Package ‘KEGGgraph’

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Type Package

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Description KEGGGraph is an interface between KEGG pathway and graph object as well as a collection of tools to analyze, dissect and visualize these graphs. It parses the regularly updated KGML (KEGG XML) files into graph models maintaining all essential pathway attributes. The package offers functionalities including parsing, graph operation, visualization and etc.

License GPL (>= 2)

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LazyData yes

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colorectal cancer dataset

Description

Colorectal cancer dataset provided by SPIA package. It is just a copy during the development of SPIA package in case the package is not available. It will be removed when the SPIA package is stable.

see the description of SPIA package.

Format

see the format of SPIA package.

Source


expandKEGGNode  Expand KEGG node of paralogues

Description

The function expands KEGG node of paralogues, and is mainly used internally. The end-users are not expected to call it unless they know exactly what they are doing.

Usage

expandKEGGNode(node)
expandKEGGPathway

Arguments

node An object of KEGGNode-class

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

Description

The function expands paralogue nodes in KEGG pathway and returns expanded KEGG pathway. KEGG node and edge data is maintained.

Usage

expandKEGGPathway(pathway)

Arguments

pathway An object of KEGGPathway-class

Details

The function expands nodes with paralogues in KEGG pathway and copy neccessary edges.

Value

An object of KEGGPathway-class

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

See Also

expandKEGGNode

Examples

sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
kegg.pathway <- parseKGML(sfile)
kegg.expandpathway <- expandKEGGPathway(kegg.pathway)
getDisplayName-methods

Get a character string as label for display

Description

In KGML files, 'graph' element has a 'name' attribute to store the displaying name of a node, which is straightforward for end users. For example, biologists have no idea about a node 'hsa:1432' but its display name 'MAPK14' helps them to link this node to their knowledge. This method extract DisplayName from graph objects for KEGGNode and graph, where the method for graph returns the display names of its nodes.

Methods

object = "KEGGNode"  An object of KEGGNode-class
object = "graph" A KEGG graph object

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

References


Examples

sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
pathway <- parseKGML(sfile)

nodes <- nodes(pathway)
subnodes <- nodes[10:15]
sapply(subnodes, getDisplayName)
## compare them with getName, one 'displayName' may correspond to many paralogues
sapply(subnodes, getName)

getEntryID-methods

Get entry ID for single or list of KEGGNode or KEGGedge object(s)

Description

The method extracts EntryIDs from KEGGNode-class or KEGGEdge-class object(s). In case of KEGGEdge-class objects, the entryID of the nodes involved in the binary are returned as a vector in the order specified by the direction of the relation, that is, if the edge is defined as A->B, then the entryID returned from the edge equals to c(getEntryID(A), getEntryID(B)).
getKEGGgeneLink-methods

Methods

- obj = "KEGGEge"  Object of KEGGEdge-class
- obj = "list"  A wrapper for list of KEGGNode-class or KEGGEdge-class objects

Author(s)

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References


Examples

```r
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
pathway <- parseKGML(sfile)

nodes <- nodes(pathway)
node <- nodes[[7]]
getEntryID(node)

edges <- edges(pathway)
edge <- edges[[7]]
getEntryID(edge)

getEntryID(nodes[1:4])
getEntryID(edges[1:4])
```

Description

Translate a object into a link point to the gene on KEGG website.
This method complies with the Gene link rule of the KEGG website.

Methods

- object = "character"  A KEGGID, for example 'hsa:1423'

Examples

getKEGGgeneLink("hsa:1423")
**getKEGGID-methods**  

**Get KEGG ID**

**Description**

Get KEGGID from a `KEGNode-class` object. The `KEGNode-class` can be either another pathway (KEGGID in the form like 'hsa\d*'), KEGG Gene ('hsa:\d*') or compound ('cpd:C\d*'). In case of the KEGG Gene ID, the organism prefix is removed when the value is returned.

**Methods**

- `object = "KEGNode"`  
  An object of `KEGNode-class`

**Examples**

```r
wntfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04310.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
wnt <- parseKGML(wntfile)
nodes <- nodes(wnt)
getKEGGID(nodes[[1]])
getKEGGID(nodes[[26]])
```

---

**getKEGNodeData**  

**Get or set list of KEGG node or edge data**

**Description**

The ‘get’ methods extracts KEGG node (edge) attributes from a graph produced by calling `parseKGML2Graph` or `KEGGpathway2Graph`. The ‘set’ methods writes a list into the edge or node data.

**Usage**

```
getKEGNodeData(graph, n)
getKEGGedgeData(graph, n)
```

**Arguments**

- `graph`  
  a graph object by parsing KGML file, where KEGG node and edge attributes are maintained
- `n`  
  optional character string, name of the desired node or edge. If is missing all node Data is returned

**Details**

Node and edge data is stored as list within environments in graphs to save memory and speed up graph manipulations. When using `getKEGNodeData` or `getKEGGedgeData` is called, the list is extracted out of the environment and returned.
getKGMLurl

Value

Either a list or single item of KEGGNode-class or KEGGEdge-class object(s).

Note

These functions will be unified into 'KEGGnodeData' and 'KEGGnodeData<- forms.

Author(s)

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Examples

sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
gR <- parseKGML2Graph(sfile,expandGenes=TRUE)
getKEGGnodeData(gR,"hsa:4214")
getKEGGedgeData(gR,"hsa:4214-hsa:5605")

getKGMLurl

Get KGML file (url) with KEGG PATHWAY ID and (optional) organism

Description

The function simply returns the KGML file url given KEGG PATHWAY ID. If the KEGG PATHWAY ID contains no organism prefix, user can specify the 'organism' parameter. Otherwise the 'organism' option is ignored.

retrieveKGML is a simple wrapper to getKGMLurl, which downloads the KGML file with download.file in utils package.

Usage

goingMLurl(pathwayid, organism = "hsa")
retrieveKGML(pathwayid, organism, destfile,method="auto", ...)
kgmlNonmetabolicName2MetabolicName(destfile)
getCategoryIndepKGMLurl(pathwayid, organism="hsa", method="auto", ...)

Arguments

pathwayid KEGG PATHWAY ID, e.g. 'hsa00020'
organism three-alphabet organism code, if pathwayid contains the code this option is ignored
destfile Destination file, to which the remote KGML file should be saved
method Method to be used for downloading files, passed to download.file function. Currently supports "internal", "auto" and "lynx"

... Parameters passed to download.file
getKGMLurl

Details

The function getKGMLurl takes the pathway identifier (can be in the form of 'hsa00020' or with 'pathway' prefix, for example 'path:hsa00020'), and returns the url to download KGML file.

