Package ‘sva’

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Title Surrogate Variable Analysis

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Author Jeffrey T. Leek <jtleek@gmail.com>, W. Evan Johnson <wej@bu.edu>,
        Hilary S. Parker <hiparker@jhsph.edu>, Elana J. Fertig <ejfertig@jhmi.edu>,
        Andrew E. Jaffe <ajaffe@jhsph.edu>, Yuqing Zhang <zhangyuqing.pkusms@gmail.com>,
        John D. Storey <jstorey@princeton.edu>,
        Leonardo Collado Torres <lcolladotor@gmail.com>

Description The sva package contains functions for removing batch
    effects and other unwanted variation in high-throughput
    experiment. Specifically, the sva package contains functions
    for the identifying and building surrogate variables for
    high-dimensional data sets. Surrogate variables are covariates
    constructed directly from high-dimensional data (like gene
    expression/RNA sequencing/methylation/brain imaging data) that
    can be used in subsequent analyses to adjust for unknown,
    unmodeled, or latent sources of noise. The sva package can be
    used to remove artifacts in three ways: (1) identifying and
    estimating surrogate variables for unknown sources of variation
    in high-throughput experiments (Leek and Storey 2007 PLoS
    Genetics, 2008 PNAS), (2) directly removing known batch
    effects using ComBat (Johnson et al. 2007 Biostatistics) and (3) removing
    batch effects with known control probes (Leek 2014 biorXiv).
    Removing batch effects and using surrogate variables in
    differential expression analysis have been shown to reduce
dependence, stabilize error rate estimates, and improve
reproducibility, see (Leek and Storey 2007 PLoS Genetics, 2008
PNAS or Leek et al. 2011 Nat. Reviews Genetics).

Maintainer Jeffrey T. Leek <jtleek@gmail.com>, John D. Storey
       <jstorey@princeton.edu>, W. Evan Johnson <wej@bu.edu>

Depends R (>= 3.2), mgcv, genefilter, BiocParallel

Imports matrixStats, stats, graphics, utils, limma, edgeR

Suggests pamr, bladderbatch, BiocStyle, zebrafishRNASeq, testthat

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biocViews ImmunoOncology, Microarray, StatisticalMethod,
        Preprocessing, MultipleComparison, Sequencing, RNASeq,
        BatchEffect, Normalization

RoxygenNote 7.0.2
ComBat allows users to adjust for batch effects in datasets where the batch covariate is known, using methodology described in Johnson et al. 2007. It uses either parametric or non-parametric empirical Bayes frameworks for adjusting data for batch effects. Users are returned an expression matrix that has been corrected for batch effects. The input data are assumed to be cleaned and normalized before batch effect removal.

Usage

ComBat(
  dat,
  batch,
  mod = NULL,
  par.prior = TRUE,
  prior.plots = FALSE,
  mean.only = FALSE,
  ref.batch = NULL,
  BPPARAM = bpparam("SerialParam")
)
**ComBat_seq**

Adjust for batch effects using an empirical Bayes framework in RNA-seq raw counts

### Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dat</td>
<td>Genomic measure matrix (dimensions probe x sample) - for example, expression matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batch</td>
<td>Batch covariate (only one batch allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mod</td>
<td>Model matrix for outcome of interest and other covariates besides batch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>par.prior</td>
<td>(Optional) TRUE indicates parametric adjustments will be used, FALSE indicates non-parametric adjustments will be used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prior.plots</td>
<td>(Optional) TRUE give prior plots with black as a kernel estimate of the empirical batch effect density and red as the parametric mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean.only</td>
<td>(Optional) FALSE If TRUE ComBat only corrects the mean of the batch effect (no scale adjustment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref.batch</td>
<td>(Optional) NULL If given, will use the selected batch as a reference for batch adjustment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPPARAM</td>
<td>(Optional) BiocParallelParam for parallel operation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Value

data A probe x sample genomic measure matrix, adjusted for batch effects.

