Package ‘mogsa’

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Type Package

Title Multiple omics data integrative clustering and gene set analysis

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Description This package provide a method for doing gene set analysis based on multiple omics data.

License GPL-2

Depends R (>= 3.2.0)

Imports methods, graphite, genefilter, BiocGenerics, gplots, GSEABase, Biobase, parallel, corpcor, svd, cluster

VignetteBuilder knitr

Suggests BiocStyle, knitr

biocViews GeneExpression, PrincipalComponent, StatisticalMethod, Clustering, Software

NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

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**Description**

Modern "omics" technologies enable quantitative monitoring of the abundance of various biological molecules in a high-throughput manner, accumulating an unprecedented amount of quantitative information on a genomic scale. Gene set analysis is a particularly useful method in high throughput data analysis since it can summarize single gene level information into the biological informative gene set levels. This package provides a method for gene set analysis based on multiple omics data that describes the same set of observations/samples.

**Details**

```
Package: mogsa
Type: Package
Version: 1.3.1
Date: 2016-01-19
License: GPL-2
Depends: methods
```

The main function in the package is "mogsa", see the function help manu for more details.
annotate.gs

Author(s)
Chen Meng

Maintainer: Chen Meng <chen.meng@tum.de>

References
Chen Meng, Dominic Helm, Martin Frejno, and Bernhard Kuster. moCluster: Identifying Joint Patterns Across Multiple Omics Data Sets. Journal of Proteome Research 2016.

Examples

```r
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)

# using a list of data.frame as input
mgsa1 <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
              proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)

# using moa as input
ana <- moa(NCI60_4arrays, proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
smoa2 <- sup.moa(ana, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=3)

mgsa2 <- mogsa(x = ana, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=3)
mgsa3 <- mogsa(x = ana, sup=smoa)
```

annotate.gs

Summary annotation information of a gene set

Description
Retrive variables/features (genes) mapped to the annotated data sets in a gene set. Also returns the the information about presence and absence of a feature for a specific data set.

Usage
annotate.gs(mgsa, gs)

Arguments

- mgsa: An object of class `mgsa-class` or `moa.sup-class`.
- gs: The name of a geneset

Value
This function returns a data.frame. The first column shows the name of features. The last column is for the count of how many data sets has the corresponding features. Columns in the middle contains logical value indicating whether a feature is presented in a particular data set.

Author(s)
Chen Meng
bootMbpca

See Also

see GIS

Examples

```r
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
msa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
              proc.row = "center_ssq!", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
allgs <- colnames(NCI60_4array_supdata[[1]])
annotate.gs(msa, allgs[1])
```

bootMbpca

Bootstrap mbpca to estimate the coherence of different data sets

Description

Bootstrap mbpca to estimate the coherence of different data sets and estimate the number of components should be included in an analysis.

