Package ‘sights’

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Type Package

Title Statistics and Diagnostic Graphs for HTS

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Description SIGHTS is a suite of normalization methods, statistical tests, and diagnostic graphical tools for high throughput screening (HTS) assays. HTS assays use microtitre plates to screen large libraries of compounds for their biological, chemical, or biochemical activity.

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URL https://eg-r.github.io/sights/

BugReports https://github.com/eg-r/sights/issues

Depends R(>= 3.3)

Imports MASS(>= 7.3), qvalue(>= 2.2), ggplot2(>= 2.0), reshape2(>= 1.4), lattice(>= 0.2), stats(>= 3.3)

LazyData TRUE

Suggests testthat, knitr, rmarkdown, ggthemes, gridExtra, xlsx

Collate 'ex_dataMatrix.R' 'inglese.R' 'internal.R' 'normZ.R'
    'normRobZ.R' 'normR.R' 'normSPAWN.R' 'normLoess.R'
    'normMedFil.R' 'normSights.R' 'plot3d.R' 'plotAutoco.R'
    'plotBox.R' 'plotHeatmap.R' 'plotHist.R' 'plotScatter.R'
    'statRVM.R' 'plotIGFit.R' 'plotSights.R' 'statFDR.R' 'statT.R'
    'statSights.R'

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

biocViews CellBasedAssays, MicrotitrePlateAssay, Normalization,
    MultipleComparison, Preprocessing, QualityControl, BatchEffect,
    Visualization

NeedsCompilation no
Description
An example dataset containing High-Throughput Screening (HTS) output and experimental design information. See References for details.

Usage
data(ex_dataMatrix)

Format
A data frame with 80 rows and 9 columns:
- Wells. Plate well numbers for each sample
- Rows. Plate row identifiers for each sample
- Columns. Plate column identifiers for each sample
- S1_R1. Screen 1 Replicate 1
- S1_R2. Screen 1 Replicate 2
- S1_R3. Screen 1 Replicate 3
- S2_R1. Screen 2 Replicate 1
- S2_R2. Screen 2 Replicate 2
- S2_R3. Screen 2 Replicate 3

This example data matrix consists of 6 plates with 80 wells each. Although these are 96-well plates, only 80 wells in each plate contained the active compounds. Therefore, the subsequent data matrix for this package excludes the inactive wells.

**Details**

The sights data format requires each plate matrix to be converted into a 1-dimensional vector. The plate wells in this vector should be arranged by row first. For example, this 3x3 plate matrix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Col 1</th>
<th>Col 2</th>
<th>Col 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>C3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

can be converted into its vector form as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Col</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>C3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here, number of columns in a plate is 3, and number of rows is 3 as well. Each such plate vector should form a column in the data matrix before application of sights functions. Only the active wells should be included in the data matrix; inactive wells containing mock/control compounds should be marked as NAs, or if they are in entire rows/columns they can be removed completely as in this example dataset and the arguments `plateRows` and `plateCols` modified accordingly.

**Value**

Dataframe of 80 rows and 9 columns as explained in Format

**References**


**Examples**

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## structure of dataset
str(ex_dataMatrix)

## summary of dataset
summary(ex_dataMatrix)
```
## See help pages of SIGHTS functions for examples of using this dataset

### inglese

#### Description

A published dataset containing High-Throughput Screening (HTS) output and experimental design information. See References for details.

#### Usage

```r
data(inglese)
```

#### Format

A data frame with 1280 rows and 45 columns:

- Row. Plate row identifiers for each sample
- Col. Plate column identifiers for each sample
- Exp1R1. Screen 1 Replicate 1
- Exp1R2. Screen 1 Replicate 2
- Exp1R3. Screen 1 Replicate 3
- Exp2R1. Screen 2 Replicate 1
- Exp2R2. Screen 2 Replicate 2
- Exp2R3. Screen 2 Replicate 3

... and so on until Exp14 totaling to 14 screens in triplicate.

- Hits. Presence or absence of hits identified for each sample

#### Value

Dataframe of 1280 rows and 45 columns as explained in Format

#### Note

For information on how to arrange your dataset, please see `(ex_dataMatrix)`

#### References

Examples

```r
## load dataset
data(inglese)

## structure of dataset
str(inglese)

## summary of dataset
summary(inglese)

## See SIGHTS vignette for examples of using this dataset and its analysis
```

---

**normLoess**  
*Normalization by loess method*

**Description**

Apply loess normalization to data

**Usage**

```r
normLoess(dataMatrix, plateRows, plateCols, dataRows = NULL, dataCols = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `dataMatrix`: Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
- `plateRows, plateCols`: Number of rows/columns in plate.
- `dataRows, dataCols`: Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the dataMatrix should be normalized. If NULL then all rows/columns from the dataMatrix are used.

