Package ‘oligo’

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VignetteBuilder knitr

Description A package to analyze oligonucleotide arrays (expression/SNP/tiling/exon) at probe-level. It currently supports Affymetrix (CEL files) and NimbleGen arrays (XYS files).

License LGPL (>= 2)


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R topics documented:

oligo-package ............................ 3
basecontent ................................ 3
basicPLM .................................. 4
basicRMA .................................. 5
boxplot ................................... 6
chromosome ................................ 7
crlmm ...................................... 7
darkColors .................................. 8
fitProbeLevelModel ......................... 9
getAffinitySplineCoefficients .............. 10
getBaseProfile ............................. 11
getContainer ................................ 11
getCrlmmSummaries ......................... 12
getNetAffx .................................. 12
getNgsColorsInfo ......................... 13
getPlatformDesign .......................... 14
getProbeInfo ............................... 14
getX ...................................... 15
hist ....................................... 16
image ...................................... 16
justSNPRMA ................................ 17
list.xysfiles ............................... 18
MAplot ..................................... 19
mm .......................................... 21
mmindex .................................... 22
mmSequence .................................. 22
oligo-defunct ................................ 23
oligoPLM-class ............................. 23
paCalls .................................... 25
plotM-methods .............................. 27
pmAllele ................................... 27
pmFragmentLength ........................... 28
pmPosition ................................ 28
pmStrand .................................. 29
probeNames ................................ 29
read.celfiles .............................. 30
read.xysfiles ............................. 31
readSummaries ............................. 32
rma-methods ............................... 33
runDate .................................... 35
sequenceDesignMatrix ....................... 35
snprma ..................................... 36
summarize .................................. 36

Index 39
The oligo package: a tool for low-level analysis of oligonucleotide arrays

Description

The oligo package provides tools to preprocess different oligonucleotide arrays types: expression, tiling, SNP and exon chips. The supported manufacturers are Affymetrix and NimbleGen.

It offers support to large datasets (when the bigmemory is loaded) and can execute preprocessing tasks in parallel (if, in addition to bigmemory, the snow package is also loaded).

Details

The package will read the raw intensity files (CEL for Affymetrix; XYS for NimbleGen) and allow the user to perform analyses starting at the feature-level.

Reading in the intensity files require the existence of data packages that contain the chip specific information (X/Y coordinates; feature types; sequence). These data packages packages are built using the pdInfoBuilder package.

For Affymetrix SNP arrays, users are asked to download the already built annotation packages from BioConductor. This is because these packages contain metadata that are not automatically created.

The following annotation packages are available:

- 50K Xba - pd.mapping50kxba.240
- 50K Hind - pd.mapping50khind.240
- 250K Sty - pd.mapping250k.sty
- 250K Nsp - pd.mapping250k.nsp
- GenomeWideSnp 5 (SNP 5.0) - pd.genomewidesnp.5
- GenomeWideSnp 6 (SNP 6.0) - pd.genomewidesnp.6

For users interested in genotype calls for SNP 5.0 and 6.0 arrays, we strongly recommend the use of the crlmm package, which implements a more efficient version of CRLMM.

Author(s)

Benilton Carvalho - <carvalho@bclab.org>

References


Sequence Base Contents

Description

Function to compute the amounts of each nucleotide in a sequence.

Usage

basecontent(seq)
Arguments

seq character vector of length n containing a valid sequence (A/T/C/G)

Value

matrix with n rows and 4 columns with the counts for each base.

Examples

sequences <- c("ATATATCCCCG", "TTTCCGAGC")
basecontent(sequences)

basicPLM

Simplified interface to PLM.

Description

Simplified interface to PLM.

Usage

basicPLM(pmMat, pnVec, normalize = TRUE, background = TRUE, transfo = log2, method = c('plm', 'plmr', 'plmrr', 'plmrc'), verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

pmMat Matrix of intensities to be processed.

pnVec Probeset names

normalize Logical flag: normalize?

background Logical flag: background adjustment?

transfo function: function to be used for data transformation prior to summarization.

method Name of the method to be used for normalization. 'plm' is the usual PLM model; 'plmr' is the (row and column) robust version of PLM; 'plmrr' is the row-robust version of PLM; 'plmrc' is the column-robust version of PLM.

verbose Logical flag: verbose.

Value

A list with the following components:

Estimates A (length(pnVec) x ncol(pmMat)) matrix with probeset summaries.

StdErrors A (length(pnVec) x ncol(pmMat)) matrix with standard errors of 'Estimates'.

Residuals A (nrow(pmMat) x ncol(pmMat)) matrix of residuals.

Note

Currently, only RMA-bg-correction and quantile normalization are allowed.
basicRMA

Author(s)
Benilton Carvalho

See Also
rcModelPLM, rcModelPLMr, rcModelPLMrr, rcModelPLMrc, basicRMA

Examples

```r
set.seed(1)
pms <- 2^matrix(rnorm(1000), nc=20)
colnames(pms) <- paste("sample", 1:20, sep="")
pns <- rep(letters[1:10], each=5)
res <- basicPLM(pms, pns, TRUE, TRUE)
res[['Estimates']][1:4, 1:3]
res[['StdErrors']][1:4, 1:3]
res[['Residuals']][1:20, 1:3]
```

basicRMA

_Simplified interface to RMA._

Description

Simple interface to RMA.

Usage

```r
basicRMA(pmMat, pnVec, normalize = TRUE, background = TRUE, bgversion = 2, destructive = FALSE, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `pmMat`  
  Matrix of intensities to be processed.
- `pnVec`  
  Probeset names.
- `normalize`  
  Logical flag: normalize?
- `background`  
  Logical flag: background adjustment?
- `bgversion`  
  Version of background correction.
- `destructive`  
  Logical flag: use destructive methods?
- `verbose`  
  Logical flag: verbose.
- `...`  
  Not currently used.

Value

Matrix.

Examples

```r
set.seed(1)
pms <- 2^matrix(rnorm(1000), nc=20)
colnames(pms) <- paste("sample", 1:20, sep="")
pns <- rep(letters[1:10], each=5)
res <- basicRMA(pms, pns, TRUE, TRUE)
res[, 1:3]
```
Description

Boxplot for observed (log-)intensities in a FeatureSet-like object (ExpressionFeatureSet, ExonFeatureSet, SnpFeatureSet, TilingFeatureSet) and ExpressionSet.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'FeatureSet'
boxplot(x, which=c("pm", "mm", "bg", "both", "all"), transfo=log2, nsample=10000, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ExpressionSet'
boxplot(x, which, transfo=identity, nsample=10000, ...)

Arguments

x a FeatureSet-like object or ExpressionSet object.
which character defining what probe types are to be used in the plot.
transfo a function to transform the data before plotting. See 'Details'.
nsample number of units to sample and build the plot.
... arguments to be passed to the default boxplot method.

Details

The 'transfo' argument will set the transformation to be used. For raw data, 'transfo=log2' is a common practice. For summarized data (which are often in log2-scale), no transformation is needed (therefore 'transfo=identity').

Note

The boxplot methods for FeatureSet and Expression use a sample (via sample) of the probes/probesets to produce the plot. Therefore, the user interested in reproducibility is advised to use set.seed.

See Also

hist, image, sample, set.seed
**chromosome**

Accessor for chromosome information

**Description**

Returns chromosome information.

**Usage**

```r
pmChr(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` TilingFeatureSet or SnpCallSet object

**Details**

`chromosome()` returns the chromosomal information for all probes and `pmChr()` subsets the output to the PM probes only (if a TilingFeatureSet object).

