Package ‘omicade4’

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**Description**

The main function in the package performing multiple co-inertia analysis on omics datasets

**Details**

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Multiple co-inertia analysis (MCIA) is a multivariate analysis method that could be used to analyze multiple tables measuring the same set of individuals, this package provides a one-stop function for MCIA and functions for subsequent analysis especially for multiple omics datasets.

**Author(s)**

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**References**

Meng C, Kuster B, Culhane AC and Gholami AM. A multivariate approach to the integration of multi-omics datasets. (Manuscript under preparation)


**See Also**

ade4 and package made4

**Examples**

data(NCI60_4arrays)
mcoin <- mcia(NCI60_4arrays)
mcia

multiple co-inertia analysis

Description

The main function in omicade4. Performing multiple co-inertia analysis on a list of data frames or matrix

Usage

mcia(df.list, cia.nf = 2, cia.scan = FALSE, nsc = T, svd = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'mcia'

plot(x, axes = 1:2,
     sample.lab = TRUE, sample.legend = TRUE, sample.color = 1,
     phenovec = NULL, df.color = 1,
     df.pch = NA, gene.nlab = 0, ...)

Arguments

- **df.list**: A list of data.frames, matrix or ExpressionSet is going to be analyzed, the column number must be the same and mapped across all data.frame/matrix
- **cia.nf**: An integer indicating the number of kept axes
- **cia.scan**: A logical indicating whether the co-inertia analysis eigenvalue (scree) plot should be shown so that the number of axes, (cia.nf) can be selected interactively. Default value is FALSE.
- **nsc**: A logical indicating whether multiple co-inertia analysis should be performed using multiple non-symmetric correspondence analyses dudi.nsc. The default =TRUE is highly recommended. If FALSE, COA dudi.coa will be performed on the first data.frame, and row weighted COA dudi.rwcoa will be performed on the rest ones using the row weights from the first one.
- **svd**: A logical indicates which function should be used to perform singular value decomposition.
- **sample.lab**: A logical indicating if the samples should be labelled, the default is TRUE.
- **sample.color**: Defining colours of samples for plotting sample space, the length of this argument should be either one (uniform color) or the same with the column number of data.frame in df.list.
- **sample.legend**: A logical indicating if the legend for sample space should be drawn.
- **df.color**: Defining the colours for plotting variables (genes) from different data.frame. The length of this argument should be either one (all datasets use the same colour) or the same number of datasets (each dataset has a specified colour, the repetitive use of colour code is allowed.)
- **df.pch**: Defining the pch for plotting variable (gene) space. The default is NA, the function will distinguish datasets by default. Otherwise, the length of this argument should be either one (all datasets use the same pch) or the same number of datasets (each dataset has a specified pch).
- **phenovec**: A factor for plotting sample space, phenovec could be used to distinguish individuals in the data.frames.
- **x**: An object of class mcia
axes A vector of integer in length 2 to indicate the axes are going to be plotted. The
default are first two axes.
gene.nlab An integer indicating how many top weighted genes on each axis should be
labelled
... Other arguments

Details
The column number of data.frame in the df.list must be the same, and the same column from
different data.frame should be matchable. For example, Microarray profiling for the same set of
cell lines, patients and etc.
mcia calls dudi.nsc, ktab and mcoa in ade4 packages.

Plotting and visualizing mcia results
Two functions could be used to visualize the result of mcia: The first is plot.mcia, which results
in four plots. Top left represents the sample space. Individuals from the same column of different
data.frames are linked by edges. Different platforms are distinguished by the shape of points. Top
right shows the variable space, datasets are marked by different colours. Bottom left represents the
eigenvalue scree plot. The pseudo-eigenvalue space of all data.frames are visualized in the bottom
right panel. The second function is plotVar.mcia, which could be used to plot the variable space
for different datasets as well as finding and visualizing the variables (genes) across datasets.

Other methods
selectVar.mcia: selecting variables (genes) according to the their coordinates.

Value
call the function called
mcoa The results returned by mcoa
coa The results returned by separate analysis (applying dudi.nsc or dudi.coa on
each data.frame separately)

Author(s)
Chen Meng

See Also
See Also as mcoa, plotVar, plotVar

Examples

data(NCI60_4arrays)
mcoin <- mcia(NCI60_4arrays)
plot(mcoin, sample.lab=FALSE, df.col=4:7)

colcode <- sapply(strsplit(colnames(NCI60_4arrays$agilent), split="\""),
function(x) x[1])
plot(mcoin, sample.lab=FALSE, sample.color=as.factor(colcode))
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)

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.

Source


References


Examples

data(NCI60_4arrays)
summary(NCI60_4arrays)
mcoin <- mcia(NCI60_4arrays)
plotVar

Plot variable (gene) spaces of result from MCIA or CIA

Description

The user level function for plotting variable space of mcia or cia, which could be used to visualize selected variables (genes) across datasets. It calls plotVar.cia or plotVar.mcia.

