Package ‘RCAS’

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Description RCAS is an R/Bioconductor package designed as a generic reporting tool for the functional analysis of transcriptome-wide regions of interest detected by high-throughput experiments. Such transcriptomic regions could be, for instance, signal peaks detected by CLIP-Seq analysis for protein-RNA interaction sites, RNA modification sites (alias the epitranscriptome), CAGE-tag locations, or any other collection of query regions at the level of the transcriptome. RCAS produces in-depth annotation summaries and coverage profiles based on the distribution of the query regions with respect to transcript features (exons, introns, 5'/3' UTR regions, exon-intron boundaries, promoter regions). Moreover, RCAS can carry out functional enrichment analyses and discriminative motif discovery.

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VignetteBuilder knitr

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**Description**

This function checks overlaps between input query regions and annotation features, and then calculates coverage profile along target regions.

**Usage**

```r
calculateCoverageProfile(
    queryRegions,
    targetRegions,
    sampleN = 0,
    bin.num = 100,
    bin.op = "mean",
    strand.aware = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `queryRegions` GRanges object imported from a BED file using `importBed` function
- `targetRegions` GRanges object containing genomic coordinates of a target feature (e.g. exons)
- `sampleN` If set to a positive integer, `targetRegions` will be downsampled to `sampleN` regions
- `bin.num` Positive integer value (default: 100) to determine how many bins the targetRegions should be split into (See `genomation::ScoreMatrixBin`)
- `bin.op` The operation to apply for each bin: 'min', 'max', or 'mean' (default: mean). (See `genomation::ScoreMatrixBin`)
- `strand.aware` TRUE/FALSE (default: TRUE) The strands of target regions are considered.

**Value**

A ScoreMatrix object returned by `genomation::ScoreMatrixBin` function. Target regions are divided into 100 equal sized bins and coverage level is calculated in a strand-specific manner.
calculateCoverageProfileList

Examples

data(gff)
data(queryRegions)
 txdbFeatures <- getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges(gffData = gff)
 df <- calculateCoverageProfile(queryRegions = queryRegions,
                              targetRegions = txdbFeatures$exons,
                              sampleN = 1000)

calculateCoverageProfileFromTxdb

Description

This function is deprecated. Use `calculateCoverageProfile` instead.

Usage

calculateCoverageProfileFromTxdb()

calculateCoverageProfileList

Description

This function checks overlaps between input query regions and a target list of annotation features, and then calculates the coverage profile along the target regions.

Usage

calculateCoverageProfileList(
    queryRegions,
    targetRegionsList,
    sampleN = 0,
    bin.num = 100,
    bin.op = "mean",
    strand.aware = TRUE
)
**Arguments**

- `queryRegions`  
  GRanges object imported from a BED file using `importBed` function

- `targetRegionsList`  
  A list of GRanges objects containing genomic coordinates of target features (e.g. transcripts, exons, introns)

- `sampleN`  
  If set to a positive integer, `targetRegions` will be downsampled to `sampleN` regions

- `bin.num`  
  Positive integer value (default: 100) to determine how many bins the `targetRegions` should be split into (See `genomation::ScoreMatrixBin`)

- `bin.op`  
  The operation to apply for each bin: 'min', 'max', or 'mean' (default: mean). (See `genomation::ScoreMatrixBin`)

- `strand.aware`  
  TRUE/FALSE (default: TRUE) The strands of target regions are considered.

**Value**

A data.frame consisting of four columns: 1. bins level 2. meanCoverage 3. standardError 4. feature

Target regions are divided into 100 equal sized bins and coverage level is summarized in a strand-specific manner using the `genomation::ScoreMatrixBin` function. For each bin, mean coverage score and the standard error of the mean coverage score is calculated (`plotrix::std.error`)

**Examples**