**Details**

Loess normalization adjusts each well by the fitted row and column values generated by calculating the loess curve for each row and column.

**Value**

Numeric matrix of normalized data in the same format as `dataMatrix`

**Note**

For information on how to arrange your dataset for `dataMatrix`, please see `ex_dataMatrix`

**References**

See Also

Other normalization methods: \texttt{normMedFil}, \texttt{normRobZ}, \texttt{normR}, \texttt{normSPAWN}, \texttt{normZ}

Examples

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## apply Loess method
ex_normMatrix <- normLoess(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10, plateRows = 8, plateCols = 10)
```

### Description

Apply median filter normalization to data

### Usage

```r
normMedFil(dataMatrix, plateRows, plateCols, dataRows = NULL, dataCols = NULL, seqFilter = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

- \texttt{dataMatrix}: Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
- \texttt{plateRows, plateCols}: Number of rows/columns in plate.
- \texttt{dataRows, dataCols}: Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the dataMatrix should be normalized. If NULL then all rows/columns from the dataMatrix are used.
- \texttt{seqFilter}: Optional logical. If TRUE apply initial row median filter then standard filter, else just apply standard filter.

### Details

Median Filter normalization uses a two-step median filter process where each well is adjusted by the median score of a neighbouring group of wells [Bushway et al (2011)]. The first median filter uses a neighbour set based on the Manhattan distance to each well. The second median filter uses a neighbour set based on the proximity along each row or column.

### Value

Numeric matrix of normalized data in the same format as dataMatrix

### Note

For information on how to arrange your dataset for dataMatrix, please see \texttt{(ex_dataMatrix)}
**normR**

**References**


**See Also**

Other normalization methods: normLoess, normRobZ, normR, normSPAWN, normZ

**Examples**

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## apply standard median filter method
ex_normMatrix <- normMedFil(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10, plateRows = 8, plateCols = 10, seqFilter = FALSE)
## apply initial row median filter then standard filter
ex_normMatrix <- normMedFil(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10, plateRows = 8, plateCols = 10, seqFilter = TRUE)
```

---

**Description**

Apply Robust Regression model separately to each plate

**Usage**

```r
normR(dataMatrix, plateRows, plateCols, dataRows = NULL, dataCols = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `dataMatrix`: Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
- `plateRows, plateCols`: Number of rows/columns in plate.
- `dataRows, dataCols`: Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the `dataMatrix` should be normalized. If NULL then all rows/columns from the `dataMatrix` are used.

**Details**

R score normalization uses the robust regression method described by Wu et al (2008). Parameters are estimated through the `rlm` function. Data is pre-normalized by median normalization prior to applying the regression algorithm. R scores are the residuals produced by the model and rescaled by dividing with the standard deviation estimate from the regression function.

**Value**

Numeric matrix of normalized data in the same format as `dataMatrix`
normRobZ

Note

For information on how to arrange your dataset for dataMatrix, please see (ex_dataMatrix)

References


See Also

Other normalization methods: normLoess, normMedFil, normRobZ, normSPAWN, normZ

Examples

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## apply R score
ex_normMatrix <- normR(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10,
plateRows = 8, plateCols = 10)
```

---

normRobZ  

Normalization by robust Z score method

Description

Apply robust Z score to data

Usage