**Value**

Vector with chromosome information.

---

**crlmm**

Genotype Calls

**Description**

Performs genotype calls via CRLMM (Corrected Robust Linear Model with Maximum-likelihood based distances).

**Usage**

```r
crlmm(filenames, outdir, batch_size=40000, balance=1.5, minLLRforCalls=c(5, 1, 5), recalibrate=TRUE, verbose=TRUE, pkgname=NULL, reference=TRUE)
justCRLMM(filenames, batch_size = 40000, minLLRforCalls = c(5, 1, 5), recalibrate = TRUE, balance = 1.5, phenoData = NULL, verbose = TRUE, pkgname = NULL, tmpdir=tempdir())
```
**Arguments**

- **filenames**: character vector with the filenames.
- **outdir**: directory where the output (and some tmp files) files will be saved.
- **batch_size**: integer defining how many SNPs should be processed at a time.
- **recalibrate**: Logical - should recalibration be performed?
- **balance**: Control parameter to balance homozygotes and heterozygotes calls.
- **minLLRforCalls**: Minimum thresholds for genotype calls.
- **verbose**: Logical.
- **phenoData**: phenoData object or NULL
- **pkgname**: alt. pdInfo package to be used
- **reference**: logical, defaulting to TRUE ...
- **tmpdir**: Directory where temporary files are going to be stored at.

**Value**

SnpCallSetPlus object.

---

**darkColors**

Create set of colors, interpolating through a set of preferred colors.

**Description**

Create set of colors, interpolating through a set of preferred colors.

**Usage**

- darkColors(n)
- seqColors(n)
- seqColors2(n)
- divColors(n)

**Arguments**

- **n**: integer determining number of colors to be generated

**Details**

darkColors is based on the Dark2 palette in RColorBrewer, therefore useful to describe qualitative features of the data.

seqColors is based on Blues and generates a gradient of blues, therefore useful to describe quantitative features of the data. seqColors2 behaves similarly, but it is based on OrRd (white-orange-red).

divColors is based on the RdBu palette in RColorBrewer, therefore useful to describe quantitative features ranging on two extremes.
Examples

```r
x <- 1:10
y <- 1:10
cols1 <- darkColors(10)
cols2 <- seqColors(10)
cols3 <- divColors(10)
cols4 <- seqColors2(10)
plot(x, y, col=cols1, xlim=c(1, 13), pch=19, cex=3)
points(x+1, y, col=cols2, pch=19, cex=3)
points(x+2, y, col=cols3, pch=19, cex=3)
points(x+3, y, col=cols4, pch=19, cex=3)
abline(0, 1, lty=2)
abline(-1, 1, lty=2)
abline(-2, 1, lty=2)
abline(-3, 1, lty=2)
```

**Description**

Fits robust Probe Level linear Models to all the (meta)probesets in an FeatureSet. This is carried out on a (meta)probeset by (meta)probeset basis.

**Usage**

```r
fitProbeLevelModel(object, background=TRUE, normalize=TRUE, target="core", method="plm", verbose=TRUE, S4=TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` FeatureSet object.
- `background` Do background correction?
- `normalize` Do normalization?
- `target` character vector describing the summarization target. Valid values are: 'probeset', 'core' (Gene/Exon), 'full' (Exon), 'extended' (Exon).
- `method` summarization method to be used.
- `verbose` verbosity flag.
- `S4` return final value as an S4 object (oligoPLM) if TRUE. If FALSE, final value is returned as a list.
- `...` subset to be passed down to `getProbeInfo` for subsetting. See `subset` for details.

**Value**

`fitProbeLevelModel` returns an oligoPLM object, if S4=TRUE; otherwise, it will return a list.

**Note**

This is the initial port of fitPLM to oligo. Some features found on the original work by Ben Bolstad (in the affyPLM package) may not be yet available. If you found one of this missing characteristics, please contact Benilton Carvalho.
getAffinitySplineCoefficients

Estimate affinity coefficients.

Description

Estimate affinity coefficients using sequence information and splines.

Usage

getAffinitySplineCoefficients(intensities, sequences)

Arguments

intensities: Intensity matrix
sequences: Probe sequences

Value

Matrix with estimated coefficients.

See Also

getBaseProfile
**getBaseProfile**  
*Compute and plot nucleotide profile.*

**Description**
Computes and, optionally, plots nucleotide profile, describing the sequence effect on intensities.

**Usage**
```
getBaseProfile(coefs, probeLength = 25, plot = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**
- `coefs`  
  affinity spline coefficients.
- `probeLength`  
  length of probes
- `plot`  
  logical. Plots profile?
- `...`  
  arguments to be passed to matplot.

**Value**
Invisibly returns a matrix with estimated effects.

**getContainer**  
*Get container information for NimbleGen Tiling Arrays.*

**Description**
Get container information for NimbleGen Tiling Arrays. This is useful for better identification of control probes.

**Usage**
```
getContainer(object, probeType)
```

**Arguments**
- `object`  
  A TilingFeatureSet or TilingFeatureSet object.
- `probeType`  
  String describing which probes to query (‘pm’, ’bg’)

**Value**
'character' vector with container information.
getCrLmmSummaries  Function to get CRLMM summaries saved to disk

Description
This will read the summaries written to disk and return them to the user as a SnpCallSetPlus or SnpCnvCallSetPlus object.

Usage
```
getCrlmmSummaries(tmpdir)
```

Arguments
- `tmpdir`: directory where CRLMM saved the results to.

Value
If the data were from SNP 5.0 or 6.0 arrays, the function will return a SnpCnvCallSetPlus object. It will return a SnpCallSetPlus object, otherwise.

getNetAffx  NetAffx Biological Annotations

Description
Gets NetAffx Biological Annotations saved in the annotation package (Exon and Gene ST Affymetrix arrays).

Usage
```
getNetAffx(object, type = "probeset")
```

Arguments
- `object`: 'ExpressionSet' object (eg., result of rma())
- `type`: Either 'probeset' or 'transcript', depending on what type of summaries were obtained.

Details
This retrieves NetAffx annotation saved in the (pd) annotation package - annotation(object). It is only available for Exon ST and Gene ST arrays.

The 'type' argument should match the summarization target used to generate 'object'. The 'rma' method allows for two targets: 'probeset' (target='probeset') and 'transcript' (target='core', target='full', target='extended').