### Examples

```r
library(bladderbatch)
data(bladderdata)
dat <- bladderEset[1:50,]

pheno = pData(dat)
edata = exprs(dat)
batch = pheno$batch
mod = model.matrix(~as.factor(cancer), data=pheno)

# parametric adjustment
combat_edata1 = ComBat(dat=edata, batch=batch, mod=NULL, par.prior=TRUE, prior.plots=FALSE)

# non-parametric adjustment, mean-only version
combat_edata2 = ComBat(dat=edata, batch=batch, mod=NULL, par.prior=FALSE, mean.only=TRUE)

# reference-batch version, with covariates
combat_edata3 = ComBat(dat=edata, batch=batch, mod=mod, par.prior=TRUE, ref.batch=3)
```

### Description

ComBat_seq is an improved model from ComBat using negative binomial regression, which specifically targets RNA-Seq count data.
empirical.controls

Usage

ComBat_seq(
  counts,
  batch,
  group = NULL,
  covar_mod = NULL,
  full_mod = TRUE,
  shrink = FALSE,
  shrink.disp = FALSE,
  gene.subset.n = NULL
)

Arguments

counts Raw count matrix from genomic studies (dimensions gene x sample)
batch Vector / factor for batch
group Vector / factor for biological condition of interest
covar_mod Model matrix for multiple covariates to include in linear model (signals from these variables are kept in data after adjustment)
full_mod Boolean, if TRUE include condition of interest in model
shrink Boolean, whether to apply shrinkage on parameter estimation
shrink.disp Boolean, whether to apply shrinkage on dispersion
gene.subset.n Number of genes to use in empirical Bayes estimation, only useful when shrink = TRUE

Value
data A gene x sample count matrix, adjusted for batch effects.

Examples

count_matrix <- matrix(rnbinom(400, size=10, prob=0.1), nrow=50, ncol=8)
batch <- c(rep(1, 4), rep(2, 4))
group <- rep(c(0,1), 4)

# include condition (group variable)
adjusted_counts <- ComBat_seq(count_matrix, batch=batch, group=group, full_mod=TRUE)

# do not include condition
adjusted_counts <- ComBat_seq(count_matrix, batch=batch, group=NULL, full_mod=FALSE)

empirical.controls A function for estimating the probability that each gene is an empirical control

Description

This function uses the iteratively reweighted surrogate variable analysis approach to estimate the probability that each gene is an empirical control.
**Usage**

```r
empirical.controls(
  dat,
  mod,
  mod0 = NULL,
  n.sv,
  B = 5,
  type = c("norm", "counts")
)
```

**Arguments**

- **dat**: The transformed data matrix with the variables in rows and samples in columns
- **mod**: The model matrix being used to fit the data
- **mod0**: The null model being compared when fitting the data
- **n.sv**: The number of surrogate variables to estimate
- **B**: The number of iterations of the irwsva algorithm to perform
- **type**: If type is norm then standard irwsva is applied, if type is counts, then the moderated log transform is applied first

**Value**

- `pcontrol`: A vector of probabilities that each gene is a control.

**Examples**

```r
library(bladderbatch)
data(bladderdata)
dat <- bladderEset[1:5000,]
pheno = pData(dat)
edata = exprs(dat)
mod = model.matrix(~as.factor(cancer), data=pheno)
n.sv = num.sv(edata,mod,method="leek")
pcontrol <- empirical.controls(edata,mod,mod0=NULL,n.sv=n.sv,type="norm")
```

---

**f.pvalue**

_A function for quickly calculating f statistic p-values for use in sva_

**Description**

This function does simple linear algebra to calculate f-statistics for each row of a data matrix comparing the nested models defined by the design matrices for the alternative (mod) and and null (mod0) cases. The columns of mod0 must be a subset of the columns of mod.