```r
normRobZ(dataMatrix, dataRows = NULL, dataCols = NULL)
```

Arguments

dataMatrix  
Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
dataRows, dataCols  
Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the dataMatrix should be normalized. If NULL then all rows/columns from the dataMatrix are used.

Details

Robust Z score normalization subtracts the median of the raw well intensities of a given plate from the signal intensity of a given compound and divides it by the median absolute deviation of the raw well intensities of that plate.

Value

Numeric matrix of normalized data in the same format as dataMatrix
**normSights**

**Note**
For information on how to arrange your dataset for dataMatrix, please see (`ex_dataMatrix`)

**References**

**See Also**
Other normalization methods: `normLoess`, `normMedFil`, `normR`, `normSPAWN`, `normZ`

**Examples**
```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## apply robust Z score
ex_normMatrix <- normRobZ(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10)
```

---

**normSights**  
**Normalization methods**

**Description**
Apply any of the available SIGHTS normalization methods

**Usage**
```
normSights(normMethod, dataMatrix, plateRows, plateCols, dataRows = NULL, 
dataCols = NULL, trimFactor = 0.2, wellCorrection = FALSE, 
biasMatrix = NULL, biasCols = NULL, seqFilter = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**
- `dataMatrix` Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
- `dataRows, dataCols` Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the dataMatrix should be normalized. If NULL then all rows/columns from the dataMatrix are used.
- `trimFactor` Optional trim value to be used in trimmed mean polish. It should be between 0 and 0.5. Default is 0.2. Applies to normMethod ‘SPAWN’.
- `wellCorrection` Optional logical. If TRUE then individual wells are corrected based on spatial bias. Applies to normMethod ‘SPAWN’.
biasMatrix: Optional data frame or numeric matrix, in the same format as dataMatrix and with the same plateRows and plateCols specifications. If NULL then normalized data is used as bias template. Applies to normMethod 'SPAWN'.

biasCols: Optional integer vector. Indicate which column numbers from biasMatrix or normalized dataMatrix (subset of dataCols) should be used to calculate bias template. Control plates or selection of dataMatrix plates to be used for well correction. If NULL then all plates of biasMatrix or normalized dataMatrix are used. Applies to normMethod 'SPAWN'.

seqFilter: Optional logical. If TRUE apply initial row median filter then standard filter, else just apply standard filter. Applies to normMethod 'MedFil'.

Details
One of the following SIGHTS normalization methods may be chosen: normZ, normRobZ, normR, normSPAWN, normLoess, or normMedFil. See their individual help pages for more details.

Value
Numeric matrix of normalized data in the same format as dataMatrix

Note
For information on how to arrange your dataset for dataMatrix, please see (ex_dataMatrix)

References

See Also
Other SIGHTS functions: plotSights, statSights

Examples
```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## choose a normalization method and provide relevant information
ex_normMatrix <- normSights(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10, normMethod = 'RobZ')
```

normSPAWN: Normalization by SPAWN method

Description
Apply trimmed mean polish to data
Usage

```r
normSPAWN(dataMatrix, plateRows, plateCols, dataRows = NULL, dataCols = NULL, trimFactor = 0.2, wellCorrection = FALSE, biasMatrix = NULL, biasCols = NULL)
```

Arguments

dataMatrix
   Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
plateRows, plateCols
   Number of rows/columns in plate.
dataRows, dataCols
   Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the dataMatrix should be normalized. If NULL then all rows/columns from the dataMatrix are used.
trimFactor
   Optional trim value to be used in trimmed polish. It should be between 0 and 0.5. Default is 0.2.
wellCorrection
   Optional logical. If TRUE then individual wells are corrected based on spatial bias.
biasMatrix
   Optional data frame or numeric matrix, in the same format as dataMatrix and with the same plateRows and plateCols specifications. If NULL then normalized data is used as bias template.
biasCols
   Optional integer vector. Indicate which column numbers from biasMatrix or normalized dataMatrix (subset of dataCols) should be used to calculate bias template. Control plates or selection of dataMatrix plates to be used for well correction. If NULL then all plates of biasMatrix or normalized dataMatrix are used.

Details

Spatial Polish And Well Normalization (SPAWN) uses a trimmed mean polish on individual plates to remove row and column effects. Data from each well location on each plate are initially fitted to the same model as the R score. Model parameters are estimated with an iterative polish technique but with a trimmed mean, rather than a median, as a measure of central tendency for row and column effects. The residuals are rescaled by dividing by the median average deviation of their respective plates. Well correction uses a bias template, which can either be the normalized plates themselves or be supplied externally (and SPAWN normalized before application). At each well location of this bias template, a median of all plates is calculated and subtracted from the normalized plates, thus correcting for well location bias.