Usage

```r
bootMbpca(moa, mc.cores = 1, B = 100, replace = TRUE,
          resample = c("sample", "gene", "total"), log = "y", ncomp = NULL, method = NULL,
          maxiter = 1000, svd.solver = c("svd", "fast.svd", "propack"), plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `moa` An object of `moa` returned by `mbpca`.
- `mc.cores` Integer; number of cores used in bootstrap. This value is passed to function `mclapply`.
- `B` Integer; number of bootstrap.
- `replace` Logical; sampling with or without replacement.
- `resample` Could be one of "sample", "gene" or "total". "sample" and "gene" means sample-wise and variable-wise resampling, respectively. "total" means total resampling.
- `log` Could be "x", "y" or "xy" for plot log axis.
- `ncomp` Passed to function `mbpca`. In most of cases, user do not need to specify this argument because it could be inferred from `moa`.
- `method` Passed to function `mbpca`. In most of cases, user do not need to specify this argument because it could be inferred from `moa`.
- `maxiter` Passed to function `mbpca`. In most of cases, user do not need to specify this argument because it could be inferred from `moa`.
- `svd.solver` Passed to function `mbpca`. In most of cases, user do not need to specify this argument because it could be inferred from `moa`.
- `plot` Logical; whether the result should be plotted.
Details

update details.

Value

It returns a matrix, columns are eigenvalues for different components. Each rows is a bootstrap sample.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

Examples

# see examples in \code{\link{mbpca}}

---

bootMbpcaK

An internal function called by bootMbpca.

Description

An internal function called by bootMbpca.

Usage

bootMbpcaK(data, replace, B = 100, mc.cores = 1, resample = c("sample", "total", "gene"), ncomp, method, k, center = FALSE, scale = FALSE, option = "uniform", maxiter = 1000, svd.solver = c("svd", "fast.svd", "propack"))

Arguments

data A list of matrix to bootstrap.
replace A logical variable to indicate sampling with or without replacement
B Integer; number of bootstrap.
mc.cores Integer; number of cores used in bootstrap. This value is passed to function mclapply
resample Could be one of "sample", "gene" or "total". "sample" and "gene" means sample-wise and variable-wise resampling,分别ively. "total" means total resampling.
ncomp passed to mbpca.
method passed to mbpca.
k passed to mbpca.
center passed to mbpca.
scale passed to mbpca.
option passed to mbpca.
maxiter passed to mbpca.
svd.solver passed to mbpca.
Value
A matrix of mbpca eigenvalues resulted from bootstrap samples

Author(s)
Chen Meng

See Also
bootMbpca

box.gs.feature

boxplot of gene set variables across all samples.

Description
boxplot to show the variables (e.g. gene expression) of a gene set across all samples.

Usage
box.gs.feature(x, gs, moa = NULL, col = 1, layout = NULL, plot = TRUE, obs.order = NULL, ...)

Arguments
x An object of class mgsa-class or moa.sup-class
gs Gene set want to be explored
moa An object of class moa. It is required if x is an object of class moa.sup-class
col The color code for samples
layout The layout control, see examples.
plot A logical indicates whether the result should be plotted. If FALSE, a list of expression matrix of the gene set genes is returned. Otherwise nothing returned.
obs.order Can be used to reorder the matrix, could be used when clustering result is available.
... The arguments passed to boxplot

Details
This is a convenient function used to explore the expression of a set of features/genes

Value
Do not return anything (plot=TRUE) or return a list of matrix (plot=FALSE) depends on plot argument.

Author(s)
Chen meng
Examples

# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mgsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
  proc.row = "center_ssq!", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)

allgs <- colnames(NCI60_4array_supdata[1])
colcode <- as.factor(sapply(strsplit(colnames(NCI60_4arrays$agilent), split="\."), "[", 1))
a <- box.gs.feature(x=mgsa, gs=allgs[5], type=3, col=colcode, plot=FALSE)
box.gs.feature(x=mgsa, gs=allgs[5], type=3, col=colcode, plot=TRUE, layout=matrix(1:4, 2, 2))

combine-methods

Combine two objects of class mgsa into one.

Description

This function could only be used to combine two "mgsa" objects at present; using "Reduce" function to combine more.

Usage

combine(x, y, ...)

Arguments

x
  one mgsa object
y
  another mgsa object

... 
  ignored. Only two mgsa objects could be combined, using "Reduce" to combine more than two sets.

Value

A combined object of class mgsa will be returned.

Methods

signature(x = "mgsa", y = "mgsa") To combine two objects of mgsa.

This function could only be used to combine two "mgsa" objects; using "Reduce" function to combine more.

Examples

# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
# split gene set annotation into two sets.
sup1 <- lapply(NCI60_4array_supdata, function(x) x[, 1:10])
sup2 <- lapply(NCI60_4array_supdata, function(x) x[, -(1:10)])
# project two sets of annotation
decompose.gs.group

Data-wise or PC-wise decomposition of gene set scores for all observations.

Description

Data-wise or PC-wise decomposition of gene set scores (GSS) across all observations. The predefined group/cluster information should be given so that the mean decomposed GSSs for each group are returned and plotted.

Usage

decompose.gs.group(x, gs, group, decomp = "data", nf = 2, x.legend = "bottomleft", y.legend = NULL, plot = TRUE, main = NULL, ...)

Arguments

x An object of class mgsa-class or moa.sup-class

gs The gene set want to exam.

group An vector or factor to indicate the group of observations, such as clusters. See examples.

decomp A character string either "data" or "pc" to indicate how the gene set scores should be decomposed (with respect to data or PC.

nf The number of axes/PCs to be calculated and plotted.

x.legend Used to control the position of legends.

y.legend Used to control the position of legends.

plot A logical indicates if a plot should be drawn.

main The main title of plot.

... Other arguments passed to barplot.

Details

This function could be used when the number of observation is large and there are cluster/group information is available. In this case, the means of decomposed gene set scores over each group is calculated. The vertical bar on the end of each bar indicates the 95% confident interval of the means.

Value

Return nothing or a matrix depends on how argument plot is set.
Author(s)
Chen Meng

References
TBA

See Also
See Also decompose.gs.ind

Examples

# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)

# using a list of data.frame as input
mgsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
proc.row = "center_ssq!", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
colcode <- as.factor(sapply(strsplit(colnames(NCI60_4arrays$agilent), split="\."), ",")
decompose.gs.group(x = mgsa, gs = 2, group = colcode, decomp = "data", plot = TRUE)
decompose.gs.group(x = mgsa, gs = 2, group = colcode, decomp = "pc", nf = 3, plot = TRUE)

decompose.gs.ind

Data-wise or PC-wise decomposition of gene set scores for a single observation.

Description
Barplot of decomposed gene set scores, either with respect to datasets or axes.

Usage
decompose.gs.ind(x, gs, obs, type = 3, nf = 2, plot=TRUE, col.data = NULL,
col.pc = NULL, legend = TRUE)

Arguments
x An object of class mogsa-class or moa.sup-class
gs The gene set want to exam.
obs The observations want to exam.
type Which type of plot. type=1 - the data-pc mode; type=2 - the pc-data mode;
type=3 - both. See detail.
nf The number of axes/PCs to be calculated and plotted.
plot A logical indicates if a plot should be drawn
col.data The bar color of datasets
col.pc The bar color of PCs
legend A logical if legend should be shown
Details

`type=1` (the data-pc mode), the axes/PCs are represented as the narrow bars with different colors and the background wide bars behind narrow bars are gene set scores for datasets, which is calculated from the sum of all underlying individual axes/PC scores. When `type=2` (the pc-data mode) the interpretation of narrow and wide bars are in the other way around. If `type=3`, both are shown.

This function could only be used to check the decomposition of gene set scores of a single observation. So the function is not efficient when the number of observation is large. Another function `decompose.gs.group`, could be used in this case, particularly when the cluster information of the observation panel is available.

Value

Return nothing or a matrix depends on how argument `plot` is set.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

TBA

See Also

See Also as `decompose.gs.group`

Examples

```r
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mgsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
              proc.row = "center_ssq!", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
allgs <- colnames(NCI60_4array_supdata[[1]])
# plot
decompose.gs.ind(x=mgsa, gs=allgs[5], obs="BR.MDA_MB_231", type=2, nf=5)
# or
decompose.gs.ind(x=getmgsa(mgsa, "sup"), gs=allgs[5], obs="BR.MDA_MB_231", type=3, nf=5)
```

---

deflat

:deflat function used by mbpca:

Description

An internal function called by `mbpca`.

Usage

deflat(x, t, tb, pb, method = "globalScore")
distMoa

Arguments

x  A list of matrix want to deflat  
t  The global scores returned by msvd or nipalsSoftK  
tb  The block scores returned by msvd or nipalsSoftK  
pb  The block loadings returned by msvd or nipalsSoftK  
method  A character to specify the deflation strateg, could be one of c("globalScore", "blockLoading", "blockScore").

Value

A list of deflated matrix  

Author(s)

Chen Meng

---

distMoa

*Calculate the distance matrix from an object of class moa-class.*

Description

A convenient function to calculate the distance matrix from an object of class moa-class.

Usage

distMoa(x, nf = NA, tol = 1e-05, method = "euclidean",  
  diag = FALSE, upper = FALSE, p = 2)

Arguments

x  An object of class moa-class.  
nf  Integer; the number of component used to calculate the distance. Default setting (NA) will keep all the axes.  
tol  Numerical; the tolerance of component with low variance.  
method  passed to function dist  
  diag  passed to function dist  
  upper  passed to function dist  
  p  passed to function dist

Value

An object of class dist, see function "dist".

Author(s)

Chen Meng
Examples

# see examples in \code{\link{mbpca}}

data("NCI60_4arrays")
moa <- mbpca(NCI60_4arrays, ncomp = 10, k = "all", method = "globalScore", option = "lambda1",
center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)
dst <- distMoa(moa)

description

get values in an object of class "mgsa".

Usage

getmgsa(mgsa, value)

Arguments

mgsa
An object of class \texttt{mgsa-class}.

value
The name of the value want to extract from "mgsa". See detail for options.

Details

if value in c("call", "moa", "sup"), the function equal function \texttt{slot}.
if value in c("eig", "tau", "partial.eig", "eig.vec", "loading", "fac.scr", "partial.fs", "ctr.obs", "ctr.var", "ctr.tab", "RV"), the function extract corresponding value from \texttt{moa-class}.
if value in c("data", "coord.sep", "coord.comb", "score", "score.data", "score.pc", "score.sep", "p.val"), the function extract value from \texttt{moa.sup-class}.

Value

The function return the selected value in "mgsa".

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

TBA
Examples