```r
data(gff)
data(queryRegions)
txdbFeatures <- getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges(gffData = gff)
dfList <- calculateCoverageProfileList(queryRegions = queryRegions,
targetRegionsList = txdbFeatures,
sampleN = 1000)
```

**Description**

This function is deprecated. Use `calculateCoverageProfileList` instead.

**Usage**

`calculateCoverageProfileListFromTxdb()`
checkSeqDb

Description

Given a string that denotes a genome version (e.g. hg19) returns the BSgenome object matching the genome version that are available in BSgenome::available.genomes().

Usage

checkSeqDb(genomeVersion)

Arguments

 genomeVersion String that denotes genome version. To unambiguously select a BSgenome object, provide a string that matches the end of the available genomes at: BSgenome::available.genomes().

Value

Returns a BSgenome object that uniquely matches the genomeVersion.

Examples

checkSeqDb('hg19')

createControlRegions

Description

Given a GRanges object of query regions, create a background set of peaks that have the same length distribution based on the flanking regions of the peaks.

Usage

createControlRegions(queryRegions)

Arguments

 queryRegions GRanges object containing coordinates of input query regions imported by the importBed function.

Value

GRanges object that contains the same number of regions as query regions
createDB

Examples

data(queryRegions)
controlRegions <- createControlRegions(queryRegions = queryRegions)

createDB createDB

Description

Creates an sqlite database consisting of various tables of data obtained from processed BED files

Usage

createDB(
  dbPath = file.path(getwd(), "rcasDB.sqlite"),
  projDataFile,
  gtfFilePath = "",
  update = FALSE,
  genomeVersion,
  annotationSummary = TRUE,
  coverageProfiles = TRUE,
  motifAnalysis = TRUE,
  nodeN = 1
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dbPath</td>
<td>Path to the sqlite database file (could be an existing file or a new file path to be created at the given path)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projDataFile</td>
<td>A file consisting of meta-data about the input samples. Must minimally consist of two columns: 1. sampleName (name of the sample) 2. bedFilePath (full path to the location of the BED file containing data for the sample)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gtfFilePath</td>
<td>Path to the GTF file (preferably downloaded from the Ensembl database) that contains genome annotations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update</td>
<td>TRUE/FALSE (default: FALSE) whether an existing database should be updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genomeVersion</td>
<td>A character string to denote for which genome version the analysis is being done. Available options are hg19/hg38 (human), mm9/mm10 (mouse), ce10 (worm) and dm3 (fly).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annotationSummary</td>
<td>TRUE/FALSE (default:TRUE) whether annotation summary module should be run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coverageProfiles</td>
<td>TRUE/FALSE (default: TRUE) whether coverage profiles module should be run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motifAnalysis</td>
<td>TRUE/FALSE (default: TRUE) whether motif discovery module should be run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nodeN</td>
<td>Number of cpus to use for parallel processing (default: 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
createOrthologousGeneSetList

Value

Path to an SQLiteConnection object created by RSQLite package

Examples

```r
FUS_path <- system.file("extdata", "FUS_Nakaya2013c_hg19.bed", package='RCAS')

FMR1_path <- system.file("extdata", "FMR1_Ascano2012a_hg19.bed", package='RCAS')

projData <- data.frame('sampleName' = c('FUS', 'FMR1'), 'bedFilePath' = c(FUS_path, FMR1_path), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

write.table(projData, 'myProjDataFile.tsv', sep = '	', quote = FALSE, row.names = FALSE)

gtfFilePath <- system.file("extdata", "hg19.sample.gtf", package='RCAS')

createDB(dbPath = 'hg19.RCASDB.sqlite', projDataFile = './myProjDataFile.tsv', gtfFilePath = gtfFilePath, genomeVersion = 'hg19', motifAnalysis = FALSE, coverageProfiles = FALSE)

#Note: to add new data to an existing database, set update = TRUE
```

createOrthologousGeneSetList

createOrthologousMsigdbDataset This function is deprecated. For functional enrichment analysis, use findEnrichedFunctions.

Description

createOrthologousMsigdbDataset This function is deprecated. For functional enrichment analysis, use findEnrichedFunctions.

Usage

```r
createOrthologousGeneSetList()
```
deleteSampleDataFromDB

**Description**

Given a list of sample names, the function deletes all datasets calculated for the given samples from the database.

**Usage**

`deleteSampleDataFromDB(dbPath, sampleNames)`

**Arguments**

- `dbPath`: Path to the sqlite database
- `sampleNames`: The names of the samples for which all relevant datasets should be deleted from the database. Tip: Use RSQLite::dbReadTable function to read the table 'processedSamples' to see which samples are available in the database.

**Value**

SQLiteConnection object with updated contents in the dbPath

discoverFeatureSpecificMotifs

**Description**