**Usage**

```r
f.pvalue(dat, mod, mod0)
```
fstats

A function for quickly calculating f statistics for use in sva

Description

This function does simple linear algebra to calculate f-statistics for each row of a data matrix comparing the nested models defined by the design matrices for the alternative (mod) and null (mod0) cases. The columns of mod0 must be a subset of the columns of mod.

Usage

fstats(dat, mod, mod0)

Arguments

dat  The transformed data matrix with the variables in rows and samples in columns
mod  The model matrix being used to fit the data
mod0 The null model being compared when fitting the data

Value

fstats A vector of F-statistics one for each row of dat.

Examples

library(bladderbatch)
data(bladderdata)
dat <- bladderEset[1:50,]

pheno = pData(dat)
edata = exprs(dat)
mod = model.matrix(~as.factor(cancer), data=pheno)
mod0 = model.matrix(~1, data=pheno)

pValues = f.pvalue(edata,mod,mod0)
qValues = p.adjust(pValues,method="BH")
Examples

```r
library(bladderbatch)
data(bladderdata)
dat <- bladderEset[1:50,]

pheno = pData(dat)
exprs = exprs(dat)
mod = model.matrix(~as.factor(cancer), data=pheno)
mod0 = model.matrix(~1, data=pheno)

fs <- fstats(exprs, mod, mod0)
```

**fsva**

A function for performing frozen surrogate variable analysis as proposed in Parker, Corrada Bravo and Leek 2013

**Description**

This function performs frozen surrogate variable analysis as described in Parker, Corrada Bravo and Leek 2013. The approach uses a training database to create surrogate variables which are then used to remove batch effects both from the training database and a new data set for prediction purposes. For inferential analysis see sva, svaseq, with low level functionality available through irwsva.build and ssva.

**Usage**

```r
fsva(dbdat, mod, sv, newdat = NULL, method = c("fast", "exact"))
```

**Arguments**

- **dbdat** A m genes by n arrays matrix of expression data from the database/training data
- **mod** The model matrix for the terms included in the analysis for the training data
- **sv** The surrogate variable object created by running sva on dbdat using mod.
- **newdat** (optional) A set of test samples to be adjusted using the training database
- **method** If method ="fast" then the SVD is calculated using an online approach, this may introduce slight bias. If method="exact" the exact SVD is calculated, but will be slower

**Value**

- **db** An adjusted version of the training database where the effect of batch/expression heterogeneity has been removed
- **new** An adjusted version of the new samples, adjusted one at a time using the fsva methodology.
- **newsy** Surrogate variables for the new samples
Examples

```r
library(bladderbatch)
library(pamr)
data(bladderdata)
dat <- bladderEset[1:50,]

pheno = pData(dat)
edata = exprs(dat)

set.seed(1234)
trainIndicator = sample(1:57,size=30,replace=FALSE)
testIndicator = (1:57)[-trainIndicator]
trainData = edata[,trainIndicator]
testData = edata[,testIndicator]
trainPheno = pheno[trainIndicator,]
testPheno = pheno[testIndicator,]

mydata = list(x=trainData,y=trainPheno$cancer)
mytrain = pamr.train(mydata)
table(pamr.predict(mytrain,testData,threshold=2),testPheno$cancer)

trainMod = model.matrix(~cancer,data=trainPheno)
trainMod0 = model.matrix(~1,data=trainPheno)
trainSv = sva(trainData,trainMod,trainMod0)

fsvaobj = fsva(trainData,trainMod,trainSv,testData)
mydataSv = list(x=fsvaobj$db,y=trainPheno$cancer)
mytrainSv = pamr.train(mydataSv)
table(pamr.predict(mytrainSv,fsvaobj$new,threshold=1),testPheno$cancer)
```

irwsva.build

A function for estimating surrogate variables by estimating empirical control probes

Description

This function is the implementation of the iteratively re-weighted least squares approach for estimating surrogate variables. As a byproduct, this function produces estimates of the probability of being an empirical control. See the function `empirical.controls` for a direct estimate of the empirical controls.