Value

Numeric matrix of normalized data in the same format as dataMatrix

Note

For information on how to arrange your dataset for dataMatrix, please see (ex_dataMatrix)

References

normZ

Description

Apply Z score to data

Usage

normZ(dataMatrix, dataRows = NULL, dataCols = NULL)

Arguments

dataMatrix
  Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.

dataRows, dataCols
  Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the dataMatrix should be normalized. If NULL then all rows/columns from the dataMatrix are used.

Details

Z score normalization subtracts the mean of the raw well intensities of a given plate from the signal intensity of a given compound and divides it by the standard deviation of the raw well intensities of that plate.

Value

Numeric matrix of normalized data in the same format as dataMatrix
Note
For information on how to arrange your dataset for dataMatrix, please see (ex_dataMatrix)

See Also
Other normalization methods: normLoess, normMedFil, normRobZ, normR, normSPAWN

Examples
```
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## apply Z score
ex_normMatrix <- normZ(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10)
```

plot3d 3D plot

Description
Plot a three-dimensional plot for each plate

Usage
```
plot3d(plotMatrix, plateRows, plateCols, plotRows = NULL, plotCols = NULL, plotName = NULL)
```

Arguments
- `plotMatrix`: Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
- `plateRows, plateCols`: Number of rows/columns in plate.
- `plotRows, plotCols`: Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the plotMatrix should be plotted. If NULL then all rows/columns from the plotMatrix are used.
- `plotName`: Optional. Name of plotMatrix for plot title.

Details
3d plots can be used to assess the existence of spatial bias on a plate by plate basis. Spatial bias can be visually subtle, however, and sometimes difficult to detect with 3d plots. Auto-correlation plots (plotAutoco) can circumvent this problem.

Value
List of lattice objects

See Also
Other graphical devices: plotAutoco, plotBox, plotHeatmap, plotHist, plotIGFit, plotScatter
Examples

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## plot raw data
plot3d(plotMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, plotCols = 5:10,
       plotName = 'Example', plateRows = 8, plateCols = 10)

## normalize data matrix using any method and store in new variable
ex_normMatrix <- normZ(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10)

## plot normalized data
plot3d(plotMatrix = ex_normMatrix, plotName = 'Example',
       plateRows = 8, plateCols = 10)
```

plotAutoco  

Auto-correlation

Description

Plot auto-correlation for each plate

Usage

```r
plotAutoco(plotMatrix, plateRows, plateCols, plotRows = NULL,
            plotCols = NULL, plotName = NULL, plotSep = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `plotMatrix`: Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
- `plateRows, plateCols`: Number of rows/columns in plate.
- `plotRows, plotCols`: Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the plotMatrix should be plotted. If NULL then all rows/columns from the plotMatrix are used.
- `plotName`: Optional. Name of plotMatrix for plot title.
- `plotSep`: Optional logical. Should plots be presented in separate windows? Default is TRUE.
- `...`: Optional. Additional parameters passed to `geom_path`.

Details

Auto-correlation plots can be used to identify spatial bias. Non-zero auto-correlations indicate within-plate bias, namely that proximal wells within-plates are correlated and that the measured intensity of a feature depends partially on its well location in the plate. Cyclical patterns of auto-correlation, in particular indicate within-plate spatial bias. Normalization methods that produce auto-correlations close to zero indicate the removal of spatial bias.

Value

Modifiable ggplot2 object or list of objects
plotBox

Description

Construct an ordered boxplot for each plate

Usage

plotBox(plotMatrix, plotRows = NULL, plotCols = NULL, plotName = NULL,
        repIndex = NULL, plotSep = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

plotMatrix: Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
plotRows, plotCols: Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the plotMatrix should be plotted. If NULL then all rows/columns from the plotMatrix are used.
plotName: Optional. Name of plotMatrix for plot title.
repIndex: Optional. Vector of labels indicating replicate group. Each index in the vector matches the corresponding column of plotMatrix. If NULL then all plates are plotted together without grouping.
plotSep: Optional logical. Should plots of different replicate groups be presented in separate windows? Default is TRUE. Does not apply if repIndex is NULL.
...

Details

Box plots can be used to identify scaling shifts among replicates and view the general distribution of data among all plates.

