Package ‘ACME’

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Title   Algorithms for Calculating Microarray Enrichment (ACME)
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Imports  graphics, stats
Description  ACME (Algorithms for Calculating Microarray Enrichment) is a set of tools for analysing tiling array ChIP/chip, DNAse hypersensitivity, or other experiments that result in regions of the genome showing ``enrichment”. It does not rely on a specific array technology (although the array should be a ``tiling” array), is very general (can be applied in experiments resulting in regions of enrichment), and is very insensitive to array noise or normalization methods. It is also very fast and can be applied on whole-genome tiling array experiments quite easily with enough memory.
License  GPL (>= 2)

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ACMECalcSet-class

Description

A subclass of ACMESet that can also store the parameters and results of an ACME calculation

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("ACMECalcSet", assayData, phenoData, featureData, experimentData, annotation, cutpoints, threshold, exprs, vals, ...). In addition to the constraints defined by ACMESet, this class can also hold the results (in the assayDataElement vals) and the threshold and cutpoints from an ACME do.aGFF.calc run

Slots

- cutpoints: Object of class "numeric" The values of the cutpoints used in an analysis by do.aGFF:calc, one per sample.
- threshold: Object of class "numeric" The threshold used in an analysis.
- assayData: Object of class "AssayData". See ExpressionSet for details.
- phenoData: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" See ExpressionSet for details.
- featureData: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" See ExpressionSet for details.
- experimentData: Object of class "MIAME" See ExpressionSet for details.
- annotation: Object of class "character" See ExpressionSet for details.
- __classVersion__: Object of class "Versions" See ExpressionSet for details.
ACMESet-class

Description

An extension of ExpressionSet to deal with ACME data including chromosome locations

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("ACMESet", assayData, phenoData, featureData, experimentData, annotation, exprs, ...)`. The `exprs` assayDataElement stores the data. The `featureData` slot stores the chromosome location. In practice, the data.frame underlying the featureData MUST contain three columns named chromosome, start, and end; this is enforced by the class validity method.
Slots

assayData: Object of class "AssayData". See ExpressionSet for details.

phenoData: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" See ExpressionSet for details.

featureData: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" See ExpressionSet for details.

experimentData: Object of class "MIAME" See ExpressionSet for details.

annotation: Object of class "character" See ExpressionSet for details.

__classVersion__: Object of class "Versions" See ExpressionSet for details.

Extends

Class "ExpressionSet", directly. Class "eSet", by class "ExpressionSet", distance 2. Class "VersionedBiobase", by class "ExpressionSet", distance 3. Class "Versioned", by class "ExpressionSet", distance 4.

Methods

chromosome signature(object = "ACMESet"): Accessor for the chromosome. Returns a vector of chromosomes.

end signature(x = "ACMESet"): Accessor for the end location for a probe. If that is not known, this could be set to the same value as the start location.

plot signature(x = "ACMESet"): A convenience plotting method that takes a sample name and chrom as well.

start signature(x = "ACMESet"): Accessor for the start location for a probe.

Author(s)

Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

See Also

ExpressionSet, ACMECalcSet

Examples

showClass("ACMESet")
data(example.agff)
example.agff
head(chromosome(example.agff))
head(start(example.agff))
head(end(example.agff))
aGFF-class

Class for storing GFF-like data

Description

The GFF format is quite versatile while remaining simple. This class simply stores the annotation associated with a set of GFF files from the same regions of the genome along with some information about the samples from which the data came and the data (from the "score" column of the GFF file) themselves.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("aGFF", ...)`. Also, the `read.resultsGFF()` function returns aGFF objects.

Slots

- `annotation`: Object of class "data.frame" with two columns absolutely necessary, "Chromosome" and "Location". Other columns can be included.
- `data`: Object of class "matrix" of the same number of rows as the annotation slot and the same number of columns as the number of rows in the samples slot, containing data for later analysis
- `samples`: Object of class "data.frame" for describing the samples, one row per sample

Methods

- `plot` signature(x = "aGFF"): to plot a region along the genome.
- `print` signature(x = "aGFF"): simple method to display summary of aGFF object
- `show` signature(object = "aGFF"): simple method to display summary of aGFF object

Author(s)

Sean Davis

See Also

`read.resultsGFF` and `aGFFCalc-class`

Examples

```r
# Load an example
data(example.agff)
example.agff
```
Class "aGFFCalc"

Description

Store results of ACME calculations

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("aGFFCalc", ...)`. 