Usage

`irwsva.build(dat, mod, mod0 = NULL, n.sv, B = 5)`

Arguments

- `dat`: The transformed data matrix with the variables in rows and samples in columns
- `mod`: The model matrix being used to fit the data
- `mod0`: The null model being compared when fitting the data
- `n.sv`: The number of surrogate variables to estimate
- `B`: The number of iterations of the irwsva algorithm to perform
Value

sv The estimated surrogate variables, one in each column
pprob.gam: A vector of the posterior probabilities each gene is affected by heterogeneity
pprob.b A vector of the posterior probabilities each gene is affected by mod
n.sv The number of significant surrogate variables

Examples

library(bladderbatch)
data(bladderdata)
dat <- bladderEset[1:5000,]
pheno = pData(dat)
edata = exprs(dat)
mod = model.matrix(~as.factor(cancer), data=pheno)
n.sv = num.sv(edata,mod,method="leek")
res <- irwsa.build(edata, mod, mod0 = NULL,n.sv,B=5)

Description

This function estimates the number of surrogate variables that should be included in a differential expression model. The default approach is based on a permutation procedure originally proposed by Buja and Eyuboglu 1992. The function also provides an interface to the asymptotic approach proposed by Leek 2011 Biometrics.

Usage

num.sv(dat, mod, method = c("be", "leek"), vfilter = NULL, B = 20, seed = NULL)

Arguments

dat The transformed data matrix with the variables in rows and samples in columns
mod The model matrix being used to fit the data
method One of "be" or "leek" as described in the details section
vfilter You may choose to filter to the vfilter most variable rows before performing the analysis
B The number of permutations to use if method = "be"
seed Set a seed when using the permutation approach

Value

n.sv The number of surrogate variables to use in the sva software
Examples

```r
library(bladderbatch)
data(bladderdata)
dat <- bladderEset[1:5000,]

pheno = pData(dat)
edata = exprs(dat)
mod = model.matrix(~as.factor(cancer), data=pheno)

n.sv = num.sv(edata, mod, method="leek")
```

---

psva A function for estimating surrogate variables with the two step approach of Leek and Storey 2007

Description

This function is the implementation of the two step approach for estimating surrogate variables proposed by Leek and Storey 2007 PLoS Genetics. This function is primarily included for backwards compatibility. Newer versions of the sva algorithm are available through sva, svaseq, with low level functionality available through irwsva.build and ssva.

Usage

psva(dat, batch, ...)

Arguments

dat The transformed data matrix with the variables in rows and samples in columns
batch A factor variable giving the known batch levels
...
Other arguments to the sva function.

Value

psva.D Data with batch effect removed but biological heterogeneity preserved

Author(s)

Elana J. Fertig

Examples

```r
library(bladderbatch)
library(limma)
data(bladderdata)
dat <- bladderEset[1:50,]

pheno = pData(dat)
```
qsava

\[
\text{edata} = \text{exprs(dat)} \\
\text{batch} = \text{pheno$batch} \\
\text{batch.fac} = \text{as.factor(batch)} \\
\]

\[
\text{psva.data} \leftarrow \text{psva(edata,batch.fac)}
\]

---

**qsava**  

A function for computing quality surrogate variables (qSVs)

**Description**

This function computes quality surrogate variables (qSVs) from the library-size- and read-length-normalized degradation matrix for subsequent RNA quality correction.

**Usage**

\[
\text{qsava(} \\
\text{degradationMatrix,} \\
\text{mod = matrix(1, ncol = 1, nrow = ncol(degradationMatrix))} \\
\text{)}
\]

**Arguments**

- `degradationMatrix`  
  the normalized degradation matrix, region by sample
- `mod`  
  (Optional) statistical model used in DE analysis

**Value**

the qSV adjustment variables

**Examples**

```r
## Find files
bwPath <- system.file('extdata', 'bwtool', package = 'sva')

## Read the data
degCovAdj = read.degradation.matrix(  
  covFiles = list.files(bwPath, full.names=TRUE),  
  sampleNames = list.files(bwPath), readLength = 76,  
  totalMapped = rep(100e6,5), type="bwtool")

## Input data
head(degCovAdj)

## Results
qsava(degCovAdj)
```
read.degradation.matrix