```r
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mgsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
              proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
part.eig <- getmgsa(mgsa, "partial.eig")
barplot(as.matrix(part.eig))
```

GIS

calculate gene influential scores of genes in a gene set.

Description

Calculate the gene influential score of individual feature to the overall variance of GS score. Using a leave-one-out procedure (See detail).

Usage

```r
GIS(x, geneSet, nf=NA, barcol=NA, topN=NA, plot=TRUE, Fvalue=FALSE, ff=NA, cor=FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x` An object of class `mgsa-class`.
- `geneSet` A character string or number to indicated the gene sets under consideration.
- `nf` The number of PCs used in the calculation of gene set scores. The default is NA, which means using all the PCs in the mogsa. This should work for most of the cases.
- `barcol` The color of the bars, which is used to distinguish features/genes from different datasets, so its length should be the same as the number of data sets.
- `topN` An positive integer specify the number of top influencers that should to returned.
- `plot` A logical indicate if the result should be plotted.
- `Fvalue` A logical indicate if the GIS should be calculated in a supervised manner.
- `ff` The vector indicates the group of columns for calculating the F-ratio when Fvalue=TRUE.
- `cor` A logical indicates whether use correlation between reconstructed expression with GSS. This is faster than the standard GIS.

Details

The evaluation of the importance of a single feature is calculated in the supervised or unsupervised manner.

In the unsupervised manner, the value is calculated by:

\[ \log_2\left(\frac{\text{var}(\text{GS} - i)}{\text{var}(\text{GS})}\right) \]

where GS is the gene set score, and the GS - i is a recalculate of gene set score without i'th feature. var() is the variance.

In the supervised manner, the value is calculated as the F-ratio over a class vector:
Where $F()$ is the calculation of F-ratio. The unsupervised GIS is encouraged since it works better for most of the cases in practice.

**Value**

An object of class `data.frame` contains three columns. The first column is the feature name, the second columns is the gene influential score. The third columns indicates from where the feature/gene is selected.

**Author(s)**

Chen Meng

**References**

TBA

**See Also**

see `annotate.gs`

**Examples**

```r
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mgsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
               proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
allgs <- colnames(NCI60_4array_supdata[[1]])

# unsupervised measurement
GIS(mgsa, allgs[1], topN = 5)

# supervised measurement
tissueType <- as.factor(sapply(strsplit(colnames(NCI60_4arrays$agilent), split="\."), ","[", 1))
GIS(mgsa, allgs[1], topN = 5, Fvalue = TRUE, ff = tissueType)
# more PCs to calculate
GIS(mgsa, allgs[1], nf = 20, topN = 5, Fvalue = TRUE, ff = tissueType)
```

---

**matpower**

*compute the power of a matrix*

**Description**

the power of a matrix

**Usage**

```r
matpower(x, n, nf = min(dim(x)), tol = 1e-07)
```
**Arguments**

- `x` a numerical matrix object that the power of which should be calculated
- `n` The matrix to the power of
- `nf` The number of axes kept in the calculation of SVD and reconstruction
- `tol` The tolerance of the axis, singular vectors with singular value lower than `tol` will be ignored in the reconstruction.

**Details**

The power of a matrix is calculated in two steps: decomposition step: \(x = UDV^T\) and the reconstruction step: \(x^n = U^*D^n*V^T\) In the reconstruction, the singular vectors with a singular value more than `tol` are kept.

**Value**

A matrix `x^n`

**Note**

Called by the `wsvd` function.

**Author(s)**

Chen Meng

**See Also**

See Also `wsvd`

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(56)
m <- matrix(rnorm(15), 5, 3)
s <- matpower(m, 2)
s <- matpower(m, -2)
```

---

**mbpca**

*Extension of PCA to analyze multiple data sets*

**Description**

Three approaches are supplied in this function, consensus PCA (CPCA), generalized CCA (GCCA) and multiple co-inertia analysis (MCIA).

**Usage**

