp) |
| pns | a vector of probe region names corresponding to the rows of cleanp |

chr a vector of chromosomes corresponding to the rows of cleanp
 pos a vector of positions corresponding to the rows of cleanp
 args A list containing all the arguments provided to dmrFind. If svb was not provided, svb here will be the surrogate variables obtained from sva.

If only.dmr=FALSE,

cleanp The matrix of percentage methylation estimates, after subtracting batch effects. If rob=FALSE, the effects of the other adjustment covariates are removed also.

If covariate is continuous,

beta the effect estimate at each probe.

sbeta the smoothed effect estimate at each probe.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Peter Murakami, Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[plotDMRs](#), [plotRegions](#), [qval](#)

Examples

```
# See qval
```

dmrFinder

Find differentially methylated regions (DMRs)

Description

Find differentially methylated regions (DMRs) from tiling microarray data. If you want to adjust for covariates (including batch effects estimated using SVA) or if your covariate of interest is continuous, use the dmrFind function.

Usage

```
dmrFinder(eset=NULL, groups, p=NULL, l=NULL, chr=NULL, pos=NULL, pns=NULL,
sdBins=NULL, controlIndex=NULL, controlProbes=NULL, Indexes=NULL,
filter=NULL, package=NULL, ws=7, verbose=TRUE, compare="all",
withinSampleNorm="loess", betweenSampleNorm="quantile",
cutoff=0.995, sortBy="ttarea", removeIf=expression(nprobes<3),
paired=FALSE, pairs=NULL, DD=NULL, COMPS=NULL, COMPS.names=NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| eset | a TilingFeatureSet |
| groups | a vector of group labels for the samples in eset |
| p | a matrix of percentage methylation values (scale: 0, 1). One column per sample |
| l | a matrix of methylation values (scale: -Inf, Inf), typically log-ratios. |
| chr | vector of chromosome labels for the probes in eset, p or l |
| pos | vector of chromosomal coordinates for the probes in eset, p or l |
| pns | vector of region names for the probes in eset, p or l |
| sdBins | not currently implemented |
| controlIndex | vector of indices of non-CpG control probes (which can be obtained using getControlIndex), to be passed on to the methp function if neither the p nor the l arguments are provided, in which case either this or the controlProbes argument must be provided. |
| controlProbes | names of probe containers corresponding to control probes (e.g., see values returned by getContainer), to be passed on to the methp function if neither the p nor the l arguments are provided, in which case either this or the controlIndex argument must be provided. |
| Indexes | not currently used |
| filter | smoothing window weights. See details |
| package | annotation package name |
| ws | smoothing window size parameter. See details. |
| verbose | Verbose progress reporting |
| compare | the groups between which to find DMRs. |
| withinSampleNorm | within-sample normalization method. "loess" or "none" |
| betweenSampleNorm | between-sample normalization method. "quantile", "sqn" or "none" |
| cutoff | t-statistic cutoff used to identify probes as being in a DMR |
| sortBy | sort column for the DMR table. "area", "tarea", "avg.diff", or "max.diff". |
| removeIf | expression indicating which DMRs to drop from the DMR tables that get returned. The negation of this is used as the subset argument to the subset function when it is called on the final DMR table before it is returned. If NULL, no DMRs will be subsetted out from the final table before it is returned. DMR table column names to use are listed below. E.g., to drop all DMRs with less than 4 probes, set removeIf=expression(nprobes<4). |
| paired | if TRUE, do comparisons within pairs of samples. FALSE by default. |
| pairs | if paired=TRUE, this must be provided. a vector of pair identifiers for the samples in eset. values must be the same within pairs and different between pairs. |
| DD | Ignore this argument. |
| COMPS | Ignore this argument. |
| COMPS.names | Ignore this argument. |

Details

This function finds differentially methylated regions (DMRs). The sortBy parameter can be used to sort the DMRs by area (# probes x average difference), t-statistic area (# probes x average t-statistic), average difference, or maximum difference.

Value

A list with

| | |
|------|--|
| tabs | <p>A list of DMR tables, one per comparison with columns:</p> <p>chr chromosome of DMR (bp)</p> <p>start start of DMR (bp)</p> <p>end end of DMR (bp)</p> <p>p1 if paired=FALSE, and p!=NULL or l=NULL, average percentage methylation of all probes between start and end for group 1</p> <p>p2 if paired=FALSE, and p!=NULL or l=NULL, average percentage methylation of all probes between start and end for group 2</p> <p>m1 if paired=FALSE, p=NULL and l!=NULL, average methylation l (logit(percentage methylation) if l=NULL) of all probes between start and end for group 1</p> <p>m2 if paired=FALSE, p=NULL and l!=NULL, average methylation l (logit(percentage methylation) if l=NULL) of all probes between start and end for group 2</p> <p>regionName name of the tiling region in which the DMR is found (These names come from the NDF file)</p> <p>indexStart index of first probe in DMR. This indexes the output of dmrFinder, *not* the input.</p> <p>indexEnd index of last probe in DMR. This indexes the output of dmrFinder, *not* the input.</p> <p>nprobes number of probes for the DMR, i.e., indexEnd-indexStart+1</p> <p>diff average percentage methylation difference within the DMR (i.e., column p1 - column p2), if p or eset arguments are provided. Otherwise, if only l argument is provided, it is the average difference in l (i.e., column m1 - column m2). Prior to version 2.0.1, if paired=TRUE, this was the average l (logit(percentage) methylation if l=NULL) difference within the DMR regardless of whether p or eset were provided.</p> <p>maxdiff maximum percentage methylation difference within the DMR, if p or eset arguments are provided. Otherwise, if only l argument is provided, it is the maximum difference in l. Prior to version 2.0.1, if paired=TRUE, this was the maximum l (logit(percentage) methylation if l=NULL) difference within the DMR regardless of whether p or eset were provided. Also prior to package version 2.0.1, this column was reported only in absolute value, however, post-version 2.0.1 the sign is retained.</p> <p>area nprobes x average difference</p> <p>ttarea nprobes x (average probe level t-statistic for between group difference)</p> |
| p | A matrix of percentage methylation estimates (NOTE: the probe order may differ from that of the input p matrix since probes are sorted into chromosomal order) |
| l | This contains methylation log-ratios if they were passed to the function. Otherwise it contains logit-transformed percentage methylation estimates. (NOTE: the probe order may differ from that of the input l matrix since probes are sorted into chromosomal order) |
| chr | a vector of chromosomes corresponding to the rows of p and l |
| pos | a vector of positions corresponding to the rows of p and l |
| pns | a vector of probe region names corresponding to the rows of p and l |

| | |
|---------|--|
| index | a vector identifying which subset of the input probes (i.e. which elements of the input chr, pos, and pns, and rows of the input p and/or l) were used to search for DMRs. The output objects (chr, pos, pns, p, l, etc) are this subset of probes from the input. Therefore, e.g., while <code>tabs\$indexStart:tabs\$indexEnd</code> indexes the elements or rows of the output objects for each DMR candidate in tabs, <code>index[tabs\$indexStart:tabs\$indexEnd]</code> indexes the elements or rows of the input objects. |
| gm | if <code>paired=FALSE</code> , group medians of the l matrix |
| DD | if <code>paired=TRUE</code> , a list of within-pair differences for each comparison |
| sMD | if <code>paired=TRUE</code> , a matrix of smoothed mean within-pair differences for each comparison |
| groups | a vector of group labels |
| args | the DMR finder parameter vector |
| comps | the vector of pairwise group comparisons |
| package | the array annotation package name |

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Peter Murakami, Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[dmrFind](#), [readCharm](#), [methp](#), [dmrFdr](#)

Examples