A function for reading in coverage data from degradation-susceptible regions

Description

This function reads in degradation regions to form a library-size- and read-length-normalized degradation matrix for subsequent RNA quality correction

Usage

read.degradation.matrix(
  covFiles,
  sampleNames,
  totalMapped,
  readLength = 100,
  normFactor = 8e+07,
  type = c("bwtool", "region_matrix_single", "region_matrix_all"),
  BPPARAM = bpparam()
)

Arguments

covFiles coverage file(s) for degradation regions
sampleNames sample names; creates column names of degradation matrix
totalMapped how many reads per sample (library size normalization)
readLength read length in base pairs (read length normalization)
normFactor common library size to normalize to; 80M reads as default
type whether input are individual 'bwtool' output, 'region_matrix' run on individual samples, or 'region_matrix' run on all samples together
BPPARAM (Optional) BiocParallelParam for parallel operation

Value

the normalized degradation matrix, region by sample

Examples

# bwtool
bwPath = system.file("extdata", "bwtool", package = 'sva')
degCovAdj = read.degradation.matrix(
  covFiles = list.files(bwPath,full.names=TRUE),
  sampleNames = list.files(bwPath), readLength = 76,
  totalMapped = rep(100e6,5),type="bwtool")
head(degCovAdj)

# region_matrix: each sample
r1Path = system.file("extdata", 'region_matrix_one', package = 'sva')
degCovAdj1 = read.degradation.matrix(
A function for estimating surrogate variables using a supervised approach

Description

This function implements a supervised surrogate variable analysis approach where genes/probes known to be affected by artifacts but not by the biological variables of interest are assumed to be known in advance. This supervised sva approach can be called through the `sva` and `svaseq` functions by specifying controls.

Usage

`ssva(dat, controls, n.sv)`

Arguments

- `dat` The transformed data matrix with the variables in rows and samples in columns
- `controls` A vector of probabilities (between 0 and 1, inclusive) that each gene is a control. A value of 1 means the gene is certainly a control and a value of 0 means the gene is certainly not a control.
- `n.sv` The number of surrogate variables to estimate

Value

- `sv` The estimated surrogate variables, one in each column
- `pprob.gam` A vector of the posterior probabilities each gene is affected by heterogeneity (exactly equal to controls for ssva)
- `pprob.b` A vector of the posterior probabilities each gene is affected by mod (always null for ssva)
- `n.sv` The number of significant surrogate variables

Examples

```R
library(bladderbatch)
data(bladderdata)
dat <- bladderEset[1:5000,]
pheno = pData(dat)
```
```r
edata = exprs(dat)
mod = model.matrix(~as.factor(cancer), data=pheno)

n.sv = num.sv(edata,mod,method="leek")
set.seed(1234)
controls <- runif(nrow(edata))
ssva_res <- ssva(edata,controls,n.sv)
```

---

**Description**

sva has functionality to estimate and remove artifacts from high dimensional data. The `sva` function can be used to estimate artifacts from microarray data. The `svaseq` function can be used to estimate artifacts from count-based RNA-sequencing (and other sequencing) data. The `ComBat` function can be used to remove known batch effects from microarray data. The `fsva` function can be used to remove batch effects for prediction problems.

This function is the implementation of the iteratively re-weighted least squares approach for estimating surrogate variables. As a by product, this function produces estimates of the probability of being an empirical control. See the function `empirical.controls` for a direct estimate of the empirical controls.