Value
'AnnotatedDataFrame' that can be used as featureData(object)
getNgsColorsInfo

Author(s)

Benilton Carvalho

---

getNgsColorsInfo

Helper function to extract color information for filenames on Nimble-Gen arrays.

Description

This function will (try to) extract the color information for NimbleGen arrays. This is useful when using `read.xysfiles2` to parse XYS files for Tiling applications.

Usage

getNgsColorsInfo(path = ".", pattern1 = "_532", pattern2 = "_635", ...)

Arguments

- **path**: path where to look for files
- **pattern1**: pattern to match files supposed to go to the first channel
- **pattern2**: pattern to match files supposed to go to the second channel
- **...**: extra arguments for `list.xysfiles`

Details

Many NimbleGen samples are identified following the pattern `sampleID_532.XYS / sampleID_635.XYS`. The function suggests sample names if all the filenames follow the standard above.

Value

A data.frame with, at least, two columns: 'channel1' and 'channel2'. A third column, 'sampleNames', is returned if the filenames follow the sampleID_532.XYS / sampleID_635.XYS standard.

Author(s)

Benilton Carvalho <bcarvalh@jhsph.edu>
getPlatformDesign  Retrieve Platform Design object

Description
Retrieve platform design object.

Usage
getPlatformDesign(object)
getPD(object)

Arguments
object FeatureSet object

details
Retrieve platform design object.

Value
platformDesign or PDInfo object.

getProbeInfo  Probe information selector.

Description
A tool to simplify the selection of probe information, so user does not need to use the SQL approaches.

Usage
getProbeInfo(object, field, probeType = "pm", target = "core", sortBy = c("fid", "man_fsetid", "none"), ...)

Arguments
object FeatureSet object.
field character string with names of field(s) of interest to be obtained from database.
probeType character string: ‘pm’ or ‘mm’
target Used only for Exon or Gene ST arrays: ‘core’, ‘full’, ‘extended’, ‘probeset’.
sortBy Field to be used for sorting.
... Arguments to be passed to subset

Value
A data.frame with the probe level information.
Note
The code allows for querying info on MM probes, however it has been used mostly on PM probes.

Author(s)
Benilton Carvalho

Examples

```r
if (require(oligoData)){
  data(affyGeneFS)
  availProbeInfo(affyGeneFS)
  probeInfo <- getProbeInfo(affyGeneFS, c('fid', 'x', 'y', 'chrom'))
  head(probeInfo)
  ## Selecting antigenomic background probes
  agenGene <- getProbeInfo(affyGeneFS, field=c('fid', 'fsetid', 'type'), target='probeset', subset= type == 'control->bgp->antigenomic',
  head(agenGene)
}
```

---

**getX**

*Accessors for physical array coordinates.*

**Description**

Accessors for physical array coordinates.

**Usage**

```r
getX(object, type)
ggetY(object, type)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` FeatureSet object
- `type` 'character' defining the type of the probes to be queried. Valid options are 'pm', 'mm', 'bg'

**Value**

A vector with the requested coordinates.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
x <- read.celfiles(list.celfiles())
theXpm <- getX(x, "pm")
theYpm <- getY(x, "pm")
```

## End(Not run)
hist

Description

Plot the density estimates for each sample

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'FeatureSet'
hist(x, transfo=log2, which=c("pm", "mm", "bg", "both", "all"),
    nsample=10000, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ExpressionSet'
hist(x, transfo=identity, nsample=10000, ...)

Arguments

x FeatureSet or ExpressionSet object
transfo a function to transform the data before plotting. See 'Details'.
nsample number of units to sample and build the plot.
which set of probes to be plotted ("pm", "mm", "bg", "both", "all").
... arguments to be passed to matplot

Details

The 'transfo' argument will set the transformation to be used. For raw data, 'transfo=log2' is a common practice. For summarized data (which are often in log2-scale), no transformation is needed (therefore 'transfo=identity').

Note

The hist methods for FeatureSet and Expression use a sample (via sample) of the probes/probesets to produce the plot (unless nsample > nrow(x)). Therefore, the user interested in reproducibility is advised to use set.seed.

image

Description

Display a pseudo-image of a microarray chip

Produces a pseudo-image (graphics::image) for each sample.
Usage

## S4 method for signature 'FeatureSet'
image(x, which, transfo=log2, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'PLMset'
image(x, which=0,
type=c("weights", "resids", "pos.resids", "neg.resids", "sign.resids"),
use.log=TRUE, add.legend=FALSE, standardize=FALSE,
col=NULL, main, ...)

Arguments

x FeatureSet object
which integer indices of samples to be plotted (optional).
transfo function to be applied to the data prior to plotting.
type Type of statistics to be used.
use.log Use log.
add.legend Add legend.
standardize Standardize residuals.
col Colors to be used.
main Main title.
... parameters to be passed to image

Examples

if(require(oligoData) & require(pd.hg18.60mer.expr)){
data(nimbleExpressionFS)
par(mfrow=c(1, 2))
image(nimbleExpressionFS, which=4)
## fit <- fitPLM(nimbleExpressionFS)
## image(fit, which=4)
plot(1) ## while fixing fitPLM TODO
}

justSNPRMA

Summarization of SNP data

Description

This function implements the SNPRMA method for summarization of SNP data. It works directly with the CEL files, saving memory.

Usage

justSNPRMA(filenames, verbose = TRUE, phenoData = NULL, normalizeToHapmap = TRUE)
Arguments

filenames character vector with the filenames.
verbose logical flag for verbosity.
phenoData a phenoData object or NULL
normalizeToHapmap Normalize to Hapmap? Should always be TRUE, but it’s kept here for future use.

Value

SnpQSet or a SnpCnvQSet, depending on the array type.

Examples

```r
## snprmaResults <- justSNPRMA(list.celfiles())
```

---

**list.xysfiles**

*List XYS files*

Description

Lists the XYS files.

Usage

`list.xysfiles(...)`

Arguments

`...` parameters to be passed to `list.files`

Details

The functions interface `list.files` and the user is asked to check that function for further details.

Value

Character vector with the filenames.

See Also

`list.files`

Examples

`list.xysfiles()`
MAplot

**MA plots**

**Description**

Create MA plots using a reference array (if one channel) or using channel2 as reference (if two channel).

**Usage**

MAplot(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'FeatureSet'

MAplot(object, what=pm, transfo=log2, groups,
        refSamples, which, pch=".", summaryFun=rowMedians,
        plotFun=smoothScatter, main="vs pseudo-median reference chip",
        pairs=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'TilingFeatureSet'

MAplot(object, what=pm, transfo=log2, groups,
        refSamples, which, pch=".", summaryFun=rowMedians,
        plotFun=smoothScatter, main="vs pseudo-median reference chip",
        pairs=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'PLMset'

MAplot(object, what=coefs, transfo=identity, groups,
        refSamples, which, pch=".", summaryFun=rowMedians,
        plotFun=smoothScatter, main="vs pseudo-median reference chip",
        pairs=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'

MAplot(object, what=identity, transfo=identity,
        groups, refSamples, which, pch=".", summaryFun=rowMedians,
        plotFun=smoothScatter, main="vs pseudo-median reference chip",
        pairs=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ExpressionSet'

MAplot(object, what=exprs, transfo=identity,
        groups, refSamples, which, pch=".", summaryFun=rowMedians,
        plotFun=smoothScatter, main="vs pseudo-median reference chip",
        pairs=FALSE, ...)