```
# See dmrFdr
```

| | |
|---------|--|
| dmrPlot | <i>Plot differentially methylated regions (DMRs) found using the dmrFinder function.</i> |
|---------|--|

Description

Plot differentially methylated regions (DMRs) from tiling microarray data that were identified using the `dmrFinder` function. To plot DMRs identified using the `dmrFind` function, use the `plotDMRs` function.

Usage

```
dmrPlot(dmr, which.table=1:length(dmr$tabs), which.plot=1:30, legend.size=1, all.lines=TRUE, all
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| dmr | a list object as returned by <code>dmrFinder</code> . |
| which.table | a vector of indices identifying which tables in the dmr list to plot regions from. |
| which.plot | a vector of indices identifying which regions (rows) from each table to plot. |
| legend.size | cex argument for the legend (factor by which to magnify/shrink the legend). |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>all.lines</code> | if TRUE, plot the smooth lines for all groups. If FALSE, only for the 2 groups being compared. |
| <code>all.points</code> | if TRUE, plot the points for all groups. If FALSE, only for the 2 groups being compared. |
| <code>colors.l</code> | a vector of line colors, one color for each group whose line is to be plotted (in alphabetical order). |
| <code>colors.p</code> | a vector of point colors, one color for each group whose points are to be plotted (in alphabetical order). |
| <code>outpath</code> | where to save the output pdf file. |
| <code>cpg.islands</code> | a table with columns "chr", "start", and "end" for CpG islands to plot in the second panel. |
| <code>Genome</code> | the <code>BSgenome</code> object for the organism based upon which your array was designed. |
| <code>plotG</code> | if TRUE, a third panel of each DMR plot will show the difference between the median green channel value (after subtracting probe medians and correcting for gc content) between the 2 groups. If true, <code>dat</code> must be provided. |
| <code>dat</code> | if <code>plotG=TRUE</code> , this must be provided. It is the <code>TilingFeatureSet</code> object used when estimating the matrix of percent methylation estimates used in <code>dmrFinder</code> when it produced <code>dmr</code> . |
| <code>buffer</code> | Number of base pairs to plot on either side of each DMR candidate. |
| <code>plot.p</code> | set to FALSE if you want to plot the methylation values (the "l" output from <code>dmrFinder</code>) instead of the percentage methylation values (the "p" output). If <code>dmrFinder</code> was run on l instead of p, <code>plot.p=FALSE</code> necessarily. |

Details

This function plots the differentially methylated regions (DMRs). The second panel shows the location of CpG's with ticks on the bottom (islands are colored) and the location of mcrbc recognition sites with ticks on the top.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Peter Murakami, Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[plotDMRs](#), [regionPlot](#), [dmrFinder](#), [dmrFdr](#)

Examples

```
# See dmrFdr
```

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| getControlIndex | <i>Get indices of control probes from CpG-free regions</i> |
|-----------------|--|

Description

Get indices of control probes from CpG-free regions.