See Also

Other graphical devices: plot3d, plotBox, plotHeatmap, plotHist, plotIGfit, plotScatter

Examples

## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## plot raw data
plotAutoco(plotMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, plateRows = 8, plateCols = 10,
           plotCols = 5:10, plotName = 'Example')

## normalize data matrix using any method and store in new variable
ex_normMatrix <- normZ(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10)

## plot normalized data
plotAutoco(plotMatrix = ex_normMatrix, plotName = 'Example',
           plateRows = 8, plateCols = 10, plotSep = FALSE)
plotHeatmap

Value

Modifiable ggplot2 object or list of objects

See Also

Other graphical devices: plot3d, plotAutoco, plotHeatmap, plotHist, plotIGFit, plotScatter

Examples

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## plot raw data
plotBox(plotMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, repIndex = c(1,1,1,2,2,2), plotCols = 5:10,
       plotName = 'Example')

## normalize data matrix using any method and store in new variable
ex_normMatrix <- normZ(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10)

## plot normalized data
plotBox(plotMatrix = ex_normMatrix, repIndex = c(1,1,1,2,2,2), plotName = 'Example')
```

plotHeatmap

Heat map

Description

Plot heat map for each plate

Usage

```r
plotHeatmap(plotMatrix, plateRows, plateCols, plotRows = NULL,
             plotCols = NULL, plotName = NULL, plotSep = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **plotMatrix**: Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
- **plateRows, plateCols**: Number of rows/columns in plate.
- **plotRows, plotCols**: Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the plotMatrix should be plotted. If NULL then all rows/columns from the plotMatrix are used.
- **plotName**: Optional. Name of plotMatrix for plot title.
- **plotSep**: Optional logical. Should plots be presented in separate windows? Default is TRUE.
- **...**: Optional. Additional parameters passed to `geom_tile`.

Details

Heat maps can be used to assess the existence of spatial bias on a plate by plate basis. Spatial bias can be visually subtle, however, and sometimes difficult to detect with heat maps. Auto-correlation plots (`plotAutoco`) can circumvent this problem.
plotHist

Histogram

Description
Plot histogram of p-values or q-values for each plate or all plates together

Usage
plotHist(plotMatrix, plotRows = NULL, plotCols = NULL, plotAll = FALSE, plotSep = TRUE, plotName = NULL, colNames = NULL, ...)

Arguments
plotMatrix  Data frame or numeric matrix consisting only of p-values or q-values. Columns are samples, and rows are plate wells.
plotRows, plotCols  Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the plotMatrix should be plotted. If NULL then all rows/columns from the plotMatrix are used.
plotAll  Optional logical. Should all p-values or q-values be plotted together? Default is FALSE.
plotSep  Optional logical. If plotAll is FALSE, should plots be presented in separate windows? Default is TRUE.
plotName  Optional. Name of plotMatrix for plot title.
colNames  Optional. If plotAll is FALSE, names of plotCols for plot titles.
...  Optional. Additional parameters passed to geom_histogram.

Value
Modifiable ggplot2 object or list of objects

See Also
Other graphical devices: plot3d, plotAutoco, plotBox, plotHist, plotIGFit, plotScatter

Examples
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## plot raw data with graphs separated
plotHeatmap(plotMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, plotCols = 5:10, plotName = 'Example', plateRows = 8, plateCols = 10)

## normalize data matrix using any method and store in new variable
ex_normMatrix <- normZ(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10)

## plot normalized data with graphs together
plotHeatmap(plotMatrix = ex_normMatrix, plotName = 'Example', plateRows = 8, plateCols = 10, plotSep = FALSE)
Details

Histograms can be used to compare actual to expected p-value distributions obtained from statistical tests of replicated features. In the presence of rare biological events, the p-value distribution should be approximately uniformly distributed with somewhat more small p-values. Deviations from these patterns indicate that the activity measurements are incorrect and/or that the statistical model is incorrectly specified.

Value

Modifiable ggplot2 object or list of objects

Note

If using output from `statT, statRVM, statFDR` or `statSights`, please only select the plotCols corresponding to p-value and/or q-value columns, i.e., every 5th and/or 6th column in that output. Also, the x-axis label is derived from these column names indicating either 'p-values' or 'q-values'.