**Arguments**

- **object** FeatureSet, PLMset or ExpressionSet object.
- **what** function to be applied on object that will extract the statistics of interest, from which log-ratios and average log-intensities will be computed.
- **transfo** function to transform the data prior to plotting.
MAplot

groups factor describing groups of samples that will be combined prior to plotting. If missing, MvA plots are done per sample.
refSamples integers (indexing samples) to define which subjects will be used to compute the reference set. If missing, a pseudo-reference chip is estimated using summaryFun.
which integer (indexing samples) describing which samples are to be plotted.
pch same as pch in plot
summaryFun function that operates on a matrix and returns a vector that will be used to summarize data belonging to the same group (or reference) on the computation of grouped-stats.
plotFun function to be used for plotting. Usually smoothScatter, plot or points.
main string to be used in title.
pairs logical flag to determine if a matrix of MvA plots is to be generated
... Other arguments to be passed downstream, like plot arguments.

Details

MAplot will take the following extra arguments:

1. subset: indices of elements to be plotted to reduce impact of plotting 100’s thousands points (if pairs=FALSE only);
2. span: see loess;
3. family.loess: see loess;
4. addLoess: logical flag (default TRUE) to add a loess estimate;
5. parParams: list of params to be passed to par() (if pairs=TRUE only);

Value

Plot

Author(s)

Benilton Carvalho - based on Ben Bolstand’s original MAplot function.

See Also

plot, smoothScatter

Examples

if(require(oligoData) & require(pd.hg18.60mer.expr)){
data(nimbleExpressionFS)
nimbleExpressionFS
groups <- factor(rep(c('brain', 'UnivRef'), each=3))
data.frame(sampleNames(nimbleExpressionFS), groups)
MAplot(nimbleExpressionFS, pairs=TRUE, ylim=c(-.5, .5), groups=groups)
}
Accessors and replacement methods for the intensity/PM/MM/BG matrices.

Usage

```r
intensity(object)
mm(object, subset = NULL, target="core")
pm(object, subset = NULL, target="core")
bg(object, subset = NULL)
mm(object, subset = NULL, target="core") <- value
pm(object, subset = NULL, target="core") <- value
bg(object) <- value
```

Arguments

- `object`: FeatureSet object.
- `subset`: Not implemented yet.
- `value`: matrix object.
- `target`: One of 'probeset', 'core', 'full', 'extended'. This is ignored if the array design is something other than Gene ST or Exon ST.

Details

For all objects but `TilingFeatureSet`, these methods will return matrices. In case of `TilingFeatureSet` objects, the value is a 3-dimensional array (probes x samples x channels).

`intensity` will return the whole intensity matrix associated to the object. `pm`, `mm`, `bg` will return the respective PM/MM/BG matrix.

When applied to `ExonFeatureSet` or `GeneFeatureSet` objects, `pm` will return the PM matrix at the transcript level ('core' probes) by default. The user should set the `target` argument accordingly if something else is desired. The valid values are: 'probeset' (Exon and Gene arrays), 'core' (Exon and Gene arrays), 'full' (Exon arrays) and 'extended' (Exon arrays).

The `target` argument has no effects when used on designs other than Gene and Exon ST.

Examples

```r
if (require(maqcExpression4plex) & require(pd.hg18.60mer.expr)){
  xysPath <- system.file("extdata", package="maqcExpression4plex")
  xysFiles <- list.xysfiles(xysPath, full.name=TRUE)
  ngsExpressionFeatureSet <- read.xysfiles(xysFiles)
  pm(ngsExpressionFeatureSet)[1:10,]
}
```
Accessors for PM, MM or background probes indices.

Description

Extracts the indexes for PM, MM or background probes.

Usage

\begin{align*}
\text{mmindex}(\text{object}, ...) \\
\text{pmindex}(\text{object}, ...) \\
\text{bgindex}(\text{object}, ...)
\end{align*}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{object} FeatureSet or DBPDInfo object
\item \ldots Extra arguments, not yet implemented
\end{itemize}

Details

The indices are ordered by 'fid', i.e. they follow the order that the probes appear in the CEL/XYS files.

Value

A vector of integers representing the rows of the intensity matrix that correspond to PM, MM or background probes.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
## How pm() works
## Not run:
x <- read.celfiles(list.celfiles())
pms0 <- pm(x)
pmi <- pmindex(x)
pms1 <- exprs(x)[pmi,]
identical(pms0, pms1)
## End(Not run)
\end{verbatim}

Probe Sequences

Accessor to the (PM/MM/background) probe sequences.

Usage

\begin{align*}
\text{mmSequence}(\text{object}) \\
\text{pmSequence}(\text{object}, ...) \\
\text{bgSequence}(\text{object}, ...)
\end{align*}
Arguments

object FeatureSet, AffySNPPDInfo or DBPDIso object
... additional arguments

Value

A DNAStringSet containing the PM/MM/background probe sequence associated to the array.

oligo-defunct  Defunct Functions in Package 'oligo'

Description

The functions or variables listed here are no longer part of 'oligo'

Usage

fitPLM(...)
coeefs(...)
resids(...)

Arguments

... Arguments.

Details

fitPLM was replaced by fitProbeLevelModel, allowing faster execution and providing more specific models. fitPLM was based in the code written by Ben Bolstad in the affyPLM package. However, all the model-fitting functions are now in the package preprocessCore, on which fitProbeLevelModel depends.

coeefs and resids, like fitPLM, were inherited from the affyPLM package. They were replaced respectively by coef and residuals, because this is how these statistics are called everywhere else in R.

oligoPLM-class  Class "oligoPLM"

Description

A class to represent Probe Level Models.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form fitProbeLevelModel(FeatureSetObject), where FeatureSetObject is an object obtained through read.celfiles or read.xysfiles, representing intensities observed for different probes (which are grouped in probesets or meta-probesets) across distinct samples.
Slots

chip.coefs: "matrix" with chip/sample effects - probeset-level
probe.coefs: "numeric" vector with probe effects
weights: "matrix" with weights - probe-level
residuals: "matrix" with residuals - probe-level
se.chip.coefs: "matrix" with standard errors for chip/sample coefficients
se.probe.coefs: "numeric" vector with standard errors for probe effects
residualSE: scale - residual standard error
genometry: array geometry used for plots
method: "character" string describing method used for PLM
manufacturer: "character" string with manufacturer name
annotation: "character" string with the name of the annotation package
narrays: "integer" describing the number of arrays
nprobes: "integer" describing the number of probes before summarization
nprobesets: "integer" describing the number of probesets after summarization