The mapping between pathway identifier and pathway name can be found by KEGGPATHNAME2ID (or reversed mappings) in KEGG.db package. See vignette for example.

retrieveKGML calls download.file to download the KGML file from KEGG REST API remotely.

Before July 2017, KEGG FTP server was used to download the KGML files. Since then the REST API service of KEGG is used instead.

Value

KGML File URL of the given pathway.

Note

So far the function does not check the correctness of the 'organism' prefix, it is the responsibility of the user to guarantee the right spelling.

There were a period when the metabolic and non-metabolic pathways were saved separately in different directories, and KEGGgraph was able to handle them. kgmlNonmetabolicName2MetabolicName is used to translate non-metabolic pathway KGML URL to that of metabolic pathway. getCategoryIndepKGMLurl determines the correct URL to download by attempting both possibilities. They were mainly called internally. Now since the KGML file is to be downloaded in each pathway's main page instead from the FTP server, these functions are no more needed and will be removed in the next release.

Author(s)

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References


Examples

getKGMLurl("hsa00020")
getKGMLurl("path:hsa00020")
getKGMLurl("00020", organism="hsa")
getKGMLurl(c("00460", "hsa:00461", "path:hsa00453", "path:00453"))

hasConnection <- RCurl::url.exists(getKGMLurl("cel00010"))
if(hasConnection) {
  tmp <- tempfile()
  retrieveKGML(pathwayid='00010', organism='cel', destfile=tmp, method="auto")
} else {
  warnings("No connection to KEGG webservice")
}
getName-methods

Get 'name' attribute

Description
Get 'name' attribute for given object, this method can be used for almost all objects implemented in KEGGgraph package to extract their name slot. See manual pages of individual objects for examples.

Methods

object = "KEGGEdgeSubType" An object of KEGGEdgeSubType-class
object = "KEGGNode" An object of KEGGNode-class
object = "KEGGPathway" An object of KEGGPathway-class
object = "KEGGPathwayInfo" An object of KEGGPathwayInfo-class
object = "KEGGReaction" An object of KEGGReaction-class

Author(s)
Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

References

Examples

sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
pathway <- parseKGML(sfile)

## get pathway name
getName(pathway)

## get node name
nodes <- nodes(pathway)
getName(nodes[[2]])

## get edge name: it is not informative since the nodes are identified
## with file-dependent indices
edges <- edges(pathway)
getName(edges[[7]])

## get subtype name
subtype <- getSubtype(edges[[2]][[1]])
getName(subtype)
getNamedElement: Extract the value in a vector by name

Description
The function extracts the value(s) in a named vector by given name(s), in case no element is found with the given name, NA will be returned.

Usage
getNamedElement(vector, name)

Arguments
- `vector`: A named vector of any data type
- `name`: Wanted name

Value
The elements with the given name, 'NA' in case no one was found.

Author(s)
Jitao David Zhang (mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com)

Examples
```r
c <- c(first="Hamburg", second="Hoffenheim", third="Bremen")
getNamedElement(c, "third")
getNamedElement(c, "last")
```

getPathwayInfo-methods: Get KEGG pathway info

Description
KEGG stores additional information of the pathways in their KGML files, which can be extracted by this function.

The method returns the attributes of the pathway including its full title, short name, organism, image file link (which can be downloaded from KEGG website) and web link.

Methods
- `object = "KEGGPathway"` An object of KEGGPathway-class
Examples

```r
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
pathway <- parseKGMLO(sfile)
getPathwayInfo(pathway)
```

---

**getReactions-methods**  
*Get KEGG reactions*

**Description**

In KGML, the pathway element specifies one graph object with the entry elements as its nodes and the relation and reaction elements as its edges. The relation elements are saved as edges in objects of `KEGGPathway-class`, and the reactions elements are saved as a slot of the object, which can be retrieved with the function `getReactions`.

Regulatory pathways are always viewed as protein networks, so there is no 'reaction' information saved in their KGML files. Metabolic pathways are viewed both as both protein networks and chemical networks, hence the `KEGGPathway-class` object may have reactions information.

**Methods**

- `object = "KEGGPathway"`  An object of `KEGGPathway-class`

**Author(s)**

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mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

**References**

KGML Document manual  
[https://www.genome.jp/kegg/docs/xml/](https://www.genome.jp/kegg/docs/xml/)

**See Also**

- `KEGGPathway-class`

**Examples**

```r
mapfile <- system.file("extdata/map00260.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
maptest <- parseKGMLO(mapfile)
maptest

mapReactions <- getReactions(maptest)
mapReactions[1:3]
```
getRgraphvizEdgeNames

Get Rgraphviz compatible edge names

Description

Get Rgraphviz compatible edge names, where the out- and in-nodes sharing a edge are concatenated by "~".

Usage

getRgraphvizEdgeNames(graph)

Arguments

graph A graph object

Value

A list of names, the order is determined by the edge order.

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang maito:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

References

Rgraphviz package

Examples

tnodes <- c("Hamburg", "Dortmund", "Bremen", "Paris")
tedges <- list("Hamburg"=c("Dortmund", "Bremen"), "Dortmund"=c("Hamburg"), "Bremen"=c("Hamburg"), "Paris"=c())
tgraph <- new("graphNEL", nodes = tnodes, edgeL = tedges)
getRgraphvizEdgeNames(tgraph)

getSubtype-methods

Get subtype

Description

KEGG stores sub-type of interactions between entities in the KGML files, which can be extracted with this method. The descriptions for the subtypes can be explored at the KGML document manual in the references.

See KEGGEdge-class for examples. The method for graphs is a wrapper to extract all subtype information from one graph.
Methods

**object = "graph"** A graph object of KEGGgraph. The method returns a list of subtypes in the same order of edges

**object = "KEGGEdge"** An object of KEGGEdge, which stores the subtype information

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

References


Examples

```r
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
pathway <- parseKGML(sfile)

edges <- edges(pathway)
subtype <- getSubtype(edges[[1]])
subtype
```

---

**getDescription**

Get title for given element

Description

The methods get title attribute for given KGML element, for example for objects of KEGGPathway-class or KEGGPathwayInfo-class

Methods

**object = "KEGGPathway"** An object of KEGGPathway-class

**object = "KEGGPathwayInfo"** An object of KEGGPathwayInfo-class

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

References

Examples

```r
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
pathway <- parseKGML(sfile)

getTitle(pathway)

pi <- getPathwayInfo(pathway)
getTitle(pi)
```

---

**Description**

This method can be used to extract generic type attribute from several objects implemented in KEGGgraph package.