See Also

Other graphical devices: `plot3d, plotAutoco, plotBox, plotHeatmap, plotIGFit, plotScatter`

Examples

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## normalize data matrix using any method and store in new variable
ex_normMatrix <- normZ(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10)
## apply any test to normalized data and store in new variable
ex_testMatrix <- statRVM(normMatrix = ex_normMatrix, repIndex = c(1,1,1,2,2,2))
## plot p-value data by selecting the p-value columns from test result matrix
plotHist(plotMatrix = ex_testMatrix, plotCols = c(5,10), plotName = 'Example',
         colNames = c('Set_A', 'Set_B'))
```

---

**plotIGFit**

**Inverse gamma**

Description

Plot an inverse gamma fit plot for all plates together

Usage

```r
plotIGFit(plotMatrix, repIndex, plotRows = NULL, plotCols = NULL, plotName = NULL, ...)
```


**plotScatter**

**Scatter plot**

**Description**

Construct a scatter plot of all pairwise combinations of replicates

**Usage**

```r
plotScatter(plotMatrix, repIndex, plotRows = NULL, plotCols = NULL, plotName = NULL, ...
```

**Arguments**

- `plotMatrix` (Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
- `repIndex` (Optional. Vector of labels indicating replicate group. Each index in the vector matches the corresponding column of plotMatrix. If NULL then all plates are plotted together without grouping.
- `plotRows, plotCols` (Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the plotMatrix should be plotted. If NULL then all rows/columns from the plotMatrix are used.
- `plotName` (Optional. Name of plotMatrix for plot title.
- `...` (Optional. Additional parameters passed to `geom_step`.

**Details**

Inverse gamma fit plot can be used to check if RVM test (`statRVM`) assumptions are valid and it can be applied to the data.

**Value**

Modifiable ggplot2 object

**See Also**

Other graphical devices: `plot3d, plotAutoco, plotBox, plotHeatmap, plotHist, plotScatter`

**Examples**

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## normalize data matrix using any method and store in new variable
ex_normMatrix <- normSights(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10, normMethod = 'normZ')
## plot normalized data
plotIGFit(plotMatrix = ex_normMatrix, repIndex = c(1,1,1,2,2,2), plotName = 'Example')
```
plotSights

Arguments

plotMatrix: Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
repIndex: Optional. Vector of labels indicating replicate group. Each index in the vector
matches the corresponding column of plotMatrix. If NULL then all plates are
plotted together without grouping.
plotRows, plotCols: Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the plotMa-
trix should be plotted. If NULL then all rows/columns from the plotMatrix are
used.
plotName: Optional. Name of plotMatrix for plot title.
...: Optional. Additional parameters passed to `geom_point`.

Details

Scatter plots with robust regression lines of replicate plates can reveal a kind of bias which acts
independently of within-plate biases and which cannot be detected by heat maps (plotHeatmap)
or auto-correlation plots (plotAutoco). A mixture of active and inactive features should produce a
zero-correlation flat regression line within most of the range and a positively sloped line within the
active range(s) at the extreme(s) of the distribution.

Value

List of modifiable ggplot2 objects

See Also

Other graphical devices: plot3d, plotAutoco, plotBox, plotHeatmap, plotHist, plotIGFit