Methods

annotation signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to annotation slot
boxplot signature(x = "oligoPLM"): boxplot method
coe signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to coe slot
coe.probe signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to coe.probe slot
genometry signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to genometry slot
image signature(x = "oligoPLM"): image method
manufacturer signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to manufacturer slot
method signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to method slot
ncol signature(x = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to ncol slot
nprobes signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to nprobes slot
nprobesets signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to nprobesets slot
residuals signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to residuals slot
residualSE signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to residualSE slot
se signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to se slot
se.probe signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to se.probe slot
show signature(object = "oligoPLM"): show method
weights signature(object = "oligoPLM"): accessor/replacement method to weights slot
NUSE signature(x = "oligoPLM"): Boxplot of Normalized Unscaled Standard Errors (NUSE) or NUSE values.
RLE signature(x = "oligoPLM"): Relative Log Expression boxplot or values.
Author(s)

This is a port from Ben Bolstad’s work implemented in the affyPLM package. Problems with the implementation in oligo should be reported to the package’s maintainer.

References


See Also

rma, summarize

Examples

```r
## TODO: review code and fix broken
## Not run:
if (require(oligoData)){
data(nimbleExpressionFS)
fit <- fitProbeLevelModel(nimbleExpressionFS)
image(fit)
NUSE(fit)
RLE(fit)
}
## End(Not run)
```

methods for P/A Calls

Methods for Present/Absent Calls are meant to provide means of assessing whether or not each of the (PM) intensities are compatible with observations generated by background probes.

Usage

```r
paCalls(object, method, ..., verbose=TRUE)
```

Arguments

- **object**: Exon/Gene/Expression-FeatureSet object.
- **method**: String defining what method to use. See 'Details'.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to MAS5. See 'Details'.
- **verbose**: Logical flag for verbosity.
Details

For Whole Transcript arrays (Exon/Gene) the valid options for method are 'DABG' (p-values for each probe) and 'PSDABG' (p-values for each probeset). For Expression arrays, the only option currently available for method is 'MAS5'.

ABOUT MAS5 CALLS:
The additional arguments that can be passed to MAS5 are:

1. alpha1: a significance threshold in (0, alpha2);
2. alpha2: a significance threshold in (alpha1, 0.5);
3. tau: a small positive constant;
4. ignore.saturated: if TRUE, do the saturation correction described in the paper, with a saturation level of 46000;

This function performs the hypothesis test:
H0: median(Ri) = tau, corresponding to absence of transcript  H1: median(Ri) > tau, corresponding to presence of transcript
where Ri = (PMi - MMi) / (PMi + MMi) for each i a probe-pair in the probe-set represented by data.
The p-value that is returned estimates the usual quantity:
Pr(seeing a more "present looking" probe-set than data | data is absent)
So that small p-values imply presence while large ones imply absence of transcript. The detection call is computed by thresholding the p-value as in:
call "P" if p-value < alpha1 call "M" if alpha1 <= p-value < alpha2 call "A" if alpha2 <= p-value

Value

A matrix (of dimension dim(PM) if method="DABG" or "MAS5"; of dimension length(unique(probeNames(object))) x ncol(object) if method="PSDABG") with p-values for P/A Calls.

Author(s)

Benilton Carvalho

References

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
if (require(oligoData) & require(pd.huex.1.0.st.v2)){
data(affyExonFS)
## Get only 2 samples for example
dabgP = paCalls(affyExonFS[, 1:2])
dabgPS = paCalls(affyExonFS[, 1:2], "PSDABG")
head(dabgP) ## for probe
head(dabgPS) ## for probeset
}
## End(Not run)
```

### plotM-methods

**Methods for Log-Ratio plotting**

#### Description

The `plotM` methods are meant to plot log-ratios for different classes of data.

#### Methods

- object = "SnpQSet", i = "character"  
  Plot log-ratio for SNP data for sample i.
- object = "SnpQSet", i = "integer"  
  Plot log-ratio for SNP data for sample i.
- object = "SnpQSet", i = "numeric"  
  Plot log-ratio for SNP data for sample i.
- object = "TilingQSet", i = "missing"  
  Plot log-ratio for Tiling data for sample i.

### pmAllele

**Access the allele information for PM probes.**

#### Description

Accessor to the allelic information for PM probes.

#### Usage

```r
pmAllele(object)
```

#### Arguments

- object  
  SnpFeatureSet or PDInfo object.
pmFragmentLength  Access the fragment length for PM probes.

Description

Accessor to the fragment length for PM probes.

Usage

```r
pmFragmentLength(object, enzyme, type=c('snp', 'cn'))
```

Arguments

- **object**: PDInfo or SnpFeatureSet object.
- **enzyme**: Enzyme to be used for query. If missing, all enzymes are used.
- **type**: Type of probes to be used: 'snp' for SNP probes; 'cn' for Copy Number probes.

Value

A list of length equal to the number of enzymes used for digestion. Each element of the list is a data.frame containing:

- **row**: the row used to link to the PM matrix;
- **length**: expected fragment length.

Note

There is not a 1:1 relationship between probes and expected fragment length. For one enzyme, a given probe may be associated to multiple fragment lengths. Therefore, the number of rows in the data.frame may not match the number of PM probes and the row column should be used to match the fragment length with the PM matrix.

pmPosition  Access to position information

Description

pmPosition will return the genomic position for the (PM) probes.

Usage

```r
pmPosition(object)
pmOffset(object)
```

Arguments

- **object**: AffySNPPDInfo, TilingFeatureSet or SnpCallSet object
pmStrand

**Details**

pmPosition will return genomic position for PM probes on a tiling array.

pmOffset will return the offset information for PM probes on SNP arrays.

---

**pmStrand**

*Accessor to the strand information*

---

**Description**

Returns the strand information for PM probes (0 - sense / 1 - antisense).

**Usage**

pmStrand(object)

**Arguments**

- **object**
  
  AffySNPPDInfo or TilingFeatureSet object

---

**probeNames**

*Accessor to feature names*

---

**Description**

Accessors to featureset names.

**Usage**

probeNames(object, subset = NULL, ...)

probesetNames(object, ...)

**Arguments**

- **object**
  
  FeatureSet or DBPDIInfo

- **subset**
  
  not implemented yet.

- **...**
  
  Arguments (like 'target') passed to downstream methods.

**Value**

probeNames returns a string with the probeset names for *each probe* on the array. probesetNames, on the other hand, returns the *unique probeset names*. 
read.celfiles  **Parser to CEL files**

**Description**

Reads CEL files.

**Usage**