Usage

plotVar(x, var = NA, axes = 1:2, var.col = "red", var.lab = FALSE, bg.var.col = "gray", nlab = 0, sepID.data=NULL, sepID.sep="_", ...) 

Arguments

x An object of class cia or mcia
var A character vector defining the variables (genes) are going to be labelled and coloured. The default NA means no variables (genes) selected.
axes An integer vector in length 2 indicating which axes are going to be plotted. Default are the first two axes.
var.col The colour of selected variables (genes), the length of this argument should be either 1 (uniform colour) or the length of var (each var has a specified colour).
var.lab A logical indicating if the variables (genes) selected should be labelled, the default is FALSE
bg.var.col Colour code for unselected variables (genes) in all datasets.
nlab An integer indicating how many top weighted genes on each axis should be labelled.
sepID.data This argument enables a more generalized mapping of identifiers in different datasets. For example, if there is a PTM (post-transcriptional modification) dataset in one of the data.frames, the corresponding protein could be detected with setting this argument. For more details, see "details" section.
sepID.sep Used to help determine the separator of variables (genes) in the sepID.data. For more details, see "details" section.
... Other arguments

details

For the sepID.data, a typical example is the post-transcriptional modification (PTM) data. The name of variables (genes) have a general form like "proteinName_modificationSite". The sepID.data specifies the IDs from dataset that should be separated, sepID.sep specifies the separator of protein name and modification site. This is used to determine the same proteins/genes across different datasets.

Value

If var is not NA, a data frame is returned, with rows for variables (genes) of interest and columns of logical values indicating which dataset contains which variables (genes).
**plotVar.cia**

**Author(s)**

Chen Meng

**See Also**

See Also as `plotVar.cia, plotVar.mcia`

**Examples**

```r
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mcoin <- mcia(NCI60_4arrays)
plotVar(mcoin, var=c("S100B", "S100A1"), var.lab=TRUE)

# an example for the usage of sepID.data and sepID.sep
nci60_mod <- NCI60_4arrays
rownames(nci60_mod$hgu95) <- paste(rownames(nci60_mod$hgu95), "s1", sep="_")
mcoin_mod <- mcia(nci60_mod)
# without specifying
plotVar(mcoin_mod, var=c("S100B", "S100A1"), var.lab=TRUE)
# specifying the sepID.data and sepID.sep
plotVar(mcoin_mod, var=c("S100B", "S100A1"), var.lab=TRUE, sepID.data=4, sepID.sep="_")
```

---

**plotVar.cia**  
Plot variable space of result from `cia`

---

**Description**

Plot variable space of `mcia` and visualize selected variables across datasets.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'Var' plotVar(x, var = NA, axes = 1:2,
var.col = "red", var.lab = FALSE, bg.var.col = "gray",
nlab = 0, sepID.data = NULL, sepID.sep = ",", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  An object of class `cia`
- `var`  
  see `plotVar`
- `axes`  
  see `plotVar`
- `var.col`  
  see `plotVar`
- `var.lab`  
  see `plotVar`
- `bg.var.col`  
  see `plotVar`
- `nlab`  
  see `plotVar`
- `sepID.data`  
  see `plotVar`
- `sepID.sep`  
  see `plotVar`
- `...`  
  Other arguments
plotVar.mcia

Value

If `var` is not NA, a data frame is return, with rows for variables of interest and columns of logical value indicating which data.frames contains which variables.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

See Also as `plotVar.mcia`

---

### plotVar.mcia

Plot variable space of result from `mcia`

Description

Plot variable space of `mcia` and visualize selected variables across datasets, the function is called by `plotVar`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'mcia'
plotVar(x, var = NA, axes = 1:2,
       var.col = "red", var.lab = FALSE, bg.var.col = "gray",
       nlab = 0, sepID.data = NULL, sepID.sep = ",",
       df = NA, layout = NA, ...) 
```

Arguments

- `x`: An object of class `mcia`, the result returned by `mcia`.
- `var`: see `plotVar`
- `axes`: see `plotVar`
- `var.col`: see `plotVar`
- `var.lab`: see `plotVar`
- `bg.var.col`: see `plotVar`
- `nlab`: see `plotVar`
- `sepID.data`: see `plotVar`
- `sepID.sep`: see `plotVar`
- `df`: Integers indicating which dataset should be plotted, the default NA means all datasets are plotted.
- `layout`: The layout of multiple plots.
- `...`: Other arguments

Value

If `var` is not NA, a data frame is return, with rows for variables of interest and columns of logical values indicating which data.frames contains which variables.
selectVar

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

See Also as plotVar.cia, plotVar

Examples

data(NCI60_4arrays)
mcoin <- mcia(NCI60_4arrays)
plot.mcia(mcoin, sample.lab=FALSE, df.col=4:7)
plotVar(mcoin, var=NA, bg.var.col=1:4, var.lab=TRUE)
plotVar(mcoin, var=c("SP0PL", "CAPN2", "SNX8"),
        df=1:4, var.lab=TRUE, var.col=c("red", "green", "blue"))

selectVar  Selecting variables (genes) from result of MCIA or CIA according to co-ordinates

Description

The user level function calls selectVar.mcia or selectVar.cia. Function cia or mcia projects variables (genes) from different datasets to a 2 dimensional space. This function supplies a method selecting variables (genes) according to the coordinates of variables.

Usage

selectVar(x, axis1 = 1, axis2 = 2, ...)

Arguments

x  An object of class cia or mcia, the result returned by cia or mcia respectively.

axis1  Integer, the column number for the x-axis. The default is 1.

axis2  Integer, the column number for the y-axis. The default is 2.

...  Other arguments

Value

Returns a data.frame describing which variables (genes) are presented on which data.frames within the limited region(s).

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

See Also as selectVar.mcia, selectVar.cia
Examples

