Package ‘copa’

January 31, 2017

Title  Functions to perform cancer outlier profile analysis.

Version  1.42.0

Date  2006-01-26

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Description  COPA is a method to find genes that undergo recurrent fusion in a given cancer type by finding pairs of genes that have mutually exclusive outlier profiles.

Depends  Biobase, methods

Suggests  colonCA

License  Artistic-2.0

LazyLoad  yes

biocViews  OneChannel, TwoChannel, DifferentialExpression, Visualization

NeedsCompilation  yes

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copa-package

copa-package

copa - A package to compute 'Cancer Outlier Profile Analysis'

Description

This package is used to compute copa scores, p-values based on permutation, and plots of paired genes.

Details
There are two main functions; copa, which is used to compute the COPA score for a set of microarrays, and permCopa, which is used to calculate permutation based p-values and estimate false discovery rate (FDR).

**Author(s)**

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**References**


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**copa**

*Calculate COPA Scores from a Set of Microarrays*

**Description**

This function calculates COPA scores from a set of microarrays. Input can be an ExpressionSet, or a matrix or data.frame.

**Usage**

`copa(object, cl, cutoff = 5, max.overlap = 0, norm.count = 0, pct = 0.95)`

**Arguments**

- **object**: An ExpressionSet, or a matrix or data.frame.
- **cl**: A vector of classlabels indicating sample status (normal = 1, tumor = 2).
- **cutoff**: The cutoff to determine 'outlier' status. See details for more information.
- **max.overlap**: The maximum number of samples that can be considered 'outliers' when comparing two genes. The default is 0, indicating that there can be no overlap. See details for more information.
- **norm.count**: The number of normal samples that can be considered 'outliers'. The default is 0, meaning that no normals may be outliers.
- **pct**: The percentile to use for pre-filtering the data. A preliminary step is to compute the number of outlier samples for each gene. All genes with a number of outlier samples less than the (default 95th) percentile will be removed from further consideration.
Details

Cancer Outlier Profile Analysis is a method that is intended to find pairs of genes that may be involved in recurrent gene fusion with a third (unknown) gene. The underlying idea here is that in certain cancers it may be common for the promoter region of one gene to become fused to certain oncogenes. For instance, Tomlins et. al. showed that the promoter region of TMPRSS2 fused to either ERG or ETV1 in the majority of prostate cancer tumors tested.

Since this fusion should only happen with one oncogene in a given sample, we look for pairs of genes where some samples have much higher expression values, but the samples for gene 'A' are mutually exclusive from the samples for gene 'B'.

The cutoff argument for this function is used to determine how high the centered and scaled expression value has to be in order to be considered an outlier. The max.overlap argument allows one to relax the requirement of mutual exclusivity, although in practice this is probably not advisable.

Note that this function computes all row-wise comparisons, which gets very large very quickly. The function will throw a warning for any data set containing > 1000 rows and query the user to see if he/she really wants to proceed. The number of genes to be considered can be adjusted by increasing/decreasing the 'pct' argument.

Value

ord.prs A matrix with two columns containing the ordered row numbers from the original matrix of gene expression values.
pr.sums A numeric vector with the number of mutually exclusive outliers for each gene pair. This is the criterion for ranking the gene pairs; the assumption being that a pair of genes with more mutually exclusive outliers will be more interesting than a pair with relatively fewer outliers.
mat A matrix containing the filtered gene expression values.
cl The classlabel vector passed to copa
cutoff The cutoff used
max.overlap The value of max.overlap used
norm.count The value of norm.count used
pct The percentile used in the pre-filtering step

Author(s)

James W. MacDonald

References


Examples

library(Biobase)
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
cl <- abs(3 - as.numeric(pData(sample.ExpressionSet)[,2]))
tmp <- copa(sample.ExpressionSet, cl)
copaPerm

Measure Significance of COPA by Permutation

Description
This function can be used to determine the significance of the results that one gets from running copa on a particular dataset, based on permuting the class assignments.

Usage
copaPerm(object, copa, outlier.num, gene.pairs, B = 100, pval = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)

Arguments
- **object**: An ExpressionSet, or a matrix or data.frame.
- **copa**: An object of class 'copa', produced by running copa on a set of microarray data.
- **outlier.num**: The number of outliers to test for. See details for more information
- **gene.pairs**: The number of gene pairs to test for. See details for more information
- **B**: The number of permutations to perform. Defaults to 100. This may be too many for interactive use.
- **pval**: Boolean. Output an estimated p-value and false discovery rate? Defaults to FALSE. This result will only be reasonable for large numbers of permutations (500 - 1000). See details.
- **verbose**: Boolean. Print out the permutation number at each of 100, 200, etc. Defaults to TRUE

Details
Running copa on a set of microarray data will result in the output of an object of class 'copa', which is a list containing (among other things) an ordered vector that lists the number of mutually exclusive outlier samples for various gene pairs. This vector is ordered from smallest to largest following the assumption that the gene pairs with the most mutually exclusive outliers are probably more likely to be involved in some sort of recurrent fusion.