Examples

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## plot raw data
plotScatter(plotMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, repIndex = c(1,1,1), plotCols = 5:7, plotName = "Example")
## normalize data matrix using any method and store in new variable
ex_normMatrix <- normZ(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10)
## plot normalized data
plotScatter(plotMatrix = ex_normMatrix, repIndex = c(1,1,1), plotCols = 1:3, plotName = "Example")
```

plotSights: Graphical devices

Description

Apply any of the available SIGHTS graphical devices
plotSights

Usage

plotSights(plotMethod, plotMatrix, plateRows, plateCols, repIndex = NULL, plotRows = NULL, plotCols = NULL, plotName = NULL, plotSep = TRUE, plotAll = FALSE, colNames = NULL, ...)

Arguments

plotMethod Plotting method name from SIGHTS ('3d', 'Autoco', 'Box', 'Heatmap', 'Hist', 'IGFit', or 'Scatter').
plotMatrix Data frame or numeric matrix. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells. For plotMethod 'Hist', this is a p-value matrix with each column a single sample.
plateRows, plateCols Number of rows/columns in plate. Applies to plotMethods '3d', 'Autoco' and 'Heatmap'.
repIndex Vector of labels indicating replicate group. Each index in the vector matches the corresponding column of plotMatrix. Applies to plotMethods 'Box', 'Scatter' and 'IGFit'.
plotRows, plotCols Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the plotMatrix should be plotted. If NULL then all rows/columns from the plotMatrix are used.
plotName Optional. Name of plotMatrix for plot title.
plotSep Optional logical. Should plots be presented in separate windows? Default is TRUE. Applies to plotMethods 'Autoco', 'Box', 'Hist' and 'Heatmap'. For 'Box', each replicate group is presented in a separate window and it only applies if repIndex is not NULL.
plotAll Optional logical. Should all p-values be plotted together? Default is FALSE. Applies to plotMethod 'Hist'.
colNames Optional. Names of plotCols for plot title. Applies to plotMethod 'Hist'.
... Optional. Additional parameters passed to ggplot functions.

Details

One of the following SIGHTS graphical devices may be chosen: plot3d, plotAutoco, plotBox, plotHeatmap, plotHist, plotIGFit, or plotScatter. See their individual help pages for more details.

Value

List of lattice objects for 'plot3d'. Modifiable ggplot2 object or list of objects for all others.

References


See Also

Other SIGHTS functions: normSights, statSights
Examples
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## normalize data matrix using any method and store in new variable
ex_normMatrix <- normSights(normMethod = 'RobZ', dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10, wellCorrection = TRUE)
## choose a graphical device and provide relevant information
plotSights(plotMethod = 'Autoco', plotMatrix = ex_normMatrix, plotName = 'Example', plateRows = 8, plateCols = 10)

---

**statFDR**

**FDR control**

**Description**

Apply Storey’s FDR control to p-values

**Usage**

```r
statFDR(testMatrix, ctrlMethod = "smoother", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `testMatrix`: Data frame or numeric matrix consisting of output from `statT` or `statRVM` functions. P-value columns from this matrix are automatically selected for FDR calculation. Columns are samples, and rows are plate wells.
- `ctrlMethod`: Optional. Method to use either 'smoother' or 'bootstrap' to estimate null. Default is 'smoother'.
- `...`: Optional. Additional parameters passed to `qvalue` function.

**Details**

False Discovery Rate procedure is used to control the proportion of false positives in the results. This is an implementation of the positive false discovery (pFDR) procedure of the `qvalue` function.

**Value**

A matrix of parameters for each replicate group is returned:

- **T-statistic or RVM T-statistic**: Value of the t-statistic.
- **Mean_Difference**: Difference between the calculated and the true mean.
- **Standard_Error**: Standard error of the difference between means.
- **Degrees_Of_Freedom**: Degrees of freedom for the t-statistic.
- **P-value**: P-value for the t-test.
- **q-value**: FDR q-value for the P-value.
Please install the package `qvalue` from Bioconductor, if not already installed.

References


See Also

Other statistical methods: `statRVM`, `statT`

Examples

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## normalize data matrix using any method and store in new variable
ex_normMatrix <- normSights(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10,
                          normMethod = 'normZ')

## test normalized data matrix using either the RVM or T test and store in new variable
ex_testMatrix <- statT(normMatrix = ex_normMatrix, trueMean = 0,
                          repIndex = c(1,1,1,2,2,2))

## apply FDR control to test matrix with bootstrap control method
ex_ctrlMatrix <- statFDR(testMatrix = ex_testMatrix,
                          ctrlMethod = 'bootstrap')
```

Description

Apply one-sample RVM t-test separately to each plate

Usage

```r
statRVM(normMatrix, repIndex, normRows = NULL, normCols = NULL,
       testSide = "two.sided")
```

Arguments

- `normMatrix`: Data frame or numeric matrix of normalized data. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
- `repIndex`: Integer vector indicating replicates in `normMatrix`. Which plates are replicates of each other? Provide the same number for plates belonging to a replicate group. Each index in the vector matches the corresponding column of `normMatrix`.
- `normRows`, `normCols`: Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the `normMatrix` should be tested. If `NULL` then all rows/columns from the `normMatrix` are used.
- `testSide`: Optional. Type of t-test: 'two.sided', 'less', or 'greater'. Default is 'two.sided'.
Random Variance Model one-sample t-test is applied to the normalized data. RVM assumes that the across replicate variances are distributed according to an inverse gamma distribution. This can be checked by using the `plotIGFit` function.

A matrix of parameters for each replicate group is returned:

- **RVM T-statistic**
  - Value of the RVM t-statistic.
- **Mean_Difference**
  - Difference between the calculated and the true mean.
- **Standard_Error**
  - Standard error of the difference between means.
- **Degrees_Of_Freedom**
  - Degrees of freedom for the t-statistic.
- **P-value**
  - P-value for the RVM test.

### References


### See Also

Other statistical methods: `statFDR`, `statT`

### Examples

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## normalize data matrix using any method and store in new variable
ex_normMatrix <- normSights(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10, normMethod = 'Var', normRows = NULL, normCols = NULL)

## apply RVM test to normalized data matrix and get the p-values
ex_testMatrix <- statRVM(normMatrix = ex_normMatrix, repIndex = c(1,1,1,2,2,2))
```
Arguments