The meanings and descriptions of the types can be found at KGML manual listed in the reference.

**Methods**

- `object = "KEGGEdge"`  
  An object of `KEGGEdge-class`

- `object = "KEGGNode"`  
  An object of `KEGGNode-class`

- `object = "KEGGReaction"`  
  An object of `KEGGReaction-class`

**Author(s)**

Jitao David Zhang  
mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

**References**

KGML Manual  
https://www.genome.jp/kegg/docs/xml/

**Examples**

```r
mapfile <- system.file("extdata/map00260.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
maptest <- parseKGML(mapfile)

## node type
node <- nodes(maptest)[[3]]
getType(node)

## edge type
edge <- edges(maptest)[[5]]
getType(edge)

## reaction type
reaction <- getReactions(maptest)[[5]]
getType(reaction)
```
graphDensity

getValue-methods

Get ‘value’ attribute

Description
Get ‘value’ attribute, mainly used internally and is not expected to be called by users.

Methods

object = "KEGGEdgeSubType"  An object of KEGGEdgeSubType-class

graphDensity

Graph density

Description
The graph density is defined as \( d = \frac{E}{V(V-1)/2} \) where \( E \) is the number of edges and \( V \) of nodes.

Usage

graphDensity(graph)

Arguments

graph A graph object

Details
The density of a graph lies between [0,1]

Value
A value between [0,1]

Author(s)
Jitao David Zhang jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

References
Aittokallio and Schwikowski (2006), Graph-based methods for analysing networks in cell biology, Briefings in Bioinformatics, 7, 243-255.
isHomoList

Examples

tnodes <- c("Hamburg","Dortmund","Bremen", "Paris")
tedges <- list("Hamburg"=c("Dortmund", "Bremen"),
   "Dortmund"=c("Hamburg"), "Bremen"=c("Hamburg"), "Paris"=c())
tgraph <- new("graphNEL", nodes = tnodes, edgeL = tedges)
graphDensity(tgraph)

isHomoList

Determines whether a list is homogenous

Description

If a list contains objects of the same class with the given class name, we call it a homogenous list and the function returns TRUE, otherwise it returns FALSE.

Usage

isHomoList(list, class)

Arguments

list A list
class The class name to be validated

Value

logical

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

Examples

testlist <- list("home1"="Hamburg","home2"="Heidelberg",
   "home3"="Tianjin")
isHomoList(testlist,"character")
testlist$lucky <- 16
isHomoList(testlist,"character")
Class `KEGGEdge`

**Description**

A class to represent 'relation' elements in KGML files and edge objects in a KEGG graph

**Objects from the Class**

Objects are normally created by `parseRelation` function, which is not intended to be called by user directly

**Slots**

- entry1ID: The entryID of the first KEGGNode
- entry2ID: The entryID of the second KEGGNode
- type: The type of the relation, see `getType-methods`
- subtype: The subtype(s) of the edge, a list of `KEGGEdgeSubType`

**Methods**

- `getEntryID` signature(obj = "KEGGEdge"): Get entryIDs of the edge in the order specified by the direction of the edge
- `getType` signature(object = "KEGGEdge"): Get the relation type
- `getName` signature(object = "KEGGEdge"): Get the names of edges in the convention of Rgraphviz, 'node1~node2'
- `show` signature(object = "KEGGEdge"): Show method

**Author(s)**

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

**References**


**See Also**

`KEGGNode-class`
Examples

```r
mapfile <- system.file("extdata/map00260.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
maptest <- parseKGML(mapfile)
x <- edges(maptest)[[1]]
class(x)

# examples to extract information from KEGGEndge
getName(x)
getEntryID(x)

getType(x)
getSubtype(x)

subtype <- getSubtype(x)[[1]]
getName(subtype)
```

---

**KEGGEdgeSubtype**  
**KEGG edge subtypes**

---

**Description**

Edge subtypes defined by the KEGG database.

**Format**

A data.frame with 17 rows and 11 columns

---

**KEGGEdgeSubType-class**  
Class "KEGGEdgeSubType"

---

**Description**

A class to represent subtype in KEGG

**Objects from the Class**

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

**Slots**

name: Object of class "character", name of the subtype
value: Object of class "character", value of the subtype
Methods

- **getName** signature(object = "KEGGEdgeSubType"): getting subtype name
- **getValue** signature(object = "KEGGEdgeSubType"): getting subtype value
- **show** signature(object = "KEGGEdgeSubType"): show method

Note

Please note that 'KEGGEdgeSubtype' is a data frame storing subtype predefinitions, the 'type' with lowercases. 'KEGGEdgeSubType' is however a class representing these subtypes.

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

See Also

- KEGGEdge-class

Examples

showClass("KEGGEdgeSubType")

## use example(KEGGEdge-class) for more examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEGGEtype</th>
<th>KEGG edge types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Edge types defined by the KEGG database.

Format

A data.frame with values and explanations of edge types.
Description

A class to represent 'graphics' element in KGML files

Objects from the Class

This method is mainly used to extract visualization information from KGML files.

Objects can be created by calling `parseGraphics`

Slots

- `name`: Object of class "character" graphics name
- `x`: Object of class "integer" x coordinate in KEGG figure
- `y`: Object of class "integer" y coordinate in KEGG figure
- `type`: Object of class "character" graphics type (shape)
- `width`: Object of class "integer" width of the symbol
- `height`: Object of class "integer" height of the symbol
- `fgcolor`: Object of class "character" foreground color
- `bgcolor`: Object of class "character" background color

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang `mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com`

References


See Also

`parseGraphics`

Examples

`showClass("KEGGGraphics")`
KEGGGroup-class

Class "KEGGGroup"

Description

Class to represent 'group' nodes in KEGG pathways

Objects from the Class

The objects are usually created by parseEntry function and is not intended to be called directly by users.

Slots

  component: Component of the group
  entryID: see the slot of KEGGNode-class
  graphics: see the slot of KEGGNode-class
  link: see the slot of KEGGNode-class
  map: see the slot of KEGGNode-class
  name: see the slot of KEGGNode-class
  reaction: see the slot of KEGGNode-class
  type: see the slot of KEGGNode-class

Extends

Class "KEGGNode", directly.

Methods

getComponent signature(object = "KEGGNode"): returns components of the group, in a vector of strings

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

See Also

  KEGGNode-class

Examples

  showClass("KEGGGroup")
**Description**

The class to present 'entry' element in KGML files and nodes in KEGG graphs.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the function `parseEntry` and is not intended to be directly created by users.

