Package 'scmap'

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Type Package

Title A tool for unsupervised projection of single cell RNA-seq data

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Description Single-cell RNA-seq (scRNA-seq) is widely used to investigate the composition of complex tissues since the technology allows researchers to define cell-types using unsupervised clustering of the transcriptome. However, due to differences in experimental methods and computational analyses, it is often challenging to directly compare the cells identified in two different experiments. scmap is a method for projecting cells from a scRNA-seq experiment on to the cell-types or individual cells identified in a different experiment.

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Imports Biobase, SingleCellExperiment, SummarizedExperiment, BiocGenerics, S4Vectors, dplyr, reshape2, matrixStats, proxy, utils, googleVis, ggplot2, methods, stats, e1071, randomForest, Rcpp (>= 0.12.12)

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NeedsCompilation no

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BugReports https://support.bioconductor.org/t/scmap/

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ann

Cell type annotations for data extracted from a publication by Yan et al.

Description

Cell type annotations for data extracted from a publication by Yan et al.

Usage

ann

Format

An object of class data.frame with 90 rows and 1 columns.

Source

http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nsmb.2660

Each row corresponds to a single cell from 'yan' dataset

EuclSqNorm	The Euclidean Squared Norm of each column of a matrix is computed and the whole result is returned as a vector. Used as part of the ap- prox. calculations of the cosine similarity between the query and the reference.
	Tejerence.

Description

The Euclidean Squared Norm of each column of a matrix is computed and the whole result is returned as a vector. Used as part of the approx. calculations of the cosine similarity between the query and the reference.

Usage

EuclSqNorm(dat)

A numerical matrix

Arguments

dat

getSankey

Plot Sankey diagram comparing two clusterings

Description

Sometimes it is useful to see how the clusters in two different clustering solutions correspond to each other. Sankey diagram is a good way to visualize them. This function takes as input two clustering solutions and visualizes them using a Sankey diagram. The order of the reference clusters is defined by their labels in increasing order.

Usage

```
getSankey(reference, clusters, plot_width = 400, plot_height = 600,
colors = NULL)
```

Arguments

reference	reference clustering labels
clusters	clustering labels under investigations
plot_width	width of the output plot in pixels
plot_height	height of the output plot in pixels
colors	colors of the links between two clusterings. If defined please note that each cluster in the reference clustering has to have its own color. This should be a normal text vector, e.g. c('#FF0000', '#FFA500', '#008000')

Value

an object returned by 'gvisSankey'

Examples

plot(getSankey(ann[, 1], ann[, 1]))

indexCell

Create an index for a dataset to enable fast approximate nearest neighbour search

Description

The method is based on product quantization for the cosine distance. Split the training data into M identically sized chunks by genes. Use k-means to find k subcentroids for each group. Assign cluster numbers to each member of the dataset.

Usage

Arguments

object	an object of SingleCellExperiment class
М	number of chunks into which the expr matrix is split
k	number of clusters per group for k-means clustering

Value

a list of four objects: 1) a list of matrices containing the subcentroids of each group 2) a matrix containing the subclusters for each cell for each group 3) the value of M 4) the value of k

Examples

```
library(SingleCellExperiment)
sce <- SingleCellExperiment(assays = list(normcounts = as.matrix(yan)), colData = ann)
# this is needed to calculate dropout rate for feature selection
# important: normcounts have the same zeros as raw counts (fpkm)
counts(sce) <- normcounts(sce)
logcounts(sce) <- log2(normcounts(sce) + 1)
# use gene names as feature symbols
rowData(sce)$feature_symbol <- rownames(sce)
# remove features with duplicated names
sce <- sce[!duplicated(rownames(sce)), ]
sce <- selectFeatures(sce)
sce <- indexCell(sce)</pre>
```

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indexCluster

Description

Calculates centroids of each cell type and merge them into a single table.

Usage

```
indexCluster(object = NULL, cluster_col = "cell_type1")
indexCluster.SingleCellExperiment(object, cluster_col)
## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
indexCluster(object = NULL,
    cluster_col = "cell_type1")
```

Arguments

object	SingleCellExperiment object
cluster_col	column name in the 'colData' slot of the SingleCellExperiment object contain- ing the cell classification information

Value

a 'data.frame' containing calculated centroids of the cell types of the Reference dataset

```
library(SingleCellExperiment)
sce <- SingleCellExperiment(assays = list(normcounts = as.matrix(yan)), colData = ann)
# this is needed to calculate dropout rate for feature selection
# important: normcounts have the same zeros as raw counts (fpkm)
counts(sce) <- normcounts(sce)
logcounts(sce) <- log2(normcounts(sce) + 1)
# use gene names as feature symbols
rowData(sce)$feature_symbol <- rownames(sce)
# remove features with duplicated names
sce <- sce[!duplicated(rownames(sce)), ]
sce <- selectFeatures(sce)
sce <- indexCluster(sce[rowData(sce)$scmap_features, ])</pre>
```

Main nearest neighbour calculation function. Used on the first reference dataset. Returns a list of three objects: 1) the cell indices of the w nearest neighbours 2) the corresponding approx. cosine similarities