Slots

`call`: Object of class "call", contains the exact call to do.aGFF.calc, for historical purposes.

`threshold`: Object of class "numeric", the threshold used in the calculation.

`cutpoints`: Object of class "numeric", the data value above which probes were considered positive.

`vals`: Object of class "matrix", equivalent in size to the original data matrix, containing the calculated p-values from the ACME algorithm.

`annotation`: Object of class "data.frame", currently a copy of the original annotation, possibly reordered in chromosome order.

`data`: Object of class "matrix", the original data, possibly reordered.

`samples`: Object of class "data.frame", sample metadata.

Extends

Class "aGFF", directly.

Methods

- `plot` signature(x = "aGFFCalc", ask=FALSE): plot the results of an ACME calculation.
- `print` signature(x = "aGFFCalc"): brief overview of the object.
- `show` signature(object = "aGFFCalc"): brief overview of the object.

Author(s)

Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

See Also

- `do.aGFF.calc`, `aGFF-class`

Examples

```r
data(example.agff)
example.agffcalc <- do.aGFF.calc(example.agff,window=1000,thresh=0.9)
example.agffcalc
```
do.aGFF.calc

Perform ACME calculation

Description

This function performs the moving window chi-square calculation. It is written in C, so is quite fast.

Usage

do.aGFF.calc(x, window, thresh)

Arguments

x  An aGFF class object

window  An integer value, representing the number of basepairs to include in the windowed chi-square calculation

thresh  The quantile of the data distribution for each sample that will be used to classify a probe as positive

Details

A window size on the order of 2-3 times the average size of fragments from sonication, digestion, etc. and containing at least 8-10 probes is the recommended size. Larger size windows are probably more sensitive, but obviously reduce the accuracy with which boundaries of signal can be called.

A threshold of between 0.9 and 0.99 seems empirically to be adequate. If one plots the histogram of data values and there is an obvious better choice (such as a bimodal distribution, with one peak representing enrichment), a more data-driven approach may yield better results.

Value

An object of class aGFFCalc

Author(s)

Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

Examples

data(example.agff)
example.agffcalc <- do.aGFF.calc(example.agff,window=1000,thresh=0.9)
example.agffcalc
findClosestGene

example.agff  
*An example ACME data structure of class ACMESet*

---

**Description**

An ACMESet data structure from two Nimblegen arrays, custom tiled to include multiple HOX genes.

**Usage**

```r
data(example.agff)
```

**Format**

The format is: `chr "example.agff"`

**Source**

From Scacheri et al., Plot Genet, 2006. Pubmed ID 16604156

**Examples**

```r
data(example.agff)
example.agff
```

---

**findClosestGene**  
*Find closest refseq gene*

---

**Description**

This function is used to find the nearest refseq transcript(s) to a point in the genome specified. Note that it is limited to the refseq transcripts listed at genome.ucsc.edu, where this function goes for information.

**Usage**

```r
findClosestGene(chrom, pos, genome = "hg17", position = "txStart")
```

**Arguments**

- **chrom**
  - Usually specified like 'chr1', 'chr2', etc.
- **pos**
  - A position in base pairs in the genome
- **genome**
  - Something like 'hg16', 'hg17', 'mm6', etc.
- **position**
  - The location to measure distance from: one of 'txStart', 'txEnd', 'cdsStart', 'cdsEnd'
**Details**

The first time the function is run, it checks to see if the refflat table for the given genome is present in the package environment. If not, it downloads it to the /tmp directory and gunzips it (using `getRefflat`). It is then stored so that in future calls, there is no re-download required.

**Value**

A data frame with the gene name, refseq id(s), txStart, txEnd, cdsStart, cdsEnd, exon count, and distance. Note that distance is measured as pos-position, so negative values mean that the point in the gene is to the left of the point specified in the function call (with the p-tel on the left).

**Note**

The function may return more than one transcript, as several transcripts may have the same start site

**Author(s)**

Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

**Examples**

```r
findClosestGene('chr1',100000000,'hg17')
```

---

**Description**

After the ACME calculation, each probe is associated with a p-value of enrichment. However, one often wants the contiguous regions associated with runs of p-values above a given p-value threshold.