**Slots**

- `entryID`: entryID, the 'id' attribute of 'entry' elements in KGML files. In each KGML file the entryID is specified by auto-increment integers, therefore entryIDs from two individual KGML files are not unique. However, if 'expandGenes' option is specified in `KEGGpathway2Graph` function, the unique KEGGID will replace the default integer as the new entryID, which is unique in biological context.
- `name`: Name of the node
- `type`: Type of the node, use `data(KEGGNodeType)` to see available values
- `link`: URL link of the node
- `reaction`: Reaction of the node
- `map`: Map of the node
- `graphics`: Graphic details (including display name) of the node, an object of `KEGGGraphics`

**Methods**

- `getDisplayName` signature(object = "KEGGNode"): get display name
- `getEntryID` signature(obj = "KEGGNode"): get entryID, in case of gene-expanded graphs this is the same as getKEGGID
- `getKEGGID` signature(object = "KEGGNode"): get KEGGID
- `getType` signature(object = "KEGGNode"): get the type of the node
- `<-name` signature(object = "KEGGNode"): replace name
- `getComponent` signature(obj = "KEGGNode"): returns entryID (the same as getEntryID), for compatibility with `KEGGGroup-class`
- `show` signature(object = "KEGGNode"): show method

**Author(s)**

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**References**

See Also

KEGGEdge-class, parseEntry

Examples

```r
## We show how to extract information from KEGGNode object
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
pathway <- parseKGML(sfile)

ns <- nodes(pathway)
node <- ns[[1]]

show(node)
getName(node)
getDisplayName(node)
getEntryID(node)
getKEGGID(node)
```

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEGGNodeType</th>
<th>KEGG node types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

Node types defined by the KEGG database.

**Format**

A data.frame with values and explanations of KEGG node types.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEGGPATHID2NAME</th>
<th>KEGG pathway identifier to name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

The data provides a translation mechanism between KEGG pathway identifiers, for instance hsa04010, and pathway names, for instance MAPK signaling pathway.

**Format**

An AnnDbBiMap
**Description**

A class to represent KEGG pathway

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("KEGGPathway", ...). Normally they are created by `parseKGML`.

**Slots**

- `pathwayInfo`: An object of `KEGGPathwayInfo-class`
- `nodes`: List of objects of `KEGGNode-class`
- `edges`: List of objects of `KEGGEdge-class`
- `reactions`: List of objects of `KEGGReaction-class`

**Methods**

- `edges` signature(object = "KEGGPathway", which = "ANY"): KEGGEdges of the pathway
- `edges<-` signature(object = "KEGGPathway"): setting edges
- `getName` signature(object = "KEGGPathway"): getting pathway name
- `getTitle` signature(object = "KEGGPathway"): getting pathway title
- `nodes<-` signature(object = "KEGGPathway", value = "ANY"): setting nodes
- `nodes` signature(object = "KEGGPathway"): KEGGNodes of the pathway
- `getPathwayInfo` signature(object = "KEGGPathway"): getting KEGGPathwayInfo
- `getTitle` signature(object = "KEGGPathway"): getting title of the pathway
- `show` signature(object = "KEGGPathway"): display method

**Author(s)**

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

**References**


**See Also**

`parseKGML, KEGGEdge-class, KEGGNode-class, KEGGReaction-class`
Examples

```r
## We show how to extract information from KEGGPathway objects
## Parse KGML file into a 'KEGGPathway' object
mapfile <- system.file("extdata/map00260.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
maptest <- parseKGML(mapfile)

## short summary of the pathway
maptest

## get information of the pathway
getPathwayInfo(maptest)

## nodes of the pathway
nodes <- nodes(maptest)
node <- nodes[[3]]
getName(node)
getType(node)
getDisplayName(node)

## edges of the pathway
edges <- edges(maptest)
edge <- edges[[3]]
getEntryID(edge)
getSubtype(edge)
```

---

**KEGGpathway2Graph**  
*Parses KEGGpathway to graph*

**Description**

The function parses an object of **KEGGPathway-class** into graph.

**Usage**

`KEGGpathway2Graph(pathway, genesOnly = TRUE, expandGenes = TRUE)`

**Arguments**

- **pathway**: An instance of **KEGGPathway-class**
- **genesOnly**: logical, should only the genes are maintained and other types of nodes (compounds, etc) neglected? TRUE by default
- **expandGenes**: logical, should homologue proteins expanded? TRUE by default

**Details**

When `expandGenes=TRUE`, the nodes have unique names of KEGGID (in the form of `org:xxxx`, for example `hsa:1432`), otherwise an auto-increment index given by KEGG is used as node names.
In the latter case, the node names are duplicated and graphs cannot be simply merged before the nodes are unique.

KEGG node and edge data is stored in 'nodeData' and 'edgeData' slots respectively, which can be extracted by `getKEGGnodeData` and `getKEGGedgeData`.

**Value**

A directed graph.

**Author(s)**

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

**See Also**

`parseKGML2Graph`

**Examples**

```r
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
kegg.pathway <- parseKGML(sfile)
gR.compact<- KEGGpathway2Graph(kegg.pathway,expandGenes=FALSE)
```

---

**Description**

Regulatory pathways are always viewed as protein networks, so there is no 'reaction' information saved in their KGML files. Metabolic pathways are viewed both as both protein networks and chemical networks, hence the `KEGGPathway-class` object may have reactions information among chemical compounds.

This functions extracts reaction information from KEGG pathway, and convert the chemical compound reaction network into directed graph.

**Usage**

`KEGGpathway2reactionGraph(pathway)`

**Arguments**

- **pathway** A `KEGGPathway-class` object, usually as the result of the function `parseKGML`
Details

The direction of the graph is specified by the role of the compound in the reaction, the edges go
always out of ‘substrate’ and points to ‘product’.

For now there is no wrapper to parse the KGML file directly into a reaction graph. In future there
maybe one, but we don’t want to confuse users with two similar functions to parse the file into a
graph (since we assume that most users will need the protein graph, which can be conveniently
parsed by parseKGML2Graph).

From version 1.18.0, reaction graphs returned by KEGGpathway2reactionGraph can be merged
with other reaction graphs or pathway graphs. Thus users can combine pathway and reaction graph
in one KGML file into a single graph.

Value

A directed graph with compounds as nodes and reactions as edges.

If the pathway does not contain any chemical reactions, a warning message will be printed and NULL
is returned.