```r
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mcoin <- mcia(NCI60_4arrays)
selectVar(mcoin, a1.lim=c(2, Inf), a2.lim=c(-Inf, Inf))

# an example for the usage of sepID.data and sepID.sep
nci60_mod <- NCI60_4arrays
rownames(nci60_mod$hgu95) <- paste(rownames(nci60_mod$hgu95), "s1", sep="_")
mcoin_mod <- mcia(nci60_mod)
# without specifying
selectVar(mcoin_mod, a1.lim=c(2, Inf), a2.lim=c(-Inf, Inf))
# specifying the sepID.data and sepID.sep
selectVar(mcoin_mod, a1.lim=c(2, Inf), a2.lim=c(-Inf, Inf), sepID.data=4, sepID.sep="_")
```
selectVar.mcia

Value
Returns a data.frame describing which variables are presented on which data.frame within the limited region(s).

Author(s)
Chen Meng

See Also
See Also as selectVar.mcia

selectVar.mcia  Selecting variables from result of MCIA

Description
The selection of variables based on co-ordinates of MCIA variable space. The function is called by selectVar

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'mcia'
selectVar(x, axis1 = 1, axis2 = 2, 
a1.lim = c(-Inf, Inf), a2.lim = c(-Inf, Inf), 
sepID.data = NULL, sepID.sep = "_", ...)
```

Arguments
- `x` An object of class `mcia`, the result returned by `mcia`.
- `axis1` Integer, the column number for the x-axis. The default is 1.
- `axis2` Integer, the column number for the y-axis. The default is 2.
- `a1.lim` The limited range of x-axis of selected. It could be either a vector (containing 2 numbers, the first value limiting the lower boundary, the second value limiting the upper boundary) or a list of vectors, each of which contains two number. If it is a list, the length of the list should be the same with number of data.frames in mcia.
- `a2.lim` The limited range of y-axis.
- `sepID.data` See `plotVar.mcia`
- `sepID.sep` See `plotVar.mcia`
- `...` Other arguments

Details
mcia projecting variables (genes) from different datasets to a lower dimensional space. This function supplies a method selecting variables according to the co-ordinates of variables.
**topVar**

Value

Returns a data.frame describing which variables are presented on which data.frames within the limited region(s).

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

See Also as `selectVar.cia, selectVar`

Examples

```r
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mcoin <- mcia(NCI60_4arrays)
selectVar(mcoin, a1.lim=c(1, Inf))
```

---

**Description**

The user level function calls `topVar.mcia` or `topVar.cia`. This function provides a method selecting top weighted variables (genes) on an axis (either positive side or negative side or both).

**Usage**

```r
topVar(x, axis = 1, end = "both", topN = 5)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` an object of class `mcia` or `cia`
- `axis` an integer to specify which axis to check
- `end` which end of the axis to check, could be positive, negative or both. Any unambiguous substring can be given.
- `topN` An integer. The number of top weighted variable to return.

**Value**

Returns a data.frame contains selected variables.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

Examples

```r
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mcoin <- mcia(NCI60_4arrays)
topVar(mcoin, axis = 1, end = "both", topN = 3)
```
topVar.cia  Selecting top weighted variables (genes) from result of CIA

Description
This function provides a method selecting top weighted variables (genes) on an axis (either positive side or negative side or both) from an object of class cia (see made4 package).

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'cia'
topVar(x, axis = 1, end = "both", topN = 5)
```

Arguments
- `x` See `plotVar.mcia`
- `axis` See `plotVar.mcia`
- `end` See `plotVar.mcia`
- `topN` See `plotVar.mcia`

Value
See `plotVar.mcia`

Author(s)
Chen Meng

topVar.mcia  Selecting top weighted variables (genes) from result of MCIA

Description
This function provides a method selecting top weighted variables (genes) on an axis (either positive side or negative side or both) from an object of class mcia.

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'mcia'
topVar(x, axis = 1, end = "both", topN = 5)
```

Arguments
- `x` See `plotVar.mcia`
- `axis` See `plotVar.mcia`
- `end` See `plotVar.mcia`
- `topN` See `plotVar.mcia`
topVar.mcia

Value

See plotVar.mcia

Author(s)

Chen Meng
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