Usage

```
getControlIndex(dat, controlProbes = NULL, noCpGWindow = 1000, subject, onlyGood = FALSE, matrix)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------|--|
| dat | TilingFeatureSet |
| controlProbes | vector of names used to denote control probes in the 'container' column of the Nimblegen annotation (ndf) file. Optional |
| noCpGWindow | Size of the window centered on the probe that must be CpG-free |
| subject | A BSgenome object |
| onlyGood | deprecated option |
| matrix | deprecated option |

Details

The probes can either be identified as control probes in the microarray annotation package, or alternatively the function will search the genome (given an appropriate BSgenome object) for suitable probes.

Value

a vector

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

Examples

```
# See dmrFdr
```

| | |
|------------|--|
| maxDensity | <i>Find the mode of a density function</i> |
|------------|--|

Description

Calculate a density function and find the max point

Usage

```
maxDensity(x, n.pts = 2^14, minPoints=30)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| x | a data vector |
| n.pts | Number of points to use in density estimation |
| minPoints | Minimum number of data points to accept |

Details

This function finds the maximum of a density function. It is identical to the (unexported) max.density function in affy except that it returns an NA if the number of data points provided is less than minPoints

Value

a numeric value

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(1000)
maxDensity(x)
```

| | |
|-------------|--|
| methPercent | <i>Estimate percentage DNA methylation from log-ratios</i> |
|-------------|--|

Description

Estimate percentage DNA methylation from log-ratios

Usage

```
methPercent(m, pmIndex, ngc, commonParams = TRUE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------|---|
| m | a matrix of M-values (methylation log-ratios). One column per sample. |
| pmIndex | A vector of probe indices to use in the calculation. Usually set to the indices of the pm probes (excluding background and other non-specific controls) by using pmIndex=pmindex(dat) |
| ngc | a vector with GC-content of probes. Same length as nrow(m) |
| commonParams | boolean indicating whether a common set of parameters should be used for all samples when converting M-values to percentage methylation. |

Details

This function estimates percentage DNA methylation from normalized methylation log-ratios (M-values).

Value

a matrix of percentage methylation estimates. Same dimensions as m

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

Examples

```
if (require(charmData) & require(BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg18)) {
  phenodataDir <- system.file("extdata", package="charmData")
  pd <- read.delim(file.path(phenodataDir, "phenodata.txt"))
  pd <- subset(pd, sampleID=="441_liver")
  dataDir <- system.file("data", package="charmData")
  setwd(dataDir)
  # Read in raw data
  rawData <- readCharm(files=pd$filename, sampleKey=pd)
  # Find non-CpG control probes
  ctrlIdx <- getControlIndex(rawData, subject=Hsapiens)
  # Get normalized methylation log-ratios
  m <- methp(rawData, controlIndex=ctrlIdx, returnM=TRUE)
  # Estimate percentage methylation
  ngc <- countGC(rawData)
  p <- methPercent(m, ngc=ngc)
}
```

methp

Estimate DNA methylation

Description

Estimate DNA methylation from McrBC/CHARM microarray data in terms of log-ratios or percentages.

Usage

```
methp(dat, spatial = TRUE, bgSubtract = TRUE, withinSampleNorm = "loess",
scale = c(0.99, 0.99), betweenSampleNorm = "quantile",
controlProbes = NULL, controlIndex = NULL, excludeIndex = NULL,
commonMethPercentParams = NULL,
verbose = TRUE, returnM = FALSE,
plotDensity = NULL, plotDensityGroups = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>dat</code> | a <code>TilingFeatureSet</code> object |
| <code>spatial</code> | boolean indicating whether to correct spatial artefacts |
| <code>bgSubtract</code> | boolean indicating whether to estimate and remove background signal before computing log-ratios |
| <code>withinSampleNorm</code> | within-sample normalization method. Choices are "loess" and "none". "loess" uses the control-probe loess procedure described in Aryee et al., 2011 (PMID: 20858772). |
| <code>scale</code> | a numeric vector (x,y). The xth percentile of each sample is scaled to represent y% methylation. The default c(0.99, 0.99) means probes in the 99% percentile represent 99% methylation. |
| <code>betweenSampleNorm</code> | between-sample normalization method. Choices are "quantile", "sqn", and "none". See Details for more fine-grained control. |
| <code>controlProbes</code> | character string of the label(s) assigned to non-CpG control probes in the array design file, i.e. in the container column of the .ndf design file for your array. The <code>getContainer</code> function from the <code>oligo</code> package can be used to see the container values for all pm probes. This argument is used only if <code>controlIndex</code> is not provided. Either this or <code>controlIndex</code> must be provided. |
| <code>controlIndex</code> | a numeric vector of probe indices indicating which pm probes are the non-CpG control probes (can be obtained using <code>getControlIndex</code>). Either this or <code>controlProbes</code> must be provided. |
| <code>excludeIndex</code> | a numeric vector of probe indices indicating which pm probes to ignore when creating the between-array normalization target distributions. These probes are also removed from all the plots created if <code>plotDensity</code> is specified, however be aware that they ARE still returned in the output of <code>methp</code> (just without having had any between-array normalization applied to them). |
| <code>commonMethPercentParams</code> | boolean indicating whether a common set of parameters should be used for all samples when converting M-values to percentage methylation. |
| <code>verbose</code> | boolean: Verbose output? |
| <code>returnM</code> | boolean. Return M-values without converting to percentage methylation estimates |
| <code>plotDensity</code> | if specified this is the filename of the pdf diagnostic density plots. |
| <code>plotDensityGroups</code> | numeric vector of group labels used to color lines in the diagnostic density plots (see <code>plotDensity</code> option) |

Details

This function provides probe-level estimates of percentage DNA methylation from CHARM microarray data.

Value

A matrix of probe-level percentage methylation estimates, one column per sample.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

See Also

[readCharm](#)

Examples

```
# See dmrFdr
```

```
normalizeBetweenSamples
```

Between-sample normalization

Description

Between-sample normalization for two-color DNA methylation microarray data.

Usage

```
normalizeBetweenSamples (dat, copy=TRUE,
m="allQuantiles", untreated="none", enriched="none",
controlProbes=NULL, controlIndex=NULL, excludeIndex=NULL, verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------|---|
| dat | a TilingFeatureSet object |
| copy | Only relevant when using disk-backed objects. If TRUE a copy will be made leaving the original object (dat) unchanged. The input object will not be preserved if copy=FALSE |
| m | normalization method for log-ratios. "allQuantiles" for full quantile normalization, or "none" |
| untreated | normalization method for the untreated channel. "complete", "allQuantiles" or "none" |
| enriched | normalization method for the untreated channel. "sqn", "allQuantiles" or "none" |
| controlProbes | character string of the label assigned to non-CpG control probes in the annotation file (i.e. the container column of the .ndf file). |
| controlIndex | a vector of non-CpG control probe indices |
| excludeIndex | a vector indicating which pm probes to ignore when creating normalization target distributions. Can be a vector of probe indices or a boolean vector of length(pmindex(dat)). |
| verbose | boolean: Verbose output? |

Details

This function is used by `methp` performs between-sample normalization. It is normally not used directly by the user.