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

References


See Also

KEGGPathway-class

Examples

mapfile <- system.file("extdata/map00260.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
map <- parseKGML(mapfile)
cg <- KEGGpathway2reactionGraph(map)
cg
nodes(cg)[1:3]
edges(cg)[1:3]

---

KEGGPathwayInfo-class Class "KEGGPathwayInfo"

Description

A class to represent information of a KEGG pathway

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the function parsePathwayInfo.
KEGGReaction-class

Slots

name: Object of class "character" Pathway name
org: Object of class "character" Organism
number: Object of class "character" Number
title: Object of class "character" Title of the pathway
image: Object of class "character" Image URL
link: Object of class "character" URL Link

Methods

getTitle signature(object = "KEGGPathwayInfo"): get title of the pathway
show signature(object = "KEGGPathwayInfo"): show method

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

References


Examples

sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
pathway <- parseKGML(sfile)
pi <- getPathwayInfo(pathway)

class(pi)
getTitle(pi)

KEGGReaction-class  Class "KEGGReaction"

Description

A class to present 'reaction' elements in KGML files

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the function parseReaction.
Slots

name: Object of class "character" the KEGGID of this reaction, e.g. "rm:R02749"

type: Object of class "character" the type of this reaction, either 'reversible' or 'irreversible'

substrateName: Object of class "character", KEGG identifier of the COMPOUND database or the GLYCAN database e.g. "cpd:C05378"

substrateAltName: Object of class "character" alternative name of its parent substrate element

productName: Object of class "character" specifies the KEGGID of the product

productAltName: Object of class "character" alternative name of its parent product element

Methods

show signature(object = "KEGGReaction"): show method

getName signature(object = "KEGGReaction"): get the KEGGID of the reaction

getType signature(object = "KEGGReaction"): get the type of the reaction

getSubstrate signature(object = "KEGGReaction"): get the name of substrate

getProduct signature(object = "KEGGReaction"): get the name of product

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

References


Examples

```r
## We show how to extract reactions from a 'KEGGPathway' object
mapfile <- system.file("extdata/map00260.xml", package="KEGGgraph")

maptest <- parseKGML(mapfile)
mapReactions <- getReactions(maptest)

## More details about reaction
reaction <- mapReactions[[1]]
getName(reaction)
getType(reaction)
getSubstrate(reaction)
getProduct(reaction)
```
kgmlFileName2PathwayName

*Convert KGML file name to pathway name*

**Description**

The function uses KEGG package and converts KGML file name into human readable pathway name.

**Usage**

`kgmlFileName2PathwayName(filename)`

**Arguments**

- `filename` A KGML file name

**Details**

So far it only supports KGML files organized by species.

NOTE: there is issue of package loading sequence to use this function: the `KEGG.db` must be loaded before `KEGGgraph` to use it properly. Otherwise the `mget` returns error of `KEGGPATHID2NAME` is not a environment. So far I don’t where does this bug come from, so I commented out the examples.

**Value**

A character string of pathway name

**Author(s)**

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

---

mergeGraphs

*A function to merge KEGG graphs*

**Description**

The function merges a list of KEGG graphs into one graph object. The merged graph have unique nodes, and edges are merged into non-duplicate sets.

For the reason of speed, `mergeGraphs` discards KEGG node and edge informations. To maintain them while merging graphs, please use `mergeKEGGgraphs`.

**Usage**

`mergeGraphs(list, edgemode = "directed")`
mergeKEGGgraphs

Arguments

- **list**: A list of graph objects, which can be created by `parseKGML2Graph`
- **edgemode**: Edge mode of the graph product, by default 'directed'

Details

The function takes a list of graphs and merges them into a new graph. The nodes of individual graphs must be unique. The function takes care of the removal of duplicated edges.

Value

A directed graph

Note

It is known that graphs from C.elegance pathways have problem when merging, because the nodes name are not consistent between edge records and entry IDs.

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang <jitao_david.zhang@roche.com>

See Also

- `parseKGML2Graph`
- `mergeGraphs`

mergeKEGGgraphs

*Merge KEGG graphs, also merging KEGGNode and KEGGEdge attributes*

Description

`mergeKEGGgraphs` extends function `mergeGraphs` and merges a list of KEGG graphs. Both `mergeGraphs` and `mergeKEGGgraphs` can be used to merge graphs, while the latter form is able to merge the nodes and edges attributes from KEGG, so that the nodes and edges have a one-to-one mapping to the results from `getKEGGnodeData` and `getKEGGEdgeData`.

See details below.

Usage

```r
mergeKEGGgraphs(list, edgemode = "directed")
```

Arguments

- **list**: A list of named KEGG graphs
- **edgemode**: character, 'directed' by default
neighborhood

Details
mergeGraphs discards the node or edge attributes, hence getKEGGnodeData or getKEGGedgeData will return NULL on the resulting graph.
mergeKEGGgraphs calls mergeGraphs first to merge the graphs, then it also merges the KEGGnodeData and KEGGedgeData so that they are one-to-one mapped to the nodes and edges in the merged graph.

Value
A graph with nodeData and edgeData

Note
From version 1.21.1, lists containing NULL should also work.

Author(s)
Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

See Also
mergeGraphs

Examples
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
gR <- parseKGML2Graph(sfile,expandGenes=TRUE)

wntfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04310.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
wntR <- parseKGML2Graph(wntfile, expandGenes=TRUE)

graphlist <- list(mapkG=gR, wntG=wntR)
mergedKEGG <- mergeKEGGgraphs(graphlist)

# list containing NULL works also
nlist <- list(gR, wntR, NULL)
nmergedKEGG <- mergeKEGGgraphs(nlist)

Description
The function returns the neighborhood set of given vertices in the form of list. Optionally user can choose to include the given vertices in the list, too.
Usage

neighborhood(graph, index, return.self = FALSE)

Arguments

graph An object of graphNEL
index Names of nodes, whose neighborhood set should be returned
return.self logical, should the vertex itself also be returned?

Details

Let \( v \) be a vertex in a (di)graph, the out-neighborhood or successor set \( (\mathcal{N}^+(v), x \text{ belongs to } \mathcal{V}(G) \text{ and } v \rightarrow x) \) and the in-neighborhood or predecessor set \( (\mathcal{N}^-(v), x \text{ belongs to } \mathcal{V}(G) \text{ and } x \rightarrow v) \) are jointly returned.

The returned list is indexed by the given node indices, NULL is returned in case of non-existing node.

The nodes are unique, that is, duplicated nodes are removed in results.

Value

A list indexed by the given node indices, each entry containing the neighborhood set of that node (or furthermore including that node).