Description

Main nearest neighbour calculation function. Used on the first reference dataset. Returns a list of three objects: 1) the cell indices of the w nearest neighbours 2) the corresponding approx. cosine similarities

Usage

NN(w, k, subcentroids, subclusters, query_chunks, M, SqNorm)

Arguments

W	An integer specifying the number of nearest neighbours
k	An integer specifying the number of subcentroids for each product quantization chunk
subcentroids	A list of matrices containing the subcentroids of each chunk.
subclusters	A matrix containing the subcentroid assignments of each reference cell. See scf_index.
query_chunks	A list of matrices containing the chunks of the query dataset after it has been split according to the product quantization method
М	An integer specifying the number of chunks
SqNorm	A numerical vector containing the Euclidean Squared Norm of each query cell.

normalise

Normalises each column of a matrix

Description

Normalises each column of a matrix

Usage

```
normalise(dat)
```

Arguments

dat

A numerical matrix

NN

scmapCell

Description

For each cell in a query dataset, we search for the nearest neighbours by cosine distance within a collection of reference datasets.

Usage

```
scmapCell(projection = NULL, index_list = NULL, w = 10)
scmapCell.SingleCellExperiment(projection, index_list, w)
## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
scmapCell(projection = NULL,
    index_list = NULL, w = 10)
```

Arguments

projection	an object of SingleCellExperiment class
index_list	list of index objects each coming from the output of 'indexCell'
W	a positive integer specifying the number of nearest neighbours to find

Value

a list of 3 objects: 1) a matrix with the closest w neighbours by cell number of each query cell stored by column 2) a matrix of integers giving the reference datasets from which the above cells came from 3) a matrix with the cosine similarities corresponding to each of the nearest neighbours

```
library(SingleCellExperiment)
sce <- SingleCellExperiment(assays = list(normcounts = as.matrix(yan)), colData = ann)
# this is needed to calculate dropout rate for feature selection
# important: normcounts have the same zeros as raw counts (fpkm)
counts(sce) <- normcounts(sce)
logcounts(sce) <- log2(normcounts(sce) + 1)
# use gene names as feature symbols
rowData(sce)$feature_symbol <- rownames(sce)
# remove features with duplicated names
sce <- sce[!duplicated(rownames(sce)), ]
sce <- selectFeatures(sce)
sce <- indexCell(sce)
scmapCell_results <- scmapCell(sce, list(metadata(sce)$scmap_cell_index))</pre>
```

scmapCell2Cluster

Description

Each cell in the query dataset is assigned a cell-type if the similarity between its nearest neighbour exceeds a threshold AND its w nearest neighbours have the same cell-type.

Usage

```
scmapCell2Cluster(scmapCell_results = NULL, cluster_list = NULL, w = 3,
    threshold = 0.5)
scmapCell2Cluster.SingleCellExperiment(scmapCell_results, cluster_list, w,
    threshold)
## S4 method for signature 'list'
```

scmapCell2Cluster(scmapCell_results = NULL, cluster_list = NULL, w = 3, threshold = 0.5)

Arguments

<pre>scmapCell_results</pre>		
	the output of 'scmapCell()' with 'projection' as its input.	
cluster_list	list of cell cluster labels correspondint to each index against which the 'projec- tion' has been projected	
W	an integer specifying the number of nearest neighbours to find	
threshold	the threshold which the maximum similarity between the query and a reference cell must exceed for the cell-type to be assigned	

Value

The query dataset with the predicted labels attached to colData(query_dat)\$cell_type1

```
library(SingleCellExperiment)
sce <- SingleCellExperiment(assays = list(normcounts = as.matrix(yan)), colData = ann)
# this is needed to calculate dropout rate for feature selection
# important: normcounts have the same zeros as raw counts (fpkm)
counts(sce) <- normcounts(sce)
logcounts(sce) <- log2(normcounts(sce) + 1)
# use gene names as feature symbols
rowData(sce)$feature_symbol <- rownames(sce)
# remove features with duplicated names
sce <- sce[!duplicated(rownames(sce)), ]
sce <- selectFeatures(sce)
sce <- indexCell(sce)
scmapCell_results <- scmapCell(sce, list(metadata(sce)$scmap_cell_index))
sce <- scmapCell2Cluster(scmapCell_results, cluster_list = list(colData(sce)$cell_type1))</pre>
```

scmapCluster

Description

Projection of one dataset to another

Usage

```
scmapCluster(projection = NULL, index_list = NULL, threshold = 0.7)
scmapCluster.SingleCellExperiment(projection, index_list, threshold)
## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
scmapCluster(projection = NULL,
    index_list = NULL, threshold = 0.7)
```

Arguments

projection	'SingleCellExperiment' object to project
index_list	list of index objects each coming from the output of 'indexCluster'
threshold	threshold on similarity (or probability for SVM and RF)