```r
read.celfiles(..., filenames, pkgname, phenoData, featureData, experimentData, protocolData, notes, verbose=TRUE, sampleNames, rm.mask=FALSE, rm.outliers=FALSE, rm.extra=FALSE, checkType=TRUE)

read.celfiles2(channel1, channel2, pkgname, phenoData, featureData, experimentData, protocolData, notes, verbose=TRUE, sampleNames, rm.mask=FALSE, rm.outliers=FALSE, rm.extra=FALSE, checkType=TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `...`: names of files to be read.
- `filenames`: a character vector with the CEL filenames.
- `channel1`: a character vector with the CEL filenames for the first ‘channel’ on a Tiling application.
- `channel2`: a character vector with the CEL filenames for the second ‘channel’ on a Tiling application.
- `pkgname`: alternative data package to be loaded.
- `phenoData`: phenoData.
- `featureData`: featureData.
- `experimentData`: experimentData.
- `protocolData`: protocolData.
- `notes`: notes.
- `verbose`: logical. Read masked?
- `sampleNames`: character vector with sample names (usually better descriptors than the filenames).
- `rm.mask`: logical. Remove outliers?
- `rm.outliers`: logical. Remove extra?
- `rm.extra`: logical. Check type of each file? This can be time consuming.
- `checkType`: logical. Check type of each file? This can be time consuming.

**Details**

When using 'affyio' to read in CEL files, the user can read compressed CEL files (CEL.gz). Additionally, 'affyio' is much faster than 'affxparser'.

The function guesses which annotation package to use from the header of the CEL file. The user can also provide the name of the annotation package to be used (via the pkgname argument). If the annotation package cannot be loaded, the function returns an error. If the annotation package is not available from BioConductor, one can use the pdInfoBuilder package to build one.
Value

ExpressionFeatureSet if Expression arrays
ExonFeatureSet if Exon arrays
SnpFeatureSet if SNP arrays
TilingFeatureSet if Tiling arrays

See Also

list.celfiles, read.xysfiles

Examples

if(require(pd.mapping50k.xba240) & require(hapmap100kxba)){
  celPath <- system.file("celFiles", package="hapmap100kxba")
  celFiles <- list.celfiles(celPath, full.name=TRUE)
  affySnpFeatureSet <- read.celfiles(celFiles)
}

read.xysfiles  Parser to XYS files

Description

NimbleGen provides XYS files which are read by this function.

Usage

read.xysfiles(..., filenames, pkgname, phenoData, featureData,
  experimentData, protocolData, notes, verbose=TRUE, sampleNames,
  checkType=TRUE)

read.xysfiles2(channel1, channel2, pkgname, phenoData, featureData,
  experimentData, protocolData, notes, verbose=TRUE, sampleNames,
  checkType=TRUE)

Arguments

... file names
filenames character vector with filenames.
channel1 a character vector with the XYS filenames for the first 'channel' on a Tiling application
channel2 a character vector with the XYS filenames for the second 'channel' on a Tiling application
pkgname character vector with alternative PD Info package name
phenoData phenoData
featureData featureData
experimentData experimentData
readSummaries

ProtocolData

Notes

Verbose

SampleNames

CheckType

Details

The function will read the XYS files provided by NimbleGen Systems and return an object of class FeatureSet.

The function guesses which annotation package to use from the header of the XYS file. The user can also provide the name of the annotation package to be used (via the pkgname argument). If the annotation package cannot be loaded, the function returns an error. If the annotation package is not available from BioConductor, one can use the pdInfoBuilder package to build one.

Value

ExpressionFeatureSet

if Expression arrays

TilingFeatureSet

if Tiling arrays

See Also

list.xysfiles, read.celfiles

Examples

```r
if (require(maqcExpression4plex) & require(pd.hg18.60mer.expr)){
  xysPath <- system.file("extdata", package="maqcExpression4plex")
  xysFiles <- list.xysfiles(xysPath, full.name=TRUE)
  ngsExpressionFeatureSet <- read.xysfiles(xysFiles)
}
```

Description

This function read the different summaries generated by crlmm.

Usage

readSummaries(type, tmpdir)

Arguments

type
type of summary of character class: \'alleleA\', \'alleleB\', \'alleleA-sense\', \'alleleA-antisense\', \'alleleB-sense\', \'alleleB-antisense\', \'calls\', \'llr\', \'conf\'.

tmpdir
directory containing the output saved by crlmm
Details

On the 50K and 250K arrays, given a SNP, there are probes on both strands (sense and antisense). For this reason, the options 'alleleA-sense', 'alleleA-antisense', 'alleleB-sense' and 'alleleB-antisense' should be used *only* with such arrays (XBA, HIND, NSP or STY).

On the SNP 5.0 and SNP 6.0 platforms, this distinction does not exist in terms of algorithm (note that the actual strand could be queried from the annotation package). For these arrays, options 'alleleA', 'alleleB' are the ones to be used.

The options calls, llr and conf will return, respectively, the CRLMM calls, log-likelihood ratios (for devel purpose *only*) and CRLMM confidence calls matrices.

Value

Matrix with values of summaries.

---

Description

Robust Multichip Average preprocessing methodology. This strategy allows background subtraction, quantile normalization and summarization (via median-polish).

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ExonFeatureSet'
rma(object, background=TRUE, normalize=TRUE, subset=NULL, target="core")
## S4 method for signature 'HTAFeatureSet'
rma(object, background=TRUE, normalize=TRUE, subset=NULL, target="core")
## S4 method for signature 'ExpressionFeatureSet'
rma(object, background=TRUE, normalize=TRUE, subset=NULL)
## S4 method for signature 'GeneFeatureSet'
rma(object, background=TRUE, normalize=TRUE, subset=NULL, target="core")
## S4 method for signature 'SnpCnvFeatureSet'
rma(object, background=TRUE, normalize=TRUE, subset=NULL)
```

Arguments

- **object**: Exon/HTA/Expression/Gene/SnpCnv-FeatureSet object.
- **background**: Logical - perform RMA background correction?
- **normalize**: Logical - perform quantile normalization?
- **subset**: To be implemented.
- **target**: Level of summarization (only for Exon/Gene arrays)
Methods

signature(object = "ExonFeatureSet") When applied to an ExonFeatureSet object, rma can produce summaries at different levels: probeset (as defined in the PGF), core genes (as defined in the core.mps file), full genes (as defined in the full.mps file) or extended genes (as defined in the extended.mps file). To determine the level for summarization, use the target argument.

signature(object = "ExpressionFeatureSet") When used on an ExpressionFeatureSet object, rma produces summaries at the probeset level (as defined in the CDF or NDF files, depending on the manufacturer).

signature(object = "GeneFeatureSet") When applied to a GeneFeatureSet object, rma can produce summaries at different levels: probeset (as defined in the PGF) and ’core genes’ (as defined in the core.mps file). To determine the level for summarization, use the target argument.

signature(object = "HTAFeatureSet") When applied to a HTAFeatureSet object, rma can produce summaries at different levels: probeset (as defined in the PGF) and ’core genes’ (as defined in the core.mps file). To determine the level for summarization, use the target argument.

signature(object = "SnpCnvFeatureSet") If used on a SnpCnvFeatureSet object (ie., SNP 5.0 or SNP 6.0 arrays), rma will produce summaries for the CNV probes. Note that this is an experimental feature for internal (and quick) assessment of CNV probes. We recommend the use of the ’crlmm’ package, which contains a Copy Number tool specifically designed for these data.

References


See Also

snprma

Examples

if (require(maqcExpression4plex) & require(pd.hg18.60mer.expr)){
  xysPath <- system.file("extdata", package="maqcExpression4plex")
  xysFiles <- list.xysfiles(xysPath, full.name=TRUE)
  ngsExpressionFeatureSet <- read.xysfiles(xysFiles)
  summarized <- rma(ngsExpressionFeatureSet)
  show(summarized)
}
**runDate**

**Date of scan**

**Description**
Retrieves date information in CEL/XYS files.

**Usage**
```
runDate(object)
```

**Arguments**
- `object` 'FeatureSet' object.

**sequenceDesignMatrix**

Create design matrix for sequences

**Description**
Creates design matrix for sequences.

**Usage**
```
sequenceDesignMatrix(seqs)
```

**Arguments**
- `seqs` character vector of 25-mers.

**Details**
This assumes all sequences are 25bp long.
The design matrix is often used when the objective is to adjust intensities by sequence.

**Value**
Matrix with `length(seqs)` rows and 75 columns.

**Examples**
```
genSequence <- function(x)
    paste(sample(c("A", "T", "C", "G"), 25, rep=TRUE), collapse="", sep="")
seqs <- sapply(1:10, genSequence)
X <- sequenceDesignMatrix(seqs)
Y <- rnorm(10, mean=12, sd=2)
Ydemean <- Y-mean(Y)
X[1:10, 1:3]
fit <- lm(Ydemean~X)
coef(fit)
```
**snprma**

*Preprocessing SNP Arrays*

**Description**

This function preprocess SNP arrays.

**Usage**