**Usage**

```r
findRegions(x, thresh = 1e-04)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An ACMESetCalc object
- `thresh` The p-value threshold

**Details**

Runs of p-values above the p-value threshold will be reported as one "region". These can be used for downstream analyses, export to browsers, submitted for transcription factor binding enrichment analyses, etc.
Value

A data frame with these columns:

- **Length**: The length of the region in probes
- **TF**: Either TRUE or FALSE; TRUE regions represent regions of enrichment while FALSE regions are the regions between the TRUE regions
- **StartInd**: The starting Index of the region
- **EndInd**: The ending Index of the region
- **Sample**: The sample containing the region
- **Chromosome**: The Chromosome of the region
- **Start**: The starting basepair of the region
- **End**: The ending basepair of the region
- **Median**: The median p-value in the region
- **Mean**: The mean p-value in the region

Author(s)

Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

See Also

do.aGFF.calc, findClosestGene

Examples

data(example.agff)
example.agffcalc <- do.aGFF.calc(example.agff, window=1000, thresh=0.9)
foundregions <- findRegions(example.agffcalc, thresh=0.001)
foundregions[1:6,]

generics

Generics defined within ACME

Description

See methods descriptions for details.

Usage

vals(x, ...)
chromosome(object, ...)
end(x, ...)
start(x, ...)
plot(x, y, ...)
cutpoints(x, ...)
threshold(x, ...)
getRefflat

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{x} \hspace{1cm} An ACMESet or ACMEcalcSet object (for cutpoints and threshold)
\item \textbf{y} \hspace{1cm} Treated as missing for plotting these types of objects
\item \ldots \hspace{1cm} Passed into method
\end{itemize}

Details

These are all getters for ACMESet and ACMEcalcSet objects.

Value

See methods descriptions for details

Author(s)

Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

See Also

ACMESet, ACMEcalcSet

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
data(example.agff)
head(chromosome(example.agff))
head(end(example.agff))
head(start(example.agff))
\end{verbatim}

---

\textbf{getRefflat} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Get the refflat table from ucsc for the given genome}

Description

Fetches the refflat table from ucsc, stores in temp dir and then gunzips it and reads it in.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
getRefflat(genome = "hg17")
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{genome} \hspace{1cm} The genome code from ucsc, like 'hg16', 'mm6', etc.
\end{itemize}

Value

A data frame mirroring the UCSC table structure.
Author(s)
Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

References
http://genome.ucsc.edu

See Also
findClosestGene

Examples
rf <- getRefFlat('hg17')

read.resultsGFF  Read Nimblegen GFF files

Description
A GFF format file is a quite flexible format for storing genomic data. Nimblegen uses these format files as one format for making chip-chip data available. This function reads these files, one per experiment and creates a resulting aGFF-class object.

Usage
read.resultsGFF(fnames, path = ".", samples = NULL, notes = NULL, skip = 0, sep = "\t", quote = "\"", ...)

Arguments
fnames  A vector of filenames
path  The path to the filenames
samples  A data.frame containing sample information, one row per sample, in the same order as the files in fnames
notes  A character vector for notes—not currently stored
skip  Number of lines to skip if the file contains a header
sep  The field separator—should be a tab character for gff files, but can be set if necessary.
quote  The text quote character—again not used for gff file, typically
...

Details
The output is an ACMESet object.
write.bedGraph

Value
A single ACMESet object.

Author(s)
Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

References
http://www.sanger.ac.uk/Software/formats/GFF/

See Also
ACMESet

Examples

datdir <- system.file('extdata',package='ACME')
fnames <- dir(datdir)
example.agff <- read.resultsGFF(fnames,path=datdir)

write.bedGraph(x, raw = TRUE, vals = TRUE, directory = ".")

Arguments

x An ACMESet or ACMECalcSet object
raw Boolean. Create a file for the raw data?
vals Boolean. Create a file for the calculated p-values?
directory Give a directory for storing the files

Author(s)
Sean Davis
Examples

data(example.agff)
write.bedGraph(example.agff)

write.sgr Write Affy IGB .sgr format files

Description

The affy Integrated Genome Browser (IGB) is a powerful, fast browser for genomic data. The file format is simple (three columns: chromosome, location, and score) to generate. This function will write the sgr files associated with a aGFFcalc object. There will be either one or two files (default two) representing the raw data and the calculated data (which is output as -log10(val) for visualization purposes).

Usage

write.sgr(x, raw = TRUE, vals = TRUE, directory = ".")

Arguments

  x An ACMESet or ACMECalcSet object
  raw Boolean. Create a file for the raw data?
  vals Boolean. Create a file for the calculated p-values?
  directory Give a directory for storing the files

Author(s)

Sean Davis

Examples

data(example.agff)
write.sgr(example.agff)
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