```r
mbpca(x, ncomp, method, k = "all", center = TRUE, scale = FALSE,
option = "uniform", maxiter = 1000, moa = TRUE, verbose = TRUE,
svd.solver = c("svd", "fast.svd", "propack"))
```
Arguments

\( x \)  
A list of matrix or data.frame, where rows are variables and columns are samples. The columns among the matrices need to be match but the variables do not need to be.

\( ncomp \)  
An integer; the number of components to calculate. To calculate more components requires longer computational time.

\( method \)  
A character string could be one of c("globalScore", "blockScore", "blockLoading"). The "globalScore" approach equals consensus PCA; The "blockScore" approach equals generalized canonical correlation analysis (GCCA); The "block-Loading" approach equals multiple co-inertia analysis (MCIA);

\( k \)  
The absolute number (if \( k \geq 1 \)) or the proportion (if \( 0<k<1 \)) of non-zero coefficients for the variable loading vectors. It could be a single value or a vector has the same length as \( x \) so the sparsity of individual matrix could be different.

\( center \)  
Logical; if the variables should be centered

\( scale \)  
Logical; if the variables should be scaled

\( option \)  
A character string could be one of c("lambda1", "inertia", "uniform") to indicate how the different matrices should be normalized. If "lambda1", the matrix is divided by its the first singular value, if "inertia", the matrix is divided by its total inertia (sum of square), if "uniform", none of them would be done.

\( maxiter \)  
Integer; Maximum number of iterations in the algorithm

\( moa \)  
Logical; whether the output should be converted to an object of class \texttt{moa-class}

\( verbose \)  
Logical; whether the process (# of PC) should be printed

\( svd.solver \)  
A character string could be one of c("svd", "fast.svd", "propack"). The default "fast.svd" has a good compromise between the robustness and speed. "propack" is the fastest but may failed to converge in practice.

Details

details need to update

Value

An object of class \texttt{moa-class} (if \( moa=TRUE \)) or an list object contains the following elements:

\( tb \) - the block scores

\( pb \) - the block loadings

\( t \) - the global scores

\( w \) - the weights of block scores to construct the global score

Note

no note now

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

reference need to be updated
See Also

see `moa` for non-interactive algorithms for multi-block PCA.

Examples

data("NCI60_4arrays")
tumorType <- sapply(strsplit(colnames(NCI60_4arrays$agilent), split="\."), ":[", 1)
colcode <- as.factor(tumorType)
levels(colcode) <- c("red", "green", "blue", "cyan", "orange", "gray25", "brown", "gray75", "pink")
colcode <- as.character(colcode)

moa <- mbpca(NCI60_4arrays, ncomp = 10, k = "all", method = "globalScore", option = "lambda1",
center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)
plot(moa, value="eig", type=2)
r <- bootMbpca(moa, mc.cores = 1, B=6, replace = FALSE, resample = "sample")

moas <- mbpca(NCI60_4arrays, ncomp = 3, k = 0.1, method = "globalScore", option = "lambda1",
center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)

scr <- moaScore(moa)
scrs <- moaScore(moas)
diag(cor(scr[, 1:3], scrs))

layout(matrix(1:2, 1, 2))
plot(scr[, 1:2], col=colcode, pch=20)
legend("topright", legend = unique(tumorType), col=unique(colcode), pch=20)
plot(scr[, 2:3], col=colcode, pch=20)

gap <- moGap(moas, K.max = 12, cluster = "hcl")
gap$nClust

hcl <- hclust(dist(scrs))
cls <- cutree(hcl, k=4)
clsColor <- as.factor(cls)
levels(clsColor) <- c("red", "blue", "orange", "pink")
clsColor <- as.character(clsColor)

heatmap(t(scrs[hcl$order, ]), ColSideColors = colcode[hcl$order], Rowv = NA, Colv=NA)
heatmap(t(scrs[hcl$order, ]), ColSideColors = clsColor[hcl$order], Rowv = NA, Colv=NA)

genes <- moaCoef(moas)
genes$nonZeroCoef$agilent.V1.neg
Description

mgsa class here.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("mgsa", ...).

Slots

call: call

moa: Object of class moa

sup: Object of class moa.sup

Methods

combine signature(x = "mgsa", y = "mgsa") To combine two objects of class "mgsa"

This function could only be used to combine two "mgsa" objects, using "Reduce" function to combine more.

show signature(x = "moa", y = "missing"): show the "mgsa" result.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

moa and moa.sup

Examples

showClass("mgsa")

# library(mgsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
# split gene set annotation into two sets.
sup1 <- lapply(NCI60_4array_supdata, function(x) x[, 1:10])
sup2 <- lapply(NCI60_4array_supdata, function(x) x[, -(1:10)])
# project two sets of annotation
mgsa1 <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=sup1, nf=9,
               proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
mgsa2 <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=sup2, nf=9,
               proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
# combine two independent mgsa sets
mgsa_comb <- combine(mgsa1, mgsa2)
dim(getmgsa(mgsa1, "fac.scr"))
dim(getmgsa(mgsa2, "fac.scr"))
dim(getmgsa(mgsa_comb, "fac.scr"))
**Description**

Analysis multiple omics data using MFA or STATIS. The input multiple tables are in a form that columns are samples and rows are variables/features.

**Usage**

```r
moa(data, proc.row="center_ssq1", w.data="inertia", w.row=NULL, statis=FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `data`: A list of `data.frame` or `matrix` that contains the input datas, the columns in all datasets should be samples/observations (which need to be matched) and rows should be variables.

- `proc.row`: Preprocessing of rows of datasets, should be one of none - no preprocessing, center - center only, `center_ssq1` - center and scale (sum of squared values equals 1), `center_ssqN` - center and scale (sum of squared values equals the number of columns), `center_ssqNm1` - center and scale (sum of squared values equals the number of columns - 1) MFA corresponds to "proc.row=center_ssq1" and "w.data=\"lambda1\"".

- `w.data`: The weights of each separate dataset, should be one of uniform - no weighting, \(\lambda_1\) - weighted by the reverse of the first eigenvalue of each individual dataset or inertia - weighted by the reverse of the total inertia. See detail.

- `w.row`: If it is not null, it should be a list of positive numerical vectors, the length of which should be the same with the number of rows of each dataset to indicated the weight of rows of datasets.

- `statis`: A logical indicates whether STATIS method should be used. See details.

**Details**

Different methods employs different precessing of row and datasets. For multiple factorial analysis (MFA), the rows of each dataset are first centered and scaled, then each dataset is weighted by the reverse of its first eigenvalue (proc.row=\"center_ssq1\", w.data="\lambdal\"). This algorithm does not have a well defined criterion to be optimized (see reference).

If statis=TRUE, the statis algorithm will be used, that is, each dataset will be further weighted so that datasets closer to the overall structure will receive a higher weight.

**Value**

An object of class `moa-class`.

**Author(s)**

Chen Meng
References


See Also

sup.moa, mogsa. More about plot see moa-class.

Examples

# library(mogsa)
# loading data
data(NCI60_4arrays)
# run analysis
ana <- moa(NCI60_4arrays, proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
# plot
# plot eigen value
plot(ana, value = "eig", type = 2)
# plot the normalized (percentage) eigen value
plot(ana, value = "tau", type = 2)
# plotting the observations
colcode <- as.factor(sapply(strsplit(colnames(NCI60_4arrays$agilent), split="\."), "]", 1))
plot(ana, type = 1, value = "obs", col=colcode)
plot(ana, type = 2, value = "obs", col=colcode, data.pch=1:4)
# plot variables/features in each data sets
plot(ana, value = "var", layout=matrix(1:4, 2, 2))
# plot the RV coefficients for the data sets
plot(ana, value = "RV")

moa-class

Class "moa"

Description

moa class object

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("moa", ...).