**Usage**

```r
sva(
    dat,
    mod,
    mod0 = NULL,
    n.sv = NULL,
    controls = NULL,
    method = c("irw", "two-step", "supervised"),
    vfilter = NULL,
    B = 5,
    numSVmethod = "be"
)
```

**Arguments**

- `dat` The transformed data matrix with the variables in rows and samples in columns.
- `mod` The model matrix being used to fit the data.
- `mod0` The null model being compared when fitting the data.
- `n.sv` The number of surrogate variables to estimate.
- `controls` A vector of probabilities (between 0 and 1, inclusive) that each gene is a control. A value of 1 means the gene is certainly a control and a value of 0 means the gene is certainly not a control.
- `method` For empirical estimation of control probes use "irw". If control probes are known use "supervised".
You may choose to filter to the vfilter most variable rows before performing the analysis. vfilter must be NULL if method is "supervised".

B
The number of iterations of the irwsva algorithm to perform

numSVmethod
If n.sv is NULL, sva will attempt to estimate the number of needed surrogate variables. This should not be adapted by the user unless they are an expert.

Details
A vignette is available by typing `browseVignettes("sva")` in the R prompt.

Value
sv The estimated surrogate variables, one in each column
pprob.gam: A vector of the posterior probabilities each gene is affected by heterogeneity
pprob.b A vector of the posterior probabilities each gene is affected by mod
n.sv The number of significant surrogate variables

Author(s)
Jeffrey T. Leek, W. Evan Johnson, Hilary S. Parker, Andrew E. Jaffe, John D. Storey, Yuqing Zhang

References


For svaseq: Leek JT (2014) svaseq: removing batch and other artifacts from count-based sequencing data. bioRxiv doi: TBD

For fsva: Parker HS, Bravo HC, Leek JT (2013) Removing batch effects for prediction problems with frozen surrogate variable analysis arXiv:1301.3947


Examples
```r
library(bladderbatch)
data(bladderdata)
dat <- bladderEset[1:5000,]

pheno = pData(dat)
edata = exprs(dat)
mod = model.matrix(~as.factor(cancer), data=pheno)
mod0 = model.matrix(~1, data=pheno)
```
sva.check

A function for post-hoc checking of an sva object to check for degenerate cases.

Description

This function is designed to check for degenerate cases in the sva fit and fix the sva object where possible.

Usage

sva.check(svaobj, dat, mod, mod0)

Arguments

svaobj The transformed data matrix with the variables in rows and samples in columns
dat The data set that was used to build the surrogate variables
mod The model matrix being used to fit the data
mod0 The null model matrix being used to fit the data

Details

empirical.controls for a direct estimate of the empirical controls.

Value

sv The estimated surrogate variables, one in each column
pprob.gam: A vector of the posterior probabilities each gene is affected by heterogeneity
pprob.b A vector of the posterior probabilities each gene is affected by mod
n.sv The number of significant surrogate variables

Examples

library(bladderbatch)
data(bladderdata)
#dat <- bladderEset
dat <- bladderEset[1:5000,]

pheno = pData(dat)
edata = exprs(dat)
mod = model.matrix(~as.factor(cancer), data=pheno)
mod0 = model.matrix(~1, data=pheno)

n.sv = num.sv(edata, mod, method="leek")
svobj = sva(edata, mod, mod0, n.sv=n.sv)
svacheckobj = sva.check(svobj, edata, mod, mod0)
svaseq | A function for estimating surrogate variables for count based RNA-seq data.

Description

This function is the implementation of the iteratively re-weighted least squares approach for estimating surrogate variables. As a by product, this function produces estimates of the probability of being an empirical control. This function first applies a moderated log transform as described in Leek 2014 before calculating the surrogate variables. See the function `empirical.controls` for a direct estimate of the empirical controls.