Value

a `TilingFeatureSet`

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

See Also

[methp](#)

Examples

```
if (require(charmData) & require(BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg18)) {
  phenodataDir <- system.file("extdata", package="charmData")
  pd <- read.delim(file.path(phenodataDir, "phenodata.txt"))
  pd <- subset(pd, sampleID=="441_liver")
  dataDir <- system.file("data", package="charmData")
  setwd(dataDir)
  rawData <- readCharm(files=pd$filename, sampleKey=pd)
  # Correct spatial artifacts
  dat <- spatialAdjust(rawData)
  # Remove background signal
  dat <- bgAdjust(dat)
  # Find non-CpG control probes
  ctrlIdx <- getControlIndex(rawData, subject=Hsapiens)
  # Within-sample normalization
  dat <- normalizeWithinSamples(dat, controlIndex=ctrlIdx)
  # Within-sample normalization
  dat <- normalizeBetweenSamples(dat)
}
```

`normalizeWithinSamples`

Within-sample normalization for two-color data

Description

Within-sample (between-channel) normalization for two-color DNA methylation microarray data. This function implements the control probe loess procedure described in Aryee et al., 2011 (PMID: 20858772).

Usage

```
normalizeWithinSamples(dat, copy=TRUE,
  method = "loess", scale=c(0.99, 0.99),
  controlProbes = NULL, controlIndex = NULL, approx=TRUE, breaks=1000, verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------|--|
| dat | a TilingFeatureSet |
| copy | Only relevant when using disk-backed objects. If TRUE a copy will be made leaving the original object (dat) unchanged. The input object will not be preserved if copy=FALSE |
| method | normalization method. "loess" or "none" |
| scale | a numeric vector (x,y). The xth percentile of each sample is scaled to represent y% methylation. The default c(0.99, 0.99) means probes in the 99% percentile represent 99% methylation. Set to NA for no scaling. |
| controlProbes | character string of the label assigned to non-CpG control probes in the annotation file (i.e. the container column of the .ndf file). |
| controlIndex | a vector of non-CpG control probe indices |
| approx | Bin probes by signal intensity when loess normalizing. Much faster when TRUE |
| breaks | Number of bins to use when approx=TRUE |
| verbose | boolean: Verbose output? |

Details

This function is used by `methp` performs within-sample (between-channel) normalization. It is normally not used directly by the user.

Value

a TilingFeatureSet

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Rafael Irizarry

Examples

```
# See normalizeBetweenSamples
```

| | |
|----------|--|
| plotDMRs | <i>Plot differentially methylated regions (DMRs) found using the dmrFind function.</i> |
|----------|--|

Description

Plot differentially methylated regions (DMRs) from tiling microarray data that were identified using the dmrFind function.

Usage

```
plotDMRs(dmr, Genome, cpG.islands, exposure, outfile, which_plot=1:50, all.points=TRUE, plot.th
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| dmrs | a list object as returned by dmrFind. |
| Genome | the BSgenome object for the organism based upon which your array was designed. |
| cpg.islands | a table with columns "chr", "start", and "end" for CpG islands to plot in the second panel. |
| exposure | The covariate of interest. |
| outfile | the name of the file to save (including the full path) |
| which_plot | numeric vector of indices identifying which DMR candidates from dmrs\$dmrs to plot. |
| all.points | if TRUE, plot the points for all groups. If FALSE, only for the 2 groups being compared. |
| plot.these | if all.points=FALSE (and covariate is not continuous), then which groups do you want to plot? |
| SPAN | see DELTA. Only used if smoo="loess" |
| DELTA | span parameter in loess smoothing will = SPAN/(DELTA * number of probes in the plotted region). Only used if smoo="loess". |
| smoo | "loess" for loess smoother or "runmed" for running median smoother (runmed with k=3). This does not need to be the same as the smoo argument to dmrFind. |
| ADD | Number of base pairs to plot on either side of each DMR candidate (if it is covered on the array). |
| cols | vector of colors to use, one for each group (if covariate is categorical) |
| point.info | if TRUE, function returns a table identifying which sample is plotted with which number or letter (if pch.groups=NULL, the default). |
| legend.size | magnification factor for the legend |
| pch.groups | vector whose length is equal to the number of samples. Each unique value will be plotted with a different point type. |
| panel3 | if panel3="G", the third panel of each DMR plot will show the difference between the median green channel value (after subtracting probe medians and correcting for gc content) between the 2 groups (i.e., the group defined by mod[,coef] in dmrFind minus the reference group). If panel="G", seq argument must be provided. If panel!="G", the 3rd panel will show -log10(dmrs\$pval). G |
| G | matrix of green channel intensities to use for plotting in the 3rd panel if panel3="G". |
| seq | vector of probe sequences corresponding to the rows of G (and dmrs\$cleanp) if panel3="G". |

Details

This function plots the differentially methylated regions (DMRs) that were identified using the dmrFind function.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Peter Murakami, Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[plotRegions](#), [dmrFind](#), [qval](#)

Examples

```
# See qual
```

| | |
|-------------|---|
| plotDensity | <i>Log-ratio density plot for all probes and control probes</i> |
|-------------|---|

Description

Make density plots of log-ratios for two-color microarray data. Two plots are produced: one for all probes on the array, and a second for the control probes.