Value

The projection object of SingleCellExperiment class with labels calculated by 'scmap' and stored in the scmap_labels column of the rowData(object) slot.

```
library(SingleCellExperiment)
sce <- SingleCellExperiment(assays = list(normcounts = as.matrix(yan)), colData = ann)
# this is needed to calculate dropout rate for feature selection
# important: normcounts have the same zeros as raw counts (fpkm)
counts(sce) <- normcounts(sce)
logcounts(sce) <- log2(normcounts(sce) + 1)
# use gene names as feature symbols
rowData(sce)$feature_symbol <- rownames(sce)
# remove features with duplicated names
sce <- sce[!duplicated(rownames(sce)), ]
sce <- selectFeatures(sce)
sce <- indexCluster(sce)
sce <- scmapCluster(sce, list(metadata(sce)$scmap_cluster_index))</pre>
```

selectFeatures

Description

This is a modification of the M3Drop method. Instead of fitting a Michaelis-Menten model to the log expression-dropout relation, we fit a linear model. Namely, the linear model is build on the log(expression) versus log(dropout) distribution. After fitting a linear model important features are selected as the top N residuals of the linear model.

Usage

```
selectFeatures(object, n_features = 500, suppress_plot = TRUE)
selectFeatures.SingleCellExperiment(object, n_features, suppress_plot)
## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
selectFeatures(object, n_features = 500,
    suppress_plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

object	an object of SingleCellExperiment class
n_features	number of the features to be selected
<pre>suppress_plot</pre>	boolean parameter, which defines whether to plot log(expression) versus log(dropout)
	distribution for all genes. Selected features are highlighted with the red colour.

Details

Please note that feature_symbol column of rowData(object) must be present in the input object and should not contain any duplicated feature names. This column defines feature names used during projection. Feature symbols in the reference dataset must correpond to the feature symbols in the projection dataset, otherwise the mapping will not work!

Value

an object of SingleCellExperiment class with a new column in rowData(object) slot which is called scmap_features. It can be accessed by using as.data.frame(rowData(object))\$scmap_features.

```
library(SingleCellExperiment)
sce <- SingleCellExperiment(assays = list(normcounts = as.matrix(yan)), colData = ann)
# this is needed to calculate dropout rate for feature selection
# important: normcounts have the same zeros as raw counts (fpkm)
counts(sce) <- normcounts(sce)
logcounts(sce) <- log2(normcounts(sce) + 1)
# use gene names as feature symbols
rowData(sce)$feature_symbol <- rownames(sce)
# remove features with duplicated names
sce <- sce[!duplicated(rownames(sce)), ]
sce <- selectFeatures(sce)</pre>
```

setFeatures

Description

This method manually sets the features to be used for projection.

Usage

```
setFeatures(object, features = NULL)
```

setFeatures.SingleCellExperiment(object, features)

```
## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
setFeatures(object, features = NULL)
```

Arguments

object	an object of SingleCellExperiment class
features	a character vector of feature names

Details

Please note that feature_symbol column of rowData(object) must be present in the input object and should not contain any duplicated feature names. This column defines feature names used during projection. Feature symbols in the reference dataset must correpond to the feature symbols in the projection dataset, otherwise the mapping will not work!

Value

an object of SingleCellExperiment class with a new column in rowData(object) slot which is called scmap_features. It can be accessed by using as.data.frame(rowData(object))\$scmap_features.

```
library(SingleCellExperiment)
sce <- SingleCellExperiment(assays = list(normcounts = as.matrix(yan)), colData = ann)
# this is needed to calculate dropout rate for feature selection
# important: normcounts have the same zeros as raw counts (fpkm)
counts(sce) <- normcounts(sce)
logcounts(sce) <- log2(normcounts(sce) + 1)
# use gene names as feature symbols
rowData(sce)$feature_symbol <- rownames(sce)
# remove features with duplicated names
sce <- sce[!duplicated(rownames(sce)), ]
sce <- setFeatures(sce, c('MMP2', 'ZHX3'))</pre>
```

subdistsmult	Computes the dot product between the subcentroids from the indexed reference and the subvectors of an element of the query dataset. Re- turns an M by k matrix. Used as an intermediate step (in NNfirst and NNmult) for calculating an approximation of the cosine similarity be- tween the query and the reference.
	1 5 5

Description

Computes the dot product between the subcentroids from the indexed reference and the subvectors of an element of the query dataset. Returns an M by k matrix. Used as an intermediate step (in NNfirst and NNmult) for calculating an approximation of the cosine similarity between the query and the reference.

Usage

subdistsmult(subcentroids, query_chunks, M, k, cellnum)

Arguments

subcentroids	A list of matrices containing the subcentroids of each chunk.
query_chunks	A list of matrices containing the chunks of the query dataset after it has been split according to the product quantization method
М	An integer specifying the number of chunks
k	An integer specifying the number of subcentroids per chunk
cellnum	An integer specifying the column of the query dataset we wish to consider

yan

Single cell RNA-Seq data extracted from a publication by Yan et al.

Description

Single cell RNA-Seq data extracted from a publication by Yan et al.

Usage

yan

Format

An object of class data.frame with 20214 rows and 90 columns.

Source

http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nsmb.2660

Columns represent cells, rows represent genes expression values.

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