Usage

```r
svaseq(
  dat, 
  mod, 
  mod0 = NULL, 
  n.sv = NULL, 
  controls = NULL, 
  method = c("irw", "two-step", "supervised"), 
  vfilter = NULL, 
  B = 5, 
  numSVmethod = "be", 
  constant = 1
)
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dat</td>
<td>The transformed data matrix with the variables in rows and samples in columns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mod</td>
<td>The model matrix being used to fit the data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mod0</td>
<td>The null model being compared when fitting the data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.sv</td>
<td>The number of surrogate variables to estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controls</td>
<td>A vector of probabilities (between 0 and 1, inclusive) that each gene is a control. A value of 1 means the gene is certainly a control and a value of 0 means the gene is certainly not a control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>method</td>
<td>For empirical estimation of control probes use &quot;irw&quot;. If control probes are known use &quot;supervised&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vfilter</td>
<td>You may choose to filter to the vfilter most variable rows before performing the analysis. vfilter must be NULL if method is &quot;supervised&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>The number of iterations of the irws vector algorithm to perform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numSVmethod</td>
<td>If n.sv is NULL, sva will attempt to estimate the number of needed surrogate variables. This should not be adapted by the user unless they are an expert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constant</td>
<td>The function takes log(dat + constant) before performing sva. By default constant = 1, all values of dat + constant should be positive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sva_network

Value

sv The estimated surrogate variables, one in each column
pprob.gam: A vector of the posterior probabilities each gene is affected by heterogeneity
pprob.b A vector of the posterior probabilities each gene is affected by mod
n.sv The number of significant surrogate variables

Examples

```r
library(zebrafishRNASeq)
data(zfGenes)
filter = apply(zfGenes, 1, function(x) length(x[x>5])>=2)
filtered = zfGenes[filter,]
genes = rownames(filtered)[grep("ENS", rownames(filtered))]
controls = grepl("^ERCC", rownames(filtered))
controls = grepl("^ERCC", rownames(filtered))
group = as.factor(rep(c("Ctl", "Trt"), each=3))
dat0 = as.matrix(filtered)

mod1 = model.matrix(~group)
mod0 = cbind(mod1[,]1)
svseq = svaseq(dat0,mod1,mod0,n.sv=1)$sv
plot(svseq,pch=19,col="blue")
```

### Description

This function corrects a gene expression matrix prior to network inference by returning the residuals after regressing out the top principal components. The number of principal components to remove can be determined using a permutation-based approach using the "num.sv" function with method = "be"

Usage

```r
sva_network(dat, n.pc)
```

Arguments

- **dat**: The uncorrected normalized gene expression data matrix with samples in rows and genes in columns
- **n.pc**: The number of principal components to remove

Value

dat.adjusted Cleaned gene expression data matrix with the top prinicpal components removed
Examples

```r
library(bladderbatch)
data(bladderdata)
dat <- bladderEset[1:5000,]
edata = exprs(dat)
mod = matrix(1, nrow = dim(dat)[2], ncol = 1)
n.pc = num.sv(edata, mod, method="be")
dat.adjusted = sva_network(t(edata), n.pc)
```

twostepsva.build  
A function for estimating surrogate variables with the two step approach of Leek and Storey 2007

Description

This function is the implementation of the two step approach for estimating surrogate variables proposed by Leek and Storey 2007 PLoS Genetics. This function is primarily included for backwards compatibility. Newer versions of the sva algorithm are available through `sva`, `svaseq`, with low level functionality available through `irwsva.build` and `ssva`.

Usage

twostepsva.build(dat, mod, n.sv)

Arguments

dat The transformed data matrix with the variables in rows and samples in columns
mod The model matrix being used to fit the data
n.sv The number of surrogate variables to estimate

Value

sv The estimated surrogate variables, one in each column
pprob.gam: A vector of the posterior probabilities each gene is affected by heterogeneity
pprob.b A vector of the posterior probabilities each gene is affected by mod (this is always null for the two-step approach)
n.sv The number of significant surrogate variables

Examples

```r
library(bladderbatch)
library(limma)
data(bladderdata)
dat <- bladderEset
pheno = pData(dat)
edata = exprs(dat)
mod = model.matrix(~as.factor(cancer), data=pheno)
```
n.sv = num.sv(edata, mod, method="leek")
svatwostep <- twostepsva.build(edata, mod, n.sv)
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