```r
snprma(object, verbose = TRUE, normalizeToHapmap = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: SnpFeatureSet object
- `verbose`: Verbosity flag, logical
- `normalizeToHapmap`: internal

**Value**

A SnpQSet object.

---

**summarize**

*Tools for microarray preprocessing.*

**Description**

These are tools to preprocess microarray data. They include background correction, normalization and summarization methods.

**Usage**

```r
backgroundCorrectionMethods()
normalizationMethods()
backgroundCorrect(object, method=backgroundCorrectionMethods(), copy=TRUE, extra, subset=NULL, target="variants", verbose=TRUE, ...)
summarize(object, probes=rownames(object), method="medianpolish", verbose=TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'FeatureSet'
normalize(object, method=normalizationMethods(), copy=TRUE, subset=NULL, target='core', verbose=TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
normalizeToTarget(object, targetDist, method="quantile", copy=TRUE, verbose=TRUE, ...)
```
### Arguments

- **object**
  Object containing probe intensities to be preprocessed.

- **method**
  String determining which method to use at that preprocessing step.

- **targetDist**
  Vector with the target distribution

- **probes**
  Character vector that identifies the name of the probes represented by the rows of object.

- **copy**
  Logical flag determining if data must be copied before processing (TRUE), or if data can be overwritten (FALSE).

- **subset**
  Not yet implemented.

- **target**
  One of the following values: 'core', 'full', 'extended', 'probeset'. Used only with Gene ST and Exon ST designs.

- **extra**
  Extra arguments to be passed to other methods.

- **verbose**
  Logical flag for verbosity.

- **...**
  Arguments to be passed to methods.

### Details

Number of rows of object must match the length of probes.

### Value

- backgroundCorrectionMethods and normalizationMethods will return a character vector with the methods implemented currently.
- backgroundCorrect, normalize and normalizeToTarget will return a matrix with same dimensions as the input matrix. If they are applied to a FeatureSet object, the PM matrix will be used as input.
- The summarize method will return a matrix with length(unique(probes)) rows and ncol(object) columns.

### Examples

```r
ns <- 100
nps <- 1000
np <- 10
intensities <- matrix(rnorm(ns*nps*np, 8000, 400), nc=ns)
ids <- rep(as.character(1:nps), each=np)
bgCorrected <- backgroundCorrect(intensities)
normalized <- normalize(bgCorrected)
summarizationMethods()
expression <- summarize(normalized, probes=ids)
intensities[1:20, 1:3]
expression[1:20, 1:3]
target <- rnorm(np*nps)
normalizedToTarget <- normalizeToTarget(intensities, target)

if (require(oligoData) & require(pd.hg18.60mer.expr)){
  ## Example of normalization with real data
  data(nimbleExpressionFS)
  boxplot(nimbleExpressionFS, main=’Original’)
  for (mtd in normalizationMethods()){
    message(’Normalizing with ’, mtd)
  }
```
```r
res <- normalize(nimbleExpressionFS, method=mtd, verbose=FALSE)
boxplot(res, main=mtd)
} 
```
Index

*Topic IO
  read.celfiles, 30
  read.xysfiles, 31
*Topic classes
  oligoPLM-class, 23
*Topic classif
  crlmm, 7
  getNetAffx, 12
  runDate, 35
*Topic file
  list.xysfiles, 18
*Topic hplot
  boxplot, 6
  darkColors, 8
  hist, 16
  image, 16
  MAplot, 19
*Topic loess
  MAplot, 19
*Topic manip
  basecontent, 3
  basicPLM, 4
  basicRMA, 5
  chromosome, 7
  fitProbeLevelModel, 9
  getAffinitySplineCoefficients, 10
  getBaseProfile, 11
  getContainer, 11
  getCrlmmSummaries, 12
  getNgsColorsInfo, 13
  getPlatformDesign, 14
  getProbeInfo, 14
  getX, 15
  justSNPRMA, 17
  mm, 21
  mmindex, 22
  mmSequence, 22
  oligo-defunct, 23
  paCalls, 25
  pmAllele, 27
  pmFragmentLength, 28
  pmPosition, 28
  pmStrand, 29
  probeNames, 29
  readSummaries, 32
  sequenceDesignMatrix, 35
  snprma, 36
  summarize, 36
*Topic methods
  boxplot, 6
  hist, 16
  MAplot, 19
  plotM-methods, 27
  rma-methods, 33
*Topic package
  oligo-package, 3
*Topic smooth
  MAplot, 19

annotation, oligoPLM-method
  (oligoPLM-class), 23
availProbeInfo (getProbeInfo), 14
backgroundCorrect (summarize), 36
backgroundCorrect, FeatureSet-method
  (summarize), 36
backgroundCorrect, ff_matrix-method
  (summarize), 36
backgroundCorrect, matrix-method
  (summarize), 36
backgroundCorrect-methods (summarize), 36
backgroundCorrectionMethods
  (summarize), 36
basecontent, 3
basicPLM, 4
basicRMA, 5
bg (mm), 21
bg, FeatureSet-method (mm), 21
bg, TilingFeatureSet-method (mm), 21
bg<-(mm), 21
bg<-, FeatureSet, ff_matrix-method (mm), 21
bg<-, FeatureSet, matrix-method (mm), 21
bg<-, TilingFeatureSet, array-method
  (mm), 21
bgindex (mmindex), 22