statMethod  Statistical testing method to use either ‘T’ or ‘RVM’.
normMatrix  Data frame or numeric matrix of normalized data. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
repIndex  Integer vector indicating replicates in normMatrix. Which plates are replicates of each other? Provide the same number for plates belonging to a replicate group. Each index in the vector matches the corresponding column of normMatrix.
normRows, normCols  Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the normMatrix should be tested. If NULL then all rows/columns from the normMatrix are used.
ctrlMethod  Optional. FDR method to use either ‘smoother’ or ‘bootstrap’ to estimate null. Default is NULL, which does not apply FDR control to the statistical testing output.
testSide  Optional. Type of t-test: ‘two.sided’, ‘less’, or ‘greater’. Default is ‘two.sided’.
trueMean  Optional. Number indicating true value of mean. Applies to statMethod ‘T’. Default is 0.

Details

One of the two SIGHTS statistical testing methods may be chosen: statT or statRVM, and FDR control may be applied by statFDR. See their individual help pages for more details.

Value

A matrix of parameters for each replicate group including p-values and q-values, if FDR control is applied.

References


See Also

Other SIGHTS functions: normSights, plotSights

Examples

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## normalize data matrix using any method and store in new variable
ex_normMatrix <- normSights(normMethod = 'RobZ', dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix,
dataCols = 5:10, wellCorrection = TRUE)

## choose a statistical testing method, indicate FDR control
## and provide relevant information
ex_statMatrix <- statSights(normMatrix = ex_normMatrix, statMethod = 'RVM',
ctrlMethod = 'smoother', repIndex = c(1,1,1,2,2))
```
**statT**

**t-test**

**Description**

Apply one-sample t-test separately to each plate

**Usage**

```r
statT(normMatrix, repIndex, normRows = NULL, normCols = NULL,
      testSide = "two.sided", trueMean = 0)
```

**Arguments**

- `normMatrix`: Data frame or numeric matrix of normalized data. Columns are plates, and rows are plate wells.
- `repIndex`: Integer vector indicating replicates in `normMatrix`. Which plates are replicates of each other? Provide the same number for plates belonging to a replicate group. Each index in the vector matches the corresponding column of `normMatrix`.
- `normRows, normCols`: Optional integer vector. Indicate which row/column numbers from the `normMatrix` should be tested. If `NULL` then all rows/columns from the `normMatrix` are used.
- `testSide`: Optional. Type of t-test: 'two.sided', 'less', or 'greater'. Default is 'two.sided'.
- `trueMean`: Optional. Number indicating true value of mean. Default is 0.

**Details**

Standard one-sample t-test is applied to the normalized data.

**Value**

A matrix of parameters for each replicate group is returned:

- **T-statistic**: Value of the t-statistic.
- **Mean_Difference**: Difference between the calculated and the true mean.
- **Standard_Error**: Standard error of the difference between means.
- **Degrees_Of_Freedom**: Degrees of freedom for the t-statistic.
- **P-value**: P-value for the t-test.

**See Also**

Other statistical methods: `statFDR, statRVM`
Examples

```r
## load dataset
data(ex_dataMatrix)

## normalize data matrix using any method and store in new variable
ex_normMatrix <- normSights(dataMatrix = ex_dataMatrix, dataCols = 5:10, 
                          normMethod = 'normZ')

## apply T test to normalized data matrix and get the p-values
ex_testMatrix <- statT(normMatrix = ex_normMatrix, trueMean = 0, 
                        repIndex = c(1,1,1,2,2,2))
```
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