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang <jitao_david.zhang@roche.com>

References


Examples

V <- c("Hamburg","Stuttgart","Berlin","Paris","Bremen")
E <- list("Hamburg"=c("Berlin","Bremen"),
          "Stuttgart"=c("Berlin","Paris"),
          "Berlin"=c("Stuttgart","Bremen"),
          "Paris"=c("Stuttgart"),
          "Bremen"=c("Hamburg","Berlin"))
g <- new("graphNEL", nodes=V, edgeL=E, edgemode="directed")
if(require(Rgraphviz) & interactive()) {
  plot(g, "neato")
}

## simple uses
neighborhood(g, "Hamburg")
neighborhood(g, c("Hamburg", "Berlin","Paris"))

## in case of non-existing nodes
neighborhood(g, c("Stuttgart","Ulm"))
parseEntry

## also applicable to non-directed graphs
neighborhood(ugraph(g), c("Stuttgart","Berlin"))

---

### parseEntry

**Parse ENTRY elements of KGML document**

#### Description

ENTRY elements contain information of nodes (proteins, enzymes, compounds, maps, etc) in KEGG pathways. `parseEntry` function parses the elements into `link(KEGNNode-class)` or `KEGGGroup-class` objects. It is not expected to be called directly by the user.

#### Usage

```r
parseEntry(entry)
```

#### Arguments

- **entry**
  - XML node of KGML file

#### Details

See [https://www.genome.jp/kegg/docs/xml/](https://www.genome.jp/kegg/docs/xml/) for more details about 'entry' as well as other elements in KGML files.

#### Value

An object of `link(KEGNNode)` or (in case of a group node) `link(KEGGGroup)`

#### Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang <jitao_david.zhang@roche.com>

#### References

[https://www.genome.jp/kegg/docs/xml/](https://www.genome.jp/kegg/docs/xml/)

#### See Also

`parseGraphics`, `parseKGML`, `KEGNNode-class`, `KEGGGroup-class`
parseGraphics  Parse 'graphics' elements in KGML files

Description
The function parses 'graphics' elements in KGML files, and it is mainly used internally.

Usage
parseGraphics(graphics)

Arguments
graphics XML node

Details
The function is called by other parsing functions and not intended to be called directly by user.

Value
An object of KEGGGraphics-class.

Author(s)
Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

References

See Also
KEGGGraphics-class

parseKGML KGML file parser

Description
The function parses KGML files according to the KGML XML documentation.

Usage
parseKGML(file)
parseKGML2DataFrame

Arguments

file
Name of KGML file

Details
The function parses KGML file (depending on XML package).

Value
An object of KEGGPathway-class.

Author(s)
Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

References

See Also
parseEntry, parseRelation, parseReaction, KEGGPathway-class,

Examples
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
kegg.pathway <- parseKGML(sfile)
kegg.pathway

parseKGML2DataFrame Parse KGML file into a data frame

Description
This function extends the parseKGML2Graph function, by converting the resulting graph into a three-column data frame representing out-nodes (the from column in the data frame), in-nodes (to), types and subtypes of edges that connect them (type and subtype, respectively). It can be used, for example, for exporting KEGG pathway networks in plain text files.

Usage
parseKGML2DataFrame(file, reactions=FALSE,...)

Arguments

file A KGML file
reactions Logical, whether metabolic reactions should be parsed and returned as part of the data frame. Default:FALSE
... Other parameters passed to KEGGpathway2Graph
### parseKGML2Graph

**Parse KGML files into KEGG graph**

**Description**

This function is a wrapper for parseKGML and KEGGpathway2Graph. It takes two actions: first it reads in the KGML file and parses it into an object of `KEGGPathway-class`, the second step it calls `KEGGpathway2Graph` function to return the graph model.

**Details**

The out- and in-nodes are represented in the form of KEGG identifiers. For human EntrezIDs the function `translateKEGGID2GeneID` can be used.

Multiple edges are supported: in case more than one subtypes of edges exist between two nodes, they are all listed in the resulting data frame.

**Value**

A four-column data frame, representing the graph structure: out-nodes (the `from` column), in-nodes (to), edge type (type) and subtype (subtype).

**Author(s)**

Jitao David Zhang

**See Also**

`parseKGML2Graph`, `KEGGpathway2Graph` and `translateKEGGID2GeneID`.

**Examples**

```r
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
gdf <- parseKGML2DataFrame(sfile)
head(gdf)
dim(gdf)

rfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa00020.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
dim(dfWr <- parseKGML2DataFrame(rfile, reactions=TRUE))
dim(dfWOr <- parseKGML2DataFrame(rfile, reactions=FALSE))
stopifnot(nrow(dfWr)>nrow(dfWOr))

## not expanding genes: only the KGML-specific identifiers are used then
## only for expert use
## NOT RUN
gdf.ne <- parseKGML2DataFrame(sfile, expandGenes=FALSE)
dim(gdf.ne)
head(gdf.ne)
## NOT RUN
```

---

### Details

The out- and in-nodes are represented in the form of KEGG identifiers. For human EntrezIDs the function `translateKEGGID2GeneID` can be used.

Multiple edges are supported: in case more than one subtypes of edges exist between two nodes, they are all listed in the resulting data frame.

**Value**

A four-column data frame, representing the graph structure: out-nodes (the `from` column), in-nodes (to), edge type (type) and subtype (subtype).

**Author(s)**

Jitao David Zhang

**See Also**

`parseKGML2Graph`, `KEGGpathway2Graph` and `translateKEGGID2GeneID`.

**Examples**

```r
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
gdf <- parseKGML2DataFrame(sfile)
head(gdf)
dim(gdf)

rfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa00020.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
dim(dfWr <- parseKGML2DataFrame(rfile, reactions=TRUE))
dim(dfWOr <- parseKGML2DataFrame(rfile, reactions=FALSE))
stopifnot(nrow(dfWr)>nrow(dfWOr))

## not expanding genes: only the KGML-specific identifiers are used then
## only for expert use
## NOT RUN
gdf.ne <- parseKGML2DataFrame(sfile, expandGenes=FALSE)
dim(gdf.ne)
head(gdf.ne)
## NOT RUN
```

---

### Description

This function is a wrapper for parseKGML and KEGGpathway2Graph. It takes two actions: first it reads in the KGML file and parses it into an object of `KEGGPathway-class`, the second step it calls `KEGGpathway2Graph` function to return the graph model.
parseKGML.expandMaps

Usage

parseKGML2Graph(file, ...)

Arguments

file Name of KGML file
...
other parameters passed to KEGGpathway2Graph, see KEGGpathway2Graph

Details

Note that groups of genes will be split into single genes by calling the KEGGpathway2Graph function. Edges that connected to groups will be duplicated to connect each member of the group.