Slots

eig: eigen values
tau: The percentage of explained variance by each datasets separately.
partial.eig: matrix, rows indicate the partial eigenvalues from each data.
eig.vec: a matrix, eigenvectors.
loading: the coordinate of variables/features.
**fac.scr:** factor score of observations.
**partial.fs:** partial factor score.
**ctr.obs:** contribution of each observation to the total factor score.
**ctr.var:** contribution of each variables to the total variance.
**ctr.tab:** contribution of each data to the total variance.
**RV:** pairwise RV coefficients
**w.row:** weight of rows
**w.data:** weight of datasets
**data:** the original input data
**tab.dim:** the dimension of each input data
**call:** call

### Methods

**plot** signature(x = "moa", y = "missing"): Argument "value" should be one of "eig", "tau", "obs", "var" and "RV"

- if value = "eig", the eigenvalue would be plotted as scree plot. The following arguments could be set:
  - type=1 - The type of plot to show eigenvalues. (type=1: the eigenvalue are plotted; type=2: partial eigenvalue shown as concatenated bars; type=3: partial eigenvalue shown as bars side by side; type=4: matplot view of eigenvalues, lty need to be set; type=5: the two dimensional plot of partial eigenvalues, axes and pch need to be set in this case.)
  - axes=NULL - The axes selected to plot
  - n=NULL - Top n eigenvalues to be drawn
  - tol=1e-5 - The tolerance of eigenvalue, eigenvalues lower than this value will not be shown.
  - legend=NULL - legend to put, a character string as calling legend function
  - col=NULL - The color of partial eigenvalues from each data set
  - lty=1 - The line type used in the matplot, used when type =4
  - pch=NULL - the pch to draw 2D partial eigen plot, when type = 5 used
  - lg.x="topright" - The position of legend
  - lg.y=NULL - Position argument passed to function "legend"
  - ... - other arguments passed to functions

- if value = "tau", the same with eig, but in the eigenvalues are scaled to 1

- if value = "obs", the observation space will be shown, the following argument could be set:
  - axes=1:2 - Which axes should be draw
  - type=1 - Which type, see below (for type=1: the center points draw; type=2: the separate factor scores linked by lines; ... will be passed to function "points")
  - data.pch=20 - the pch of dataset, if type=1, the first one is used
  - col=1 - the color of observations, recycled used by data.frame
  - label=FALSE - A logical indicates if labels should be shown
  - lg.x="topright" - Position of legend
  - lg.y=NULL - Position of legend
  - xlim=NULL - The x limit
  - ylim=NULL - The y limit
  - label.cex=1 - the cex of text
  - ... var - the separate gene view, layout can be specified

**RV** - the heatmap of RV coefficients

**show** signature(x = "moa", y = "missing"): show "moa" object
Author(s)
Chen Meng

References
Herve Abdi, Lynne J. Williams, Domininique Valentin. Multiple factor analysis: principal component analysis for multitable and multiblock data sets. WIREs Comput Stat 2013

Examples
showClass("moa")
# load("R/mogsa/data/NCI60_4arrays.rda")
data(NCI60_4arrays)
a <- moa(NCI60_4arrays, proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
plot(a, value="eig")
plot(a, value="tau", type=2)

moa.sup-class

Class "moa.sup"

Description
moa.sup class desc.

Objects from the Class
Objects can be created by calls of the form new("moa.sup", ...).

Slots
sup: Object of class "list", the matrix of supplementary data.
coord.sep: The projection of geneset information on each separate data.
coord.comb: The projection of geneset information on total dataset.
score: the gene set-sample pathway score
score.data: the gene set-sample pathway score, data separate
score.pc: the gene set-sample pathway score, PC separate
score.sep: the gene set-sample pathway score, separate.
p.val: the p value matrix have the same dimension with score matrix.

Methods
There is no generic function for objects of "moa.sup", but have specific function, including: decompose.gs.ind - box.gs.feature - plotGS - decompose.gs.group
moaCoef

Author(s)
Chen Meng

See Also
objects to See Also as `decompose.gs.ind`, `box.gs.feature`, `plotGS`, `decompose.gs.group`.

Examples

```r
showClass("moa.sup")
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
sapply(NCI60_4array_supdata, dim)
ana <- moa(NCI60_4arrays, proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
plot(ana, value="eig")
smoa <- sup.moa(ana, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=5)
```

---

moaCoef

Extract the loadings/coefficients from an object of class `moa-class`.

Description

Extract the loadings/coefficients from an object of class `moa-class`.

Usage

`moaCoef(moa)`

Arguments

`moa` An object of class `moa-class`.

Value

It returns a list consist of two components:

- `coefMat` - the loading matrix
- `nonZeroCoef` - it is a list of data.frame to list the non-zero coefficient variable in each of loading vectors and data sets. The element names are in a format as "xxxx.yy.zzz"
  - `xxxx` - are the data names, tells the data set where a variable is from
  - `yy` - the number of Axes, for example, "V1" indicate the variable has a non-zero coefficient in the first loading vector.
  - `zzz` - could be either "pos" (coefficient > 0) or "neg" (coefficient < 0)

The `data.frame` has two columns, the first column is the ID of a variable the second column is the coefficient/loading.

Author(s)
Chen Meng
**moaScore**

See Also

moaScore

Examples

```r
# see examples in \code{\link{mbpca}}

data("NCI60_4arrays")
moa <- mbpca(NCI60_4arrays, ncomp = 10, k = "all", method = "globalScore", option = "lambda1",
            center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)

genes <- moaCoef(moa)
scr <- moaScore(moa)
```

---

**moaScore**

*Extract global scores from an object of class* **moa-class**.

**Description**

Extract global scores from an object of class **moa-class**.

**Usage**

```r
moaScore(moa)
```

**Arguments**

- **moa**
  
  An object of class **moa-class**

**Value**

A matrix of global score

**Author(s)**

Chen Meng

**See Also**

moaCoef

**Examples**

```r
# see examples in \code{\link{mbpca}}

data("NCI60_4arrays")
moa <- mbpca(NCI60_4arrays, ncomp = 10, k = "all", method = "globalScore", option = "lambda1",
            center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)

genes <- moaCoef(moa)
scr <- moaScore(moa)
```
moGap

Gap statistic for clustering latent variables in moa-class.