Usage

```
plotDensity(dat, rx = c(-4, 6), controlIndex = NULL, controlProbes=NULL,  
            pdfFile = NULL, main = NULL, lab=NULL, excludeIndex = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------|---|
| dat | a TilingFeatureSet |
| rx | x-axis range |
| controlIndex | a vector of non-CpG control probe indices |
| controlProbes | vector of names used to denote control probes in the 'container' column of the Nimblegen annotation (ndf) file. |
| pdfFile | name of output pdf file |
| main | main title |
| lab | vector of sample labels. If not specified the sample names from dat will be used. |
| excludeIndex | a numeric vector of probe indices indicating which pm probes to ignore when plotting. |

Details

This function makes density plots for a) all probes and b) control probes. It is typically called from within methp when a file name is specified for its plotDensity option. The plots are useful for identifying problematic outlier samples.

Value

No return value. Called for its side-effect of producing a pdf plot.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

Examples

```

if (require(charmData) & require(BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg18)) {
  phenodataDir <- system.file("extdata", package="charmData")
  pd <- read.delim(file.path(phenodataDir, "phenodata.txt"))
  # Read in raw data
  dataDir <- system.file("data", package="charmData")
  rawData <- readCharm(path=dataDir, files=pd$filename,
    sampleKey=pd)
  ctrlIdx <- getControlIndex(rawData, subject=Hsapiens)
  ## Not run:
  #plotDensity(rawData, controlIndex=ctrlIdx, pdfFile="density.pdf")
}

```

| | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| plotRegions | <i>Plot user-provided regions.</i> |
|-------------|------------------------------------|

Description

Plot user-provided regions.

Usage

```
plotRegions(thetable, cleanp, chr, pos, seq=NULL, Genome, cpg.islands, exposure, exposure.continuous)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| thetable | a table with columns for "chr", "start", and "end", identifying the genomic regions to plot (if they are covered on the array). |
| cleanp | the matrix of percent methylation estimates to be used for plotting |
| chr | vector of chromosome labels for the probes in cleanp |
| pos | vector of chromosomal coordinates for the probes in cleanp |
| seq | vector of probe sequences corresponding to the rows of G (and cleanp). Needed only if panel3="G". |
| Genome | the BSgenome object for the organism based upon which your array was designed. |
| cpg.islands | a table with columns "chr", "start", and "end" for CpG islands to plot in the second panel. |
| outfile | the name of the file to save (including the full path) |
| exposure | The covariate of interest. |
| exposure.continuous | set to TRUE if exposure is a continuous variable. |
| all.points | if TRUE, plot the points for all groups. If FALSE, only for the 2 groups being compared. |
| plot.these | if all.points=FALSE (and covariate is not continuous), then which groups do you want to plot? |
| ADD | Number of base pairs to plot on either side of each DMR candidate (if it is covered on the array). |
| cols | vector of colors to use, one for each group (if covariate is categorical) |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| legend.size | magnification factor for the legend |
| smoo | "loess" for loess smoother or "runmed" for running median smoother (runmed with k=3). |
| SPAN | see DELTA. Only used if smoo="loess" |
| DELTA | span parameter in loess smoothing will = SPAN/(DELTA * number of probes in the plotted region). Only used if smoo="loess". |
| panel3 | if panel3="G", the third panel of each DMR plot will show the difference between the median green channel value (after subtracting probe medians and correcting for gc content) between the 2 groups (i.e., the group defined by mod[,coef] in dmrFind minus the reference group). If panel="G", seq argument must be provided. If panel!="G", the 3rd panel will show -log10(dmrs\$pval). |
| G | matrix of green channel intensities to use for plotting in the 3rd panel if panel3="G". |
| grs | if panel3="G", plot difference between the median green channel value (after subtracting probe medians and correcting for gc content) between these 2 groups. |

Details

This function plots user-provided regions.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Peter Murakami, Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[plotDMRs](#), [dmrFind](#), [qval](#)

Examples

```
# See qval
```

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| pmQuality | <i>Calculate probe quality scores</i> |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|

Description

pmQuality calculates probe quality for each pm probe by comparing the total DNA signal (green) to the distribution of the background probe signals. 0 means lower than all background probes. 100 means higher than all background probes.

Usage

```
pmQuality(dat, channel="channel1", verbose=FALSE, idx=NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| dat | a TilingFeatureSet object |
| channel | which channel to assess |
| verbose | logical value for whether or not to print message to screen |
| idx | vector of probe indices specifying which probes to evaluate. By default all pm probes are used. |

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Peter Murakami, Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[regionPlot](#), [dmrFinder](#), [dmrFdr](#)

Examples

```
# See dmrFdr
```

qcReport

Microarray quality report

Description

Calculate microarray quality scores and produce an optional pdf report

Usage

```
qcReport(dat, file = NULL, utRange = c(30, 100), enRange = c(8, 12),
numProbes = 5e+05, blockSize)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| dat | a TilingFeatureSet |
| file | name of output pdf file |
| utRange | color-scale range for the untreated channel plots |
| enRange | color-scale range for the methyl-depleted channel plots |
| numProbes | maximum number of probes to use for plots. If smaller than the number of probes on the array numProbes are chosen at random, speeding up calculations for high-density arrays with several million probes. |
| blockSize | The array is divided into a series of blockSize x blockSize rectangular blocks and the average signal level calculated for each. If blockSize is unspecified a size is chosen that gives about 1250 probes per block. |

Details

This function calculates microarray quality scores and produces an optional pdf report. Three quality metrics are calculated for each array:

Average signal strength. The average percentile rank of untreated channel signal probes among the background (anti-genomic) probes. Since the untreated channel contains total DNA a successful hybridization would have strong signal for all untreated channel genomic probes.