Value

A graph object.

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

Examples

sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
gR <- parseKGML2Graph(sfile, expandGenes=TRUE)
gR

parseKGML.expandMaps A convenient function to parse KGML and expand its containing maps into one graph object

Description

The function does several tasks implemented in the KEGGgraph package in sequence to make expanding maps easier.

Usage

parseKGML.expandMaps(file, downloadmethod = "auto", genesOnly = TRUE, localdir,...)

Arguments

file A KGML file
downloadmethod passed to download.file function as 'method', see its documentation for more details
genesOnly logical, should only the genes nodes remain in the returned graph object?
localdir character string, if specified, the function tries to read files with the same base name from a local directory, useful when there are file copies on the client.
...
other parameters passed to download.file
Details

In KEGG pathways there’re usually pathways contained (‘cross-linked’) in other pathways, for example see [https://www.genome.jp/kegg/pathway/hsa/hsa04115.html](https://www.genome.jp/kegg/pathway/hsa/hsa04115.html), where p53 signalling pathway contains other two pathways ‘apoptosis’ and ‘cell cycle’. This function parses these pathways (referred as ’maps’ in KGML manual), download their KGML files from KEGG REST API, parse them individually, and merge all the children pathway graphs with the parental pathway into one graph object. The graph is returned as the function value.

Since different graphs does not have unique node identifiers unless the genes are expanded, so by using this function user has to expand the genes. Another disadvantage is that so far due to the implementation, the KEGGnodeData and KEGGedgeData is lost during the merging. This however will probably be changed in the future version.

Value

A directed graph object

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang [jitao_david.zhang@roche.com](mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com)

References


See Also

for most users it is enough to use `parseKGML2Graph`

Description

The function parses the information of the given pathway from KGML files into an object of `KEGGPathwayInfo-class`. It is used internally and is not expected to be called by users directly.

Usage

`parsePathwayInfo(root)`

Arguments

- `root` Root element of the KGML file

Value

An object of `KEGGPathwayInfo-class`
parseReaction

**Author(s)**

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

**References**


---

**parseReaction**  
*Parse reaction from KGML files*

**Description**

The function parses ‘reaction’ element in KGML files. It is used internally and not expected to be called by users.

**Usage**

```
parseReaction(reaction)
```

**Arguments**

- `reaction`: A node of the type ‘reaction’ in KGML files

**Details**

See the reference manual for more information about ‘reaction’ type

**Value**

An object of `KEGGReaction-class`

**Author(s)**

Jitao David Zhang mail: jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

**References**

parseRelation

Description

RELATION elements in KGML files record the binary relationships between ENTRY elements, corresponding to (directed) edges in a graph. `parseRelation` function parses RELATION elements into `KEGGEde-class` objects from KGML files. It is not expected to be called directly by the user.

Usage

parseRelation(relation)

Arguments

relation XML node of KGML file

Details

See [https://www.genome.jp/kegg/docs/xml/](https://www.genome.jp/kegg/docs/xml/) for more details about 'relation' as well as other elements in KGML files.

Value

An object of `KEGGEde`.

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang <jitao_david.zhang@roche.com>

References

[https://www.genome.jp/kegg/docs/xml/](https://www.genome.jp/kegg/docs/xml/)

See Also

`KEGGEde-class, parseEntry`
**parseSubType**

Parse KGML relation subtype

**Description**

The function parses KGML relation subtype, called internally and not intended to be used by end users.

**Usage**

```r
parseSubType(subtype)
```

**Arguments**

- `subtype`: KGML subtype node

**Value**

An object of `KEGGEEdgeSubType-class`

**Author(s)**

Jitao David Zhang  
mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

---

**plotKEGGgraph**

Plot KEGG graph with Rgraphviz

**Description**

The function provides a simple interface to Rgraphviz to render KEGG graph with custom styles.  
`KEGGgraphLegend` gives the legend of KEGG graphs

**Usage**

```r
plotKEGGgraph(graph, y = "neato", shortLabel = TRUE, useDisplayName=TRUE, nodeRenderInfos, ...)
KEGGgraphLegend()
```
Arguments

graph A KEGG graph, by calling parseKGML2Graph
y the layout method, neato by default
shortLabel logical, should be short label used instead of full node name?
useDisplayName logical, should the labels of nodes rendered as the 'display name' specified in the KGML file or render them simply with the node names?

nodeRenderInfos List of node rendering info
... Other functions passed to renderGraph, not implemented for now

Details

Users are not restricted to this function, alternatively you can choose other rendering functions.

Value

The graph after layout and rendering is returned.

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

Examples

opar <- par(ask=TRUE)
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
gR <- parseKGML2Graph(sfile,expandGenes=TRUE)
subs <- c("hsa:1432",edges(gR)$"hsa:1432",
           "hsa:5778","hsa:5801","hsa:84867",
           "hsa:11072","hsa:5606","hsa:5608",
           "hsa:5494","hsa:5609")
gR.sub <- subGraph(subs, gR)
if(require(Rgraphviz))
  plotKEGGgraph(gR.sub)
KEGGgraphLegend()
par(opar)

pvalue2asterisk Return common significance sign (asterisk) associated with given p value

Description

A p-value of 0.05, 0.01, 0.001 correspond to one, two or three asterisks. If 'sig.1' is set to TRUE, then the p-value of 0.1 returns '.'.
Usage

pvalue2asterisk(pvalues, sig.1 = FALSE)

Arguments

pvalues A numeric value
sig.1 logical, whether the significance sign of 0.1 should be returned

Value

A character string containing the signs

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

Examples

pvalue2asterisk(0.03)
pvalue2asterisk(0.007)
pvalue2asterisk(3e-5)
pvalue2asterisk(0.55)

queryKEGGsubgraph

Query the subgraph of a given KEGG graph with Entrez GeneID (s)

Description

Given a list of genes (identified by Entrez GeneID), the function subsets the given KEGG graph of the genes as nodes (and maintaining all the edges between).

Usage

queryKEGGsubgraph(geneids, graph, organism = "hsa", addmissing = FALSE)

Arguments

geneids A vector of Entrez GeneIDs
graph A KEGG graph
organism a three-alphabet code of organism
addmissing logical, in case the given gene is not found in the graph, should it be added as single node to the subgraph?
randomSubGraph

Randomly subset the given graph

Description

The function is intended to be a test tool. It subset the given graph repeatedly.