Description

Gap statistic is a measurement of goodness of clustering result. This is a convenient function to calculate the gap statistic of clustering "moa".

Usage

moGap(x, K.max, B = 100, cluster = c("kmeans", "hclust"), plot = TRUE,
    dist.method = "euclidean", dist.diag = FALSE, dist.upper = FALSE, dist.p = 2,
    hcl.method = "complete", hcl.members = NULL,
    km.iter.max = 10, km.nstart = 10,
    km.algorithm = c("Hartigan-Wong", "Lloyd", "Forgy", "MacQueen"), km.trace = FALSE)

Arguments

x An object of class moa-class returned by mbpca.
K.max The maximum number of clusters to consider, passed to clusGap
B The number of bootstrap, passed to clusGap
cluster A character string could be either "kmeans" or "hclust" to specify the clustering algorithm.
plot Logical; whether return the gap statistic plot.
dist.method Distance measurement, passed to function "dist".
dist.diag Passed to function "dist".
dist.upper Passed to function "dist".
dist.p Passed to function "dist".
hcl.method Hierarchical clustering method, passed to "hclust" hcl.members Passed to "hclust"
km.iter.max Maximum number of iteration in kmeans, passed to "kmeans".
km.nstart An integer to specify how many random sets should be chosen. passed to "kmeans".
km.algorithm Kmeans algorithm, passed to "kmeans".
km.trace See function "kmeans".

Value

It returns a list consists of five components:
"Tab", "n", "B", "FUNcluster" - see clusGap
"nClust" - the estimated number of clusters using different method, see maxSE

Author(s)

Chen Meng
References


See Also

Function "clusGap" in "cluster" package Function "dist", "hclust", "kmeans"

Examples

# see examples in \code{\link{mbpca}}

data("NCI60_4arrays")
moa <- mbpca(NCI60_4arrays, ncomp = 10, k = "all", method = "globalScore", option = "lambda1", center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)
gap <- moGap(moa, K.max = 12, cluster = "hcl")
genes <- moaCoef(moa)
scr <- moaScore(moa)

mogsa                                  multiple omics data integration and gene set analysis

Description

The main function called by users, omics data analysis and gene set annotation. A wrapper function of moa and sup.moa.

Usage

mogsa(x, sup, nf=NULL, proc.row=NULL, w.data=NULL, w.row=NULL, statis=FALSE, ks.stat=FALSE, ks.B = 1000, ks.cores = NULL)

Arguments

x An object of class list or moa-class. A list would be a list of data frame.
sup An object of class list or moa.sup-class. A list would be a list of supplementary data.
nf The number of principal components used to reconstruct, only used when x is a an object of list.
proc.row Preprocessing of rows. If x is a object of list, it is passed moa
w.data Weights of datasets. If x is a object of list, it is passed moa
w.row Weight of row. If x is a object of list, it is passed moa
statis A logical indicates if statis algorithm should be used. If x is a object of list, it is passed moa
The logical indicates if the p-value should be calculated using K-S statistic (the method used in "ssgsea" in GSVA package). Default is FALSE, which means using the z-score method. See sup.moa.

ks.B

An integer to indicate the number of bootstrapping samples to calculated the p-value of KS statistic.

ks.cores

An integer indicate the number of cores to be used in bootstrapping. It is passed to function mclapply in the parallel package.

Details

A wrapper function of moa and sup.moa.

Value

An object of class mgsa-class.

Note

This function will be changed to a generic function for "S4-style" programming.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References


See Also

moa and sup.moa

Examples

# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)

# using a list of data.frame as input
mgsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)

# using moa as input
ana <- moa(NCI60_4arrays, proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
smoa <- sup.moa(ana, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=3)
mgsa2 <- mogsa(x = ana, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9)
mgsa3 <- mogsa(x = ana, sup=smoa)
msvd  

SVD based algorithm to calculate block Score and global scores for mbpca.

Description

An internal function called by mbpca. It returns the result comparable with nipalsSoftK, but way faster since it uses the SVD algorithm. No sparse operators in this function.

Usage

msvd(x, svd.sol = svd)

Arguments

x  
The input matrix, rows are observations, columns are variables

svd.sol  
A function object to specify the preferred SVD solver, default is svd.

Value

an list object contains the following elements:

- tb - the block scores
- pb - the block loadings
- t - the global scores
- w - the weights of block scores to construct the global scores

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

nipalsSoftK

NCI60_4arrays  

Microarray gene expression profiles of the NCI 60 cell lines from 4 different platforms

Description

The 60 human tumour cell lines are derived from patients with leukaemia, melanoma, lung, colon, central nervous system, ovarian, renal, breast and prostate cancers. The cell line panel is widely used in anti-cancer drug screen. In this dataset, a subset of microarray gene expression of the NCI 60 cell lines from four different platforms are combined in a list, which could be used as input to mcia directly.

Usage

data(NCI60_4arrays)
NCI60_4array_supdata

Format

The format is: List of 4 data.frames

- \$agilent: data.frame containing 300 rows and 60 columns. 300 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by Agilent platform.
- \$hgu133: data.frame containing 298 rows and 60 columns. 298 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by H-GU133 platform.
- \$hgu133p2: data.frame containing 268 rows and 60 columns. 268 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by H-GU133 plus 2.0 platform.
- \$hgu95: data.frame containing 288 rows and 60 columns. 288 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by H-GU95 platform.

Value

NCI60_4arrays will be loaded in your working space.

Source

Cell Miner http://discover.nci.nih.gov/cellminer/

References


NCI60_4array_supdata supp data for Microarray gene expression profiles of the NCI 60 cell lines from 4 different platforms

Description

Supplmentary to NCI60_4arrays.

Usage

data(NCI60_4arrays)

Format

The format is: List of 4 matrix

- \$agilent: matrix containing 300 rows and 60 columns. 300 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by Agilent platform.
- \$hgu133: matrix containing 298 rows and 60 columns. 298 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by H-GU133 platform.
- \$hgu133p2: matrix containing 268 rows and 60 columns. 268 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by H-GU133 plus 2.0 platform.
- \$hgu95: matrix containing 288 rows and 60 columns. 288 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by H-GU95 platform.
Value

NCI60_4array_supdata will be loaded in your working space.

nipalsSoftK

**NIPALS algorithm with soft thresholding operator**

Description

An internal function called by *mbpca*.