Untreated channel signal standard deviation. The array is divided into a series of rectangular blocks and the average signal level calculated for each. Since probes are arranged randomly on the array there should be no large differences between blocks. Arrays with spatial artifacts have a larger standard deviation between blocks.

Methyl-depleted channel signal standard deviation

Value

a matrix with a row for each sample. The 3 columns contain array signal strength score, untreated channel standard deviation and methyl-depleted channel standard deviation.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

Examples

```
if (require(charmData)) {
  phenodataDir <- system.file("extdata", package="charmData")
  pd <- read.delim(file.path(phenodataDir, "phenodata.txt"))
  dataDir <- system.file("data", package="charmData")
  setwd(dataDir)
  rawData <- readCharm(files=pd$filename, sampleKey=pd)
  ## Not run:
  #qcReport(rawData, file="qcReport.pdf")
}
```

qval

Obtain False Discovery Rate q-values for the DMR candidates returned by dmrFind.

Description

Obtain False Discovery Rate q-values for the DMR candidates returned by dmrFind.

Usage

```
qval(p=NULL, logitp=NULL, dmr, numiter=500, seed=54256, verbose=FALSE, mc=1, return.permutations=FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| p | The matrix of methylation percentage estimates provided to dmrFind (argument p) when it returned dmr, if p was provided. |
| logitp | The matrix of logit-transformed methylation percentage estimates provided to dmrFind (argument logitp) when it returned dmr, if logitp was provided. |
| dmr | The output of dmrFind with the dmr table to obtain q-values for. |
| numiter | The number of times to iterate the resampling procedure. |
| seed | random seed. |
| verbose | verbose argument to dmrFind. |
| mc | Number of CPUs to use for parallel processing. |
| return.permutations | if TRUE, also return a matrix defining the resampling at each iteration. |

method if "direct" (the default), the resulting table will have an additional column ("qvalue") with the direct estimate of the FDR qvalue as described below. If "pool", the resulting table will have additional columns ("pvalue.pool" and "qvalue.pool") with the p-values and corresponding q-values obtained as the proportion of statistics in the null distribution that are greater than or equal to the observed statistic, where the null distribution is obtained by simply pooling together all the statistic vectors from all iterations. If "fwer", the resulting table will have an additional column ("pvalue.fwer") with the p-value adjusted for control of the family-wise error rate (obtained as the proportion of maximum statistics (across all iterations) that are greater than or equal to the observed statistic). More than one value for method may be specified.

Details

The q-value for region *i* is estimated by a resampling procedure. It is estimated as x/N , where *N* is the number of dmrs in the DMR table returned by `dmrFind` whose statistic (defined by the `sortBy` argument to `dmrFind`) is \geq the statistic for region *i*, and *x* is the average (across all iterations' DMR tables) number of DMRs with statistic \geq the statistic for region *i*. Monotonicity is then enforced and q-values are capped at 1. For example, to estimate the q-value for the 5th dmr in your dmr table that you ranked by area, *N* is 5. If it has area=100, then *x* is the average number of dmrs with area \geq 100, averaging over all the tables produced by random-resampling iterations. To the extent that the proportion of the genome covered by the array that is truly non-differentially methylated is less than 1, *x* will slightly overestimate the true number of false DMR candidates expected to be returned from the data, and hence the q-value will be slightly conservative.

The resampling procedure used to obtain null data for each iteration is as follows. 1. Add the surrogate variables identified by SVA to the null model defined by the `mod0` argument to `dmrFind`, and obtain fitted methylation values *M*, where rows correspond to probes and columns correspond to arrays. 2. Add the surrogate variables identified by SVA to the full model defined by the `mod` argument to `dmrFind`, and obtain residuals *R*, where rows correspond to probes and columns correspond to arrays. Then, for iteration *k*, obtain a column-resampled version of *R*, *Q* (resampling with replacement), and obtain the methylation values to be used in iteration *k* as *M*+*Q*.

Value

the dmr table in your dmr object (`dmr$dmrs`), with an additional column ("qvalue") for the Fdr q-value (if method includes "direct"), additional columns for the pooled estimates of the p-values and q-values (if method includes "pool"), and an additional column for the FWER-adjusted p-values (if method includes "fwer") (see method argument).

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Peter Murakami, Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[dmrFind](#), [plotDMRs](#), [plotRegions](#)

Examples

```
## See vignette.
if (require(charmData) & require(BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg18)) {
  dataDir <- system.file("data", package="charmData")
  phenodataDir <- system.file("extdata", package="charmData")
  pd <- read.delim(file.path(phenodataDir, "phenodata.txt"))
}
```

```

res <- validatePd(pd)

## Read in raw data:
rawData <- readCharm(files=pd$filename, path=dataDir, sampleKey=pd, sampleNames=pd$sampleID)
## Check quality of arrays:
#qual <- qcReport(rawData, file="qcReport.pdf")

## Assess individual probe qualities:
pmq = pmQuality(rawData)
rmpmq = rowMeans(pmq)
okqc = which(rmpmq>75)

## Identify control probes as the probes at positions surrounded by a CpG-free 600bp window:
ctrlIdx <- getControlIndex(rawData, subject=Hsapiens, noCpGWindow=600)