39
bgindex, DBPDIInfo-method (mmindex), 22
bgindex, FeatureSet-method (mmindex), 22
bgSequence (mmSequence), 22
bgSequence, DBPDIInfo-method (mmSequence), 22
bgSequence, ExonFeatureSet-method (mmSequence), 22
bgSequence, FeatureSet-method (mmSequence), 22
bgSequence, GeneFeatureSet-method (mmSequence), 22
boxplot, 6
boxplot, ExpressionSet-method (boxplot), 6
boxplot, FeatureSet-method (boxplot), 6
boxplot, oligoPLM-method (oligoPLM-class), 23
boxplot, PLMset-method (boxplot), 6
boxplot-methods (boxplot), 6
chromosome, 7
chromosome<- (chromosome), 7
chromosome<-, AnnotatedDataFrame, character-method (chromosome), 7
cleanPlatformName (read.celfiles), 30
coeff, oligoPLM-method (oligoPLM-class), 23
coeffs (oligo-defunct), 23
coeffs.probe (oligoPLM-class), 23
coeffs.probe, oligoPLM-method (oligoPLM-class), 23
crlmm, 7
darkColors, 8
divColors (darkColors), 8
FeatureSet, 9
fitPLM (oligo-defunct), 23
fitProbeLevelModel, 9
gapometry, oligoPLM-method (oligoPLM-class), 23
getAffinitySplineCoefficients, 10
getBaseProfile, 11
getContainer, 11
getContainer, TilingFeatureSet-method (getContainer), 11
getContainer-methods (getContainer), 11
getCrlmmSummaries, 12
getNetAffx, 12
getNetAffx, ExpressionSet-method (getNetAffx), 12
getNetAffx-methods (getNetAffx), 12
getNgsColorsInfo, 13
getPD (getPlatformDesign), 14
getPlatformDesign, 14
getPlatformDesign, FeatureSet-method (getPlatformDesign), 14
getProbeInfo, 9, 14
getX, 15
getX, DBPDIInfo-method (getX), 15
getX, FeatureSet-method (getX), 15
getX-methods (getX), 15
getY (getX), 15
getY, DBPDIInfo-method (getY), 15
getY, FeatureSet-method (getY), 15
getY-methods (getY), 15
hist, 6, 16
hist, ExpressionSet-method (hist), 16
hist, FeatureSet-method (hist), 16
hist-methods (hist), 16
image, 6, 16
image, FeatureSet-method (image), 16
image, oligoPLM-method (oligoPLM-class), 23
image, PLMset-method (image), 16
image-methods (image), 16
intensity (mm), 21
intensity, FeatureSet-method (mm), 21
intensity<- (mm), 21
intensity<-, FeatureSet-method (mm), 21
justCRLMM (crlmm), 7
justSNPRMA, 17
list.celfiles, 31
list.files, 18
list.xysfiles, 18, 32
loess, 20
manufacturer, oligoPLM-method (oligoPLM-class), 23
MAplot, 19
MAplot, ExpressionSet-method (MAplot), 19
MAplot, FeatureSet-method (MAplot), 19
MAplot, matrix-method (MAplot), 19
MAplot, PLMset-method (MAplot), 19
MAplot, TilingFeatureSet-method (MAplot), 19
MAplot-methods (MAplot), 19
method (oligoPLM-class), 23
method, oligoPLM-method (oligoPLM-class), 23
mm, 21
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Term</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mm, FeatureSet-method (mm)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm, TilingFeatureSet-method (mm)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm--; FeatureSet, ANY, ANY, ff_matrix-method (mm)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm--; FeatureSet, ANY, ANY, matrix-method (mm)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm--; TilingFeatureSet, ANY, ANY, array-method (mm)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBPDInfo-method (mmindex)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeatureSet-method (mmindex)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeatureSet-method (mmSequence)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFMatrix-method (mmSequence)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NormalizationMethods (summarize)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeatureSet-method (summarize)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFMatrix-method (summarize)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matrix-method (summarize)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NormalizationToTarget (summarize)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFMatrix-method (summarize)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Array-method (summarize)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods (summarize)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nprobes (oligoPLM-class)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oligoPLM-method (oligoPLM-class)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oligoPLM-method (oligoPLM-class)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pmAllele, AffySNPPDInfo-method (pmAllele)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pmAllele, SnpFeatureSet-method (pmAllele)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pmChr (chromosome)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pmChr, ExonFeatureSet-method (chromosome)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pmChr, GeneFeatureSet-method (chromosome)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pmFragmentLength, AffySNPPDInfo-method (pmFragmentLength)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pmFragmentLength, SnpFeatureSet-method (pmFragmentLength)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pmIndex (mmindex)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeatureSet-method (mmindex)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GeneFeatureSet-method (mmindex)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rcModelPLM, 5
rcModelPLMr, 5
rcModelPLMrr, 5
read.celfiles, 30, 32
read.celfiles2 (read.celfiles), 30
read.xysfiles, 31
read.xysfiles2 (read.xysfiles), 31
readSummaries, 32
resids (oligo-defunct), 23
residuals, oligoPLM-method
(oligoPLM-class), 23
residualSE (oligoPLM-class), 23
residualSE, oligoPLM-method
(oligoPLM-class), 23
RLE (oligoPLM-class), 23
RLE, oligoPLM-method (oligoPLM-class), 23
rma, 10, 25
rma (rma-methods), 33
rma, ExonFeatureSet-method
(rma-methods), 33
rma, ExpressionFeatureSet-method
(rma-methods), 33
rma, GeneFeatureSet-method
(rma-methods), 33
rma, GenericFeatureSet-method
(rma-methods), 33
rma, HTAFeatureSet-method (rma-methods), 33
rma, SnpCnvFeatureSet-method
(rma-methods), 33
rma-methods, 33
runDate, 35
runDate, FeatureSet-method (runDate), 35
runDate-methods (runDate), 35
sample, 6
se (oligoPLM-class), 23
se, oligoPLM-method (oligoPLM-class), 23
se.probe (oligoPLM-class), 23
se.probe, oligoPLM-method
(oligoPLM-class), 23
seqColors (darkColors), 8
seqColors2 (darkColors), 8
sequenceDesignMatrix, 35
set.seed, 6
show, oligoPLM-method (oligoPLM-class), 23
smoothScatter, 20
snprma, 34, 36
subset, 9, 14
summarizationMethods, 10
summarizationMethods (summarize), 36
summarize, 25, 36
summarize,ff_matrix-method (summarize). 36
summarize, matrix-method (summarize). 36
summarize-methods (summarize). 36

weights, oligoPLM-method
(oligoPLM-class). 23