Usage

```r
nipalsSoftK(x, maxiter, k)
```

Arguments

- `x`: The input matrix, rows are observations, columns are variables
- `maxiter`: # of maximum iteration the algorithm can run
- `k`: The number (>=1) or proportion (<1) of variables want to keep. It could be a single value or a vector has the same length as `x` so the sparsity of individual matrix could be different.

Value

A list object contains the following elements:
- `tb`: the block scores
- `pb`: the block loadings
- `t`: the global scores
- `w`: the weights of block scores to construct the global score.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

`msvd`
pairwise.rv

pairwise.rv  pairwise RV coefficients.

Description
Calculating pairwise RV coefficients for a list of matrices or data.frame.

Usage
pairwise.rv(data.list, match="col")

Arguments
data.list A list of data.frame or matrix, either rows or columns in each data set should be matched.
match Whether columns or rows of data.frame/matrix should be matched.

Details
The RV coefficient for each pair of matrices is calculated as \( R_v = \frac{\text{trace}(XX'YY')}{\sqrt{\text{trace}(XX'XX')*\text{trace}(YY'YY')}} \)

Value
The function will return a matrix containing the pairwise RV coefficients.

Note
The variable in matrices are not automatically centered or scaled in this function. So these step may need to be performed before calling this function.

Author(s)
Chen Meng

References

Examples
data(NCI60_4arrays)
pairwise.rv(NCI60_4arrays)
Methods for function plot

Methods

signature(x = "moa", y = "missing") plot "moa" object
Argument "value" should be one of "eig", "tau", "obs", "var" and "RV"
if value = "eig", the eigenvalue would be plotted as scree plot. The following arguments could be set:

- type=1 - The type of plot to show eigenvalues. (type=1: the eigenvalue are plotted; type=2: partial eigenvalue shown as concatenated bars; type=3: partial eigenvalue shown as bars side by side; type=4: matplot view of eigenvalues, lty need to be set; type=5: the two dimensional plot of partial eigenvalues, axes and pch need to be set in this case.)
- axes=NULL - The axes selected to plot
- n=NULL - Top n eigenvalues to be drawn
- tol=1e-5 - The tolerance of eigenvalue, eigenvalues lower than this value will not be shown
- legend=NULL - legend to put, a character string as calling legend function
- col=NULL - The color of partial eigenvalues from each data set
- lty=1 - The line type used in the matplot, used when type =4
- pch=NULL - the pch to draw 2D partial eigen plot, when type = 5 used
- lg.x="topright" - The position of legend
- lg.y=NULL - Position argument passed to function "legend"
- ... - other arguments passed to functions

if value = "tau", the same with eig, but in the eigenvalues are scaled to 1
if value = "obs", the observation space will be shown, the following argument could be set:
- axes=1:2 - Which axes should be drawn
- type=1 - Which type, see below (for type=1: the center points draw; type=2: the separate factor scores linked by lines; ... will be passed to function "points")
- data.pch=20 - the pch of dataset, if type=1, the first one is used
- col=1 - the color of observations, recycled used by data.frame
- label=FALSE - A logical indicates if labels should be shown
- lg.x="topright" - Position of legend
- lg.y=NULL - Position of legend
- xlim=NULL - The x limit
- ylim=NULL - The y limit
- label.cex=1 - the cex of text
- var - the separate gene view, layout can be specified
- RV - the heatmap of RV coefficients

plotGS(x, axes=1:2, center.only=FALSE, topN=1, data.pch=20, data.col=1, highlight.col = 2, label=NULL, label.cex=1, layout=NULL, ...)

Description

Plot the gene set space of objects of "moa" and "mgsa"

Usage

plotGS(x, axes=1:2, center.only=FALSE, topN=1, data.pch=20, data.col=1, highlight.col = 2, label=NULL, label.cex=1, layout=NULL, ...)

Plot the gene set space
plotGS

Arguments

x An object of class mgsa-class or moa.sup-class
axes An integer vector in the length 2 to indicate the axes to be drawn.
center.only A logical to indicate whether the separate gene set spaces from each of the data set should be plotted. Default is FALSE.
topN An integer specify N gene set from the most positive and negative end of axes to be labeled
data.pch The shape for plotting each data set. This argument is passed to points function, so only used when separate gene set spaces are plotted (i.e. center.only = FALSE).
data.col The col for plotting each data set. This argument is passed to points function, so only used when separate gene set spaces are plotted (i.e. center.only = FALSE).
highlight.col The color used to highlight the selected gene sets
label Either a character vector or NULL (default). The character vector should be the name of some gene sets want ot be labeled.
label.cex Passed to text function to adjust the the labels
layout A matrix passed to the layout function.
... Other arguments passed to points

Details

This is a convenience function to explore the gene set space so not very flexible. For customized plot, please use the object of data@coord.comb and data@coord.sep.

Value

If assign to variable, A list of selected/highlighted gene set at the (positive and negative) end of each axis will be returned.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

Examples

# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mgsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
   proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)

plotGS(mgsa, center.only = TRUE, topN=5)
res <- plotGS(mgsa, center.only = FALSE, data.pch=1:4, data.col=1:4)
res
prepGraphite

Prepare pathway gene sets from graphite package

Description

Prepare pathway gene sets from "graphite" package, which could be passed to "prepSupMoa" function.

Usage

prepGraphite(db, id = c("entrez", "symbol"))

Arguments

db The database to be used, an object of class either 'PathwayList' create by "pathways" function.
id Which identifier for output, either "entrez" or "symbol".

Details

Only support "entrez" or "symbol" output currently.

Value

This function returns an object of list containing gene set information, which could be further processed by function "prepSupMoa" to convert to the object that can be used as input of "sup.moa" or "mogsa".

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References


See Also

See Also as prepMsigDB and prepSupMoa.

Examples

library(graphite)
keggdb <- prepGraphite(db = pathways("hsapiens", "kegg")[1:3], id = "entrez")
prepMsigDB

Conver gmt format file to a list

Description

Convert a gmt file (Could be downloaded from MSigDB) to a list of gene sets information.

Usage

prepMsigDB(file)

Arguments

file

The directory and file name of the gmt file.

Value

This function returns an object of list containing gene set information, which could be further processed by function "prepSupMoa" to convert to the object that can be used as input of "sup.moa" or "mogsa".