## Check that these control probes do indeed have lower intensities than the non-control probes (at
#controlQC(rawData=rawData, controlIndex=ctrlIdx, IDcol="sampleID", expcol="tissue", ylimits=c(-6,8)

chr = pmChr(rawData)
pns = probeNames(rawData)
pos = pmPosition(rawData)
seq = pmSequence(rawData)
pd = pData(rawData)

## Estimate percent methylation:
p <- methp(rawData, controlIndex=ctrlIdx, plotDensityGroups=pd$tissue)

## unsupervised clustering of samples:
#cmdsplot(labcols=c("red","black","blue"), expcol="tissue", rawData=rawData, p=p, okqc=okqc, noXor)

## Do not look for DMRs among control probes or probes with average probe quality score less than
Index=setdiff(which(rmpmq>75),ctrlIdx)
Index = Index[order(chr[Index], pos[Index])]
p = p[Index,]
seq = seq[Index]
chr = chr[Index]
pos = pos[Index]
pns = pns[Index]
pns=clusterMaker(chr,pos)

## Identify DMR candidates between colon and liver (in this example not adjusting for any other cov
mod0 = matrix(1,nrow=nrow(pd),ncol=1)
mod = model.matrix(~1 +factor(pd$tissue,levels=c("liver","colon","spleen")))
thedmrs = dmrFind(p=p, mod=mod, mod0=mod0, coeff=2, pns=pns, chr=chr, pos=pos)

## Obtain FDR q-values for each DMR candidate. In practice, numiter should be set much higher.
withq = qval(p=p, dmr=thedmrs, numiter=2, verbose=FALSE, mc=1)

#### Plotting not run:
## Plot DMR candidates 1,2, and 4, for example. First have to load a table of CpG islands.
cpg.cur = read.delim("http://rafalab.jhsph.edu/CGI/model-based-cpg-islands-hg18.txt", as.is=TRUE)
#plotDMRs(dmrs=thedmrs, Genome=Hsapiens, cpg.islands=cpg.cur, exposure=pd$tissue, outfile="./colon)

## Plot DMR candidates, and in the 3rd panel plot the difference in average green channel:
dat0 = spatialAdjust(rawData, copy=FALSE)
dat0 = bgAdjust(dat0, copy=FALSE)
G = pm(dat0)[,1] #from oligo

```

```

G = G[Index,]
#plotDMRs(dmrs=thedmrs, Genome=Hsapiens, cpg.islands=cpg.cur, exposure=pd$tissue, outfile="./colon

## Example if covariate of interest is continuous:
pd$x = c(1,2,3,4,5,6)
mod0 = matrix(1,nrow=nrow(pd),ncol=1)
mod = model.matrix(~1 +pd$x)
coeff = 2
thedmrs2 = dmrFind(p=p, mod=mod, mod0=mod0, coeff=coeff, pns=pns, chr=chr, pos=pos)

## If covariate of interest is continuous, you can still plot it like it is categorical by category:
groups = as.numeric(cut(mod[,coeff],c(-Inf,2,4,Inf))) #You can change these cutpoints.
pd$groups = c("low","medium","high")[groups]
#plotDMRs(dmrs=thedmrs2, Genome=Hsapiens, cpg.islands=cpg.cur, exposure=pd$groups, outfile="./test

## Otherwise, if covariate of interest is continuous, plot will show correlation with covariate:
#plotDMRs(dmrs=thedmrs2, Genome=Hsapiens, cpg.islands=cpg.cur, exposure=pd$x, outfile="./x.pdf", w

## Plot arbitrary regions:
mytable = thedmrs$dmrs[,c("chr","start","end")]
mytable[2,] = c("chr1",1,1000) #not on array
mytable$start = as.numeric(mytable$start)
mytable$end = as.numeric(mytable$end)
#plotRegions(thetable=mytable[1:5,], cleanp=thedmrs$cleanp, chr=chr, pos=pos, Genome=Hsapiens, cpg
}

```

readCharm

Read in McrBC/CHARM DNA methylation microarray data

Description

Read in DNA methylation microarray data from the McrBC/CHARM platform

Usage

```
readCharm(files, path = ".", ut = "_532.xys", md = "_635.xys",
sampleKey, sampleNames = NULL, pkgname, type = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| files | a vector of xys filenames |
| path | the path to the xys files |
| ut | the file ending that designates untreated channel files |
| md | the file ending that designates methyl-depleted channel files |
| sampleKey | a data frame with sample description information. One line per xys file. |
| sampleNames | a vector of names to use for the samples. One line per xys file. |
| pkgname | the annotation package name |
| type | deprecated option |
| ... | additional options passed on to read.xysfiles2 |

Details

This function is a convenience wrapper to `read.xlsfiles2` to simplify reading in DNA methylation data from the Nimblegen McrBC/CHARM microarray platform. It makes guesses about the extensions used for the methyl-depleted (md) and untreated channels (ut).

Value

A `TilingFeatureSet` object.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

References

www.biostat.jhsph.edu/~maryee/charm

See Also

[methp](#), [dmrFinder](#)

Examples

```
# See normalizeBetweenSamples
```

| | |
|-------------|---|
| regionMatch | <i>Given two data frames with columns "chr", "start", and "end", identify the nearest region in one to the other.</i> |
|-------------|---|

Description

Given two data frames with columns "chr", "start", and "end", identify the nearest region in one (object2) to the other (object1).

Usage

```
regionMatch(object1, object2, verbose=TRUE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|--|
| object1 | Data frame with columns "chr", "start", and "end". For each of the rows of this data frame, find the nearest regions in object2. |
| object2 | Data frame with columns "chr", "start", and "end". |
| verbose | print progress. |

Details

Given two data frames with columns "chr", "start", and "end", identify the nearest region in one (object2) to the other (object1).

Value

A data frame with one row corresponding for each row of object1, and columns:

dist bp separating the region in object1 and the nearest region in object2

matchIndex row index of object2 for the region that is closest to the region in object1

type "inside" if nearest region in object2 is wholly contained inside the region in object 1, "cover" if nearest region in object2 covers the whole region in object1, "disjoint" if there is no overlap between the region in object1 and the nearest region in object1, and "overlap" if the region in object1 and the nearest region in object2 overlap but one does not wholly cover the other.

amountOverlap amount of overlap between the region in object1 and the nearest region in object2

insideDist for type="inside" regions, the smaller (fewest bp) of 1., the end position of region in object1 - the end position of the nearest region in object2, and 2., the start position of region in object1 - the start position of the nearest region in object2.

size1 number of bp in region in object1

size2 number of bp in nearest region in object2

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Peter Murakami, Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[dmrFind](#), [plotDMRs](#), [plotRegions](#)

Examples

```
# See qval
```

regionPlot

Plot user-supplied genomic regions using data returned by the dmrFinder function.

Description

Plot any given genomic regions from tiling microarray data using data returned by the dmrFinder function.

Usage

```
regionPlot(tab, dmr, cpG.islands, Genome, outfile="./regions.pdf", which.plot=1:10, plot.these,
```

Arguments

tab a data frame with columns chr, start, and end identifying the regions to be plotted from the data.

dmr a list object as returned by dmrFinder, providing the data to be plotted.

cpG.islands a table with columns "chr", "start", and "end" for CpG islands to plot in the second panel.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Genome | the BSgenome object for the organism based upon which your array was designed. |
| outfile | a character string giving the name of the pdf file that will be saved. Include the full path if file is not to be saved in the current working directory. |
| which.plot | a vector of indices identifying which regions (rows) from tab to plot. |
| plot.these | if dmr results are from unpaired analysis, specify the groups to plot. Default is colnames(dmr\$gm). If dmr results are from paired analysis, specify the comparisons to plot. Default is colnames(dmr\$sMD). |
| cl | a vector of line and point colors, one for each element of plot.these in alphabetical order by group name. |
| legend.size | cex argument for the legend (factor by which to magnify/shrink the legend). |
| buffer | An integer to control how many basepairs to show on either side of the plotted regions. |
| plot.p | set to FALSE if you want to plot the methylation values (the "l" output from dmrFinder) instead of the percentage methylation values (the "p" output). If dmrFinder was run on l instead of p, plot.p=FALSE necessarily. |
| plotG | if TRUE, a third panel of each DMR plot will show the difference between the median green channel value (after subtracting probe medians and correcting for gc content) between the 2 groups. If true, dat must be provided. |
| dat | if plotG=TRUE, this must be provided. It is the TilingFeatureSet object used when estimating the matrix of percent methylation estimates used in dmrFinder when it produced dmr. |
| grs | if plotG=TRUE, this must be provided. It is the names of the two groups whose difference in G should be plotted in the 3rd panel. |

Details

This function enables plotting of any regions, not just DMRs, using the results of dmrFinder. The second panel shows the location of CpG's with ticks on the bottom (islands are colored) and the location of mcrbc recognition sites with ticks on the top.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>, Peter Murakami, Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[plotRegions](#), [dmrPlot](#), [dmrFinder](#), [dmrFdr](#)

Examples

```
# See dmrFdr
```

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| spatialAdjust | <i>Correct spatial artifacts</i> |
|---------------|----------------------------------|

Description

Remove spatial artifacts from microarray data stored in TilingFeatureSet objects

Usage

```
spatialAdjust(dat, copy=TRUE, blockSize, theta = 1)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| dat | TilingFeatureSet |
| copy | Only relevant when using disk-backed objects. If TRUE a copy will be made leaving the original object (dat) unchanged. The input object will not be preserved if copy=FALSE |
| blockSize | The array is divided into a series of blockSize x blockSize rectangular blocks and the average signal level calculated for each. If blockSize is unspecified a size is chosen that gives about 1250 probes per block. |
| theta | smoothing parameter |

Details

The array is divided into a set of blockSize x blockSize squares. A kernel smoother is then used to even out spatial artifacts.

Value

a TilingFeatureSet

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

Examples

```
# See normalizeBetweenSamples
```

`validatePd`*Validate a sample description file for two-color microarray data*

Description

Checks a sample description file describing two-color arrays for proper formatting and if requested guesses column numbers for file names, sample labels and group labels.

Usage

```
validatePd(pd, fileNameColumn, sampleNameColumn, groupColumn,  
ut = "_532.xys", md = "_635.xys")
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>pd</code> | A data frame containing the sample description table |
| <code>fileNameColumn</code> | Number or name of column containing file names (optional) |
| <code>sampleNameColumn</code> | Number or name of column containing sample names (optional) |
| <code>groupColumn</code> | Number or name of column containing group labels (optional) |
| <code>ut</code> | the file ending that designates untreated channel files |
| <code>md</code> | the file ending that designates methyl-depleted channel files |

Details

This function checks the formatting of a sample description file to make sure it has suitable columns for file names, sample names and (optionally) group labels. The sample description file should have one line per channel, i.e. two lines per sample corresponding to the red and green channel data files. Values in the sample name column are used to pair the two channels together. If `fileNameColumn`, `sampleNameColumn` and/or `groupColumn` are unspecified a guess will be made.

Value

If the input data frame is valid: a list containing the `fileNameColumn`, `sampleNameColumn` and `groupColumn`. If the input data frame is invalid: FALSE

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>

See Also

[readCharm](#)

Examples

```
# See dmrFdr
```

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