Usage

randomSubGraph(graph, per = 0.25, N = 10)
splitKEGGgroup

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graph</td>
<td>A graph object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>numeric, the percentage of the nodes to be sampled, value between (0,1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Repeat times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

The function is called for its side effect, NULL is returned

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

Examples

```r
tnodes <- c("Hamburg","Dortmund","Bremen", "Paris")
tedges <- list("Hamburg"=c("Dortmund", "Bremen"), "Dortmund"=c("Hamburg"), "Bremen"=c("Hamburg"), "Paris"=c())
tgraph <- new("graphNEL", nodes = tnodes, edgeL = tedges)
randomSubGraph(tgraph, 0.5, 10)
```

Description

The function split ‘group’ entries in KGML files. Most of the cases they are complexes. During the splitting the function copies the edges between groups and nodes (or between groups and groups) correspondingly, so that the existing edges also exist after the groups are split.

Usage

```r
splitKEGGgroup(pathway)
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pathway</td>
<td>An object of KEGGPathway-class</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

By default the groups (complexes) in KEGG pathways are split.

Value

An object of KEGGPathway-class
Author(s)
Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com

References

See Also
KEGGpathway2Graph

Examples
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml",package="KEGGgraph")
kegg.pathway <- parseKGML(sfile)
kegg.pathway.split <- splitKEGGgroup(kegg.pathway)

## compare the different number of edges
length(edges(kegg.pathway))
length(edges(kegg.pathway.split))

subGraphByNodeType  Subset KEGG graph by node types

Description
The function subsets KEGG graph by node types, mostly used in extracting gene networks.

Usage
subGraphByNodeType(graph, type = "gene", kegg=TRUE)

Arguments
  graph  A KEGG graph object produced by calling parseKGML2Graph
  type   node type, see KEGGNodeType for details
  kegg   logical, should the KEGG Node and Edge attributes be maintained during the
         subsetting? By default set to 'TRUE'

Value
A subgraph of the original graph

Author(s)
Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com
Examples

sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
sGraph <- parseKGML2Graph(sfile, expandGenes=TRUE, genesOnly=FALSE)
sGraphGene <- subGraphByNodeType(sGraph, type="gene")

Description

subKEGGgraph extends generic method subGraph and subsets the KEGG graph. Both 'subKEGGgraph' and 'subGraph' can be used to subset the graph, the difference lies in whether the node and edge attributes from KEGG are also subset (subKEGGgraph) or not (subGraph).

See details below.

Usage

subKEGGgraph(nodes, graph)

Arguments

nodes
  Node names to subset

graph
  A graph parsed from KGML files, produced by parseKGML2Graph, KEGGpathway2Graph or parseKGMLExpandMaps

Details

subGraph does not subset the node or edge attributes, hence the results of getKEGGnodeData and getKEGGedgeData does not map to the nodes and edges in the subgraph in a one-to-one manner, with attributes of removed nodes and edges still remaining in the subGraph.

subKEGGgraph calls subGraph first to subset the graph, and then it also subsets the KEGGnodeData and KEGGedgeData so that they are one-to-one mapped to the nodes and edges in the subgraph.

Value

A graph with nodeData and edgeData.

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang mailto:jitao_david.zhang@roche.com
Examples

sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
gR <- parseKGML2Graph(sfile, expandGenes=TRUE)
subs <- c("hsa:1432", edges(gR)$hsa:1432", "hsa:5778", "hsa:5801",
gR.keggsub <- subKEGGgraph(subs, gR)
gR

subtypeDisplay-methods

Get display information for relation subtypes

Description

To render KEGG pathway graphs, we have created a custom style of edges to represent their subtypes. `subtypeDisplay` extracts this information

Methods

object = "graph" An KEGG graph
object = "KEGGEdge" An object of KEGGEdge-class
object = "KEGGEdgeSubType" An object of KEGGEdgeSubType-class

translateKEGGgraph

Translate the KEGG graph from being indexed by KEGGID to another identifier

Description

The function translates the KEGG graph into a graph of equivalent topology while index with unique identifiers given by user. The new identifiers could be, for example, GeneSymbol or other identifiers mapped to KEGGID.

Usage

translateKEGGgraph(graph, newNodes)

Arguments

graph A KEGG graph
newNodes A character vector giving the new nodes, must be of the same length and same order of the nodes of the given graph
Details

The function is still experimental and users are welcomed to report any difficulties

Value

Another graph indexed by the given identifier

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang <jitao_david.zhang@roche.com>

Examples

```r
sfile <- system.file("extdata/hsa04010.xml", package="KEGGgraph")
gR <- parseKGML2Graph(sfile, expandGenes=TRUE)

subG <- subKEGGgraph(c("hsa:1848", "hsa:1432", "hsa:2002", "hsa:8986"), gR)
symbols <- c("DUSP6", "MAPK14", "ELK1", "RPS6KA4")
sub2G <- translateKEGGgraph(subG, symbols)
sub2G
nodes(sub2G)
if(require(Rgraphviz) & interactive()) {
  plot(sub2G, "neato")
}
```

translateKEGGID2GeneID

---

Translate between KEGG ID and Entrez Gene ID

Description

translateKEGGID2GeneID translates KEGG ID to NCBI Entrez Gene ID, and translateGeneID2KEGGID translates Entrez Gene ID back to KEGG ID.

Usage

```r
translateKEGGID2GeneID(x, organism="hsa")
translateGeneID2KEGGID(x, organism="hsa")
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  KEGG ID, e.g. 'hsa:1432', or Entrez Gene ID, e.g. '1432'

- `organism`  
  Three alphabet code for organisms. The mapping between the organisms and codes can be found at https://www.genome.jp/kegg/kegg3.html
translateKEGGID2GeneID

Details

The KEGGID are unique identifiers used by KEGG PATHWAY to identify gene products. After parsing the KEGG pathway into graph, the graph use KEGGID as its nodes' names.

translateKEGGID2GeneID converts KEGGIDs into entrez GeneID, which can be translated to other types of identifiers, for example with biomaRt package or organism-specific annotation packages. See vignette for examples.

translateKEGG2GeneID is maintained for back-compatibility and wrapps translateKEGGID2GeneID.

Value

Entrez GeneID of the given KEGG ID(s)

Note

This function works so far only with human KEGGIDs, since for them the Entrez GeneID can be derived easily with removing the organism prefix.

The complete functional function will be implemented in the later release of the package.

Author(s)

Jitao David Zhang

Examples

egNodes <- c("hsa:1432", "hsa:11072")
translateKEGGID2GeneID(egNodes)
translateGeneID2KEGGID("1432")
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