One can see how many pairs of genes resulted in a given number of outliers by calling tableCopa. One may then want to determine how significant a certain number of pairs is (e.g., how likely is it to get that many pairs if there is no recurrent fusion occurring). The most straightforward way to estimate the significance of a given result is to repeatedly permute the classlabels and see how many times one gets a result as large or larger than what was observed.

Technically speaking, to get a reasonable estimate of significance and a false discovery rate, one would need to permute 500 - 1000 times. However, this can take an inordinate amount of time (best left for an overnight run). To get a quick idea of significance, one could simply permute maybe 10 times (with pval = FALSE) to see how likely it is to get a certain number of outliers.

Value
- **out**: A vector listing the number of gene pairs with at least as many outliers as 'num.outlier'.
plotCopa

p.value  
A permuted p-value, only output if pval = TRUE. Note that the size of the p-value is determined by both the number of outliers >= ’num.outlier’ as well as the number of permutations, so too few permutations may result in a p-value that doesn’t look very significant even if it is.

fdr  
The expected number of gene pairs with at least as many outliers as ’num.outlier’. This can be converted to a %FDR by dividing by the observed value.

Author(s)
James W. MacDonald

References

Description
This function can be used to visualize pairs of genes that may be involved in recurrent gene fusion in cancer.

Usage
plotCopa(copa, idx, lib = NULL, sort = TRUE, col = NULL, legend = NULL)

Arguments

copa  
An object of class ’copa’, resulting from a call to the copa function.

idx  
A numeric vector listing the gene pairs to plot (e.g., idx = 1:3 will plot the first three gene pairs).

lib  
If the underlying data are Affymetrix expression values, one can specify an annotation package and the plot labels will be extracted from the xxxSYMBOL environment. If NULL, the row.names of the gene expression matrix will be used.

sort  
Boolean. Should the data be sorted before plotting? Defaults to TRUE.

col  
A vector of color names or numbers to be used for coloring the different samples in the resulting barplot.

legend  
A vector of terms describing the two sample types (e.g., ’Normal’ and ’Tumor’). Defaults to NULL

Details
Note that this function will output all the gene pairs in the idx vector without pausing. This can be controlled by either setting par(ask = TRUE), or by redirecting the output to a file (using e.g., pdf, ps, etc.).
**scatterPlotCopa**

**Value**

This function is called solely for outputting plots. No values are returned.

**Author(s)**

James W. MacDonald

**References**


**Examples**

```r
if(interactive()){  
library(Biobase)  
data(sample.ExpressionSet)  
cl <- abs(3 - as.numeric pData(sample.ExpressionSet)[,2])  
tmp <- copa(sample.ExpressionSet, cl)  
plotCopa(tmp, 1, col = c("red", "blue"))  
}
```

---

**scatterPlotCopa**  
Create scatterplots of interesting gene pairs

**Description**

This function allows one to create scatterplots of gene pairs that may be involved in recurrent gene fusion in cancer.

**Usage**

`scatterPlotCopa(copa, idx, lib = NULL)`

**Arguments**

- `copa`  
  An object of class `copa`, resulting from a call to the `copa` function.

- `idx`  
  A numeric vector listing the gene pairs to plot (e.g., `idx = 1:3` will plot the first three gene pairs).

- `lib`  
  If the underlying data are Affymetrix expression values, one can specify an annotation package and the plot labels will be extracted from the `xxxSYMBOL` environment. If `NULL`, the `row.names` of the gene expression matrix will be used.

**Details**

Note that this function will output all the gene pairs in the `idx` vector without pausing. This can be controlled by either setting `par(ask = TRUE)`, or by redirecting the output to a file (using e.g., `pdf`, `ps`, etc.).
**summaryCopa**

Create Summary Showing Top Gene Pairs

**Description**

This function can be used to output a data.frame containing the ID and optionally the gene symbol for the top gene pairs, based on the number of outliers.

**Usage**

```r
summaryCopa(copa, pairnum, lib = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `copa` An object of class `copa`, resulting from a call to the `copa` function.
- `pairnum` The maximum number of outlier pairs to be output. A table can be output first using `tableCopa`
- `lib` For Affymetrix data that have an annotation package, this can be specified and the table will then also contain the gene symbol

**Value**

The output from this function is a data.frame with the number of outliers, the manufacturer identifiers, and optionally, the gene symbol for the genes.

**Author(s)**

James W. MacDonald <jmacdon@u.washington.edu>
### References


### Examples

```r
if(interactive()){
library(Biobase)
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
cl <- abs(3 - as.numeric(pData(sample.ExpressionSet)[,2]))
tmp <- copa(sample.ExpressionSet, cl)
summaryCopa(tmp, 6)
}
```

---

**tableCopa**

**Summarize copa results**

### Description

This function will output a table showing the number of gene pairs at each number of outliers.

### Usage

`tableCopa(copa)`

### Arguments

- `copa` A `copa` object, the result of a call to `copa`

### Value

This function simply prints a table to the screen, useful for summarizing the output from a call to `copa`.

### Author(s)

James W. MacDonald

### Examples

```r
library(Biobase)
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
cl <- abs(3 - as.numeric(pData(sample.ExpressionSet)[,2]))
tmp <- copa(sample.ExpressionSet, cl)
tableCopa(tmp)
```
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