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

See Also as prepGraphite and prepSupMoa.

Examples

# not run
dir <- system.file(package = "mogsa")
preGS <- prepMsigDB(file=paste(dir, "/extdata/example_msigdb_data.gmt.gz", sep = ""))

prepSupMoa

Prepare supplementary tables for projection by sup.moa or mogsa.

Description

Convert a list of gene set information to a set of supplementary tables that can be used as input of function "sup.moa" or "mogsa".

Usage

prepSupMoa(X, geneSets, minMatch = 10, maxMatch = 500)
Arguments

X A matrix/data.frame or a list of matrix/data.frame or a list of character vector. If it is a list of matrix/data.frame, row names of matrix/data.frame will be used to create the projection matrix. Otherwise the character vectors will used to create the supplementary matrix.

geneSets Gene sets list or an object of class "GeneSet" or "GeneSetCollection". A gene set list could be returned by prepGraphite or prepMolsigDB.

minMatch The minimum match of geneset.

maxMatch The maximum match genesets.

Details

Details here

Value

A list of matrix could used as supplementary tables by "sup.moa" or "mgsa".

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

See Also as prepGraphite and prepMolsigDB.

Examples

library(graphite)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
gss <- prepGraphite(db = kegg[6:10], id="symbol")
sup_data1 <- prepSupMoa(NCI60_4arrays, geneSets=gss)
gene_list <- lapply(NCI60_4arrays, rownames)
sup_data2 <- prepSupMoa(gene_list, geneSets=gss)
processOpt

preprocessing of input data in mbpca.

Description

An internal function called by mbpca.

Usage

processOpt(x, center = TRUE, scale = FALSE, option = c("lambda1", "inertia", "uniform"))

Arguments

x
A list of matrices, rows are observations and columns are variables

center
A logical variable indicates whether columns should be centered

scale
A logical variable indicates whether columns should be scaled

option
A character string could be one of c("lambda1", "inertia", "uniform") to indicate how the different matrices should be normalized. If "lambda1", the matrix is divided by its the first singular value, if "inertia", the matrix is divided by its total inertia (sum of square), if "uniform", none of them would be done.

Value

A list of normalized matrix.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

show-methods

Methods for function show

Description

Methods for function show

Methods

signature(object = "moa") show "moa" class
signature(object = "moa.sup") show "sup.moa" class
signature(object = "mgsa") show "mgsa" class
**softK**

*Soft-thresholding operator*

**Description**

Soft-thresholding operator, which is called by *mbpca*.

**Usage**

`softK(x, k)`

**Arguments**

- `x`: A numerical vector
- `k`: Number of non-zero elements want to keep

**Value**

A numerical vector

**Author(s)**

Chen Meng

**Examples**

```r
v <- rnorm(10)
softK(v, k = 2)
```

---

**summary-methods**

*MMethods for function summary*

**Description**

Methods for function `summary`

**Methods**

- `signature(object = "moa") summary "moa" class`
- `signature(object = "moa.sup") summary "sup.moa" class`
- `signature(object = "mgsa") summary "mgsa" class`
sup.moa

Projecting supplementary tables on object of class moa-class.

Description

Projecting supplementary tables on moa-class

Usage

sup.moa(X, sup, nf = 2, ks.stat=FALSE, ks.B = 1000, ks.cores = NULL)

Arguments

X
An object of class moa-class

sup
A list of data.frames contains supplementary data.

nf
The number of principal components used in the projection.

ks.stat
The logical indicates if the p-value should be calculated using K-S statistic (the method used in "ssgsea" in GSVA package). Default is FALSE, which means using the z-score method.

ks.B
An integer to indicate the number of bootstrapping samples to calculated the p-value of KS statistic.

ks.cores
An integer indicate the number of cores to be used in bootstrapping. It is passed to function mclapply in the parallel package.

Details

Projecting supplementary tables on moa-class, for details see reference.

Value

An object of class moa.sup-class.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

Examples

```r
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
# check the dimension of each supplementary data to see how many gene set annotated the data
sapply(NCI60_4array_supdata, dim)
# run analysis
ana <- moa(NCI60_4arrays, proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
plot(ana, value="eig")
# projectin supplementary data
smoa <- sup.moa(ana, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=3)
# heatmap visualize the gene set scores
heatmap(slot(smoa, "score"))
```

toMoa

*convert mbpca result to moa-class*

Description

An internal function called by `mbpca`.

Usage

```r
toMoa(data, x, call)
```

Arguments

- **data** The preprocessed data in `mbpca`
- **x** The object calculated in `mbpca`
- **call** The call of mbpca

Value

An object of moa-class.

Author(s)

Chen Meng
Weighted singular value decomposition (SVD)

Description

The weighted version of singular value decomposition.

Usage

\[ \text{wsvd}(X, D1 = \text{diag}(1, \text{nrow}(X)), D2 = \text{diag}(1, \text{ncol}(X))) \]

Arguments

- **X**: A numeric matrix whose wSVD decomposition is to be computed.
- **D1**: A square matrix or vector. The left constraint/weight matrix (symmetric and positive in diagonal). The dimension of D1 should be the same with the number of rows in X. A vector input will be converted to a diagonal matrix.
- **D2**: A square matrix or vector. The right constraint/weight matrix (symmetric, positive in diagonal). The dimension of D1 should be the same with the number of columns in X. A vector input will be converted to a diagonal matrix.

Details

The weighted version of generalized singular value decomposition (SVD) of matrix \( A = UDV' \) with the constraints \( U'D1U = I \) and \( V'D2V = I \). D1 and D2 are two matrices express constraints imposed on the rows and the columns of matrix A.

Value

- **d**: singular values
- **u**: left singular vectors
- **v**: right singular vectors
- **D1**: the left weight matrix (directly from input)
- **D2**: the right weight matrix (directly from input)

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References


See Also

- **svd**
Examples

set.seed(56)
m <- matrix(rnorm(15), 5, 3)
w1 <- rnorm(5)
wr <- runif(3)
s <- wsvd(X=m, D1=w1, D2=wr)
# t(s$u) %*% diag(w1) %*% s$u
# t(s$v) %*% diag(wr) %*% s$v
# all.equal(m, as.matrix(s$u) %*% diag(s$d) %*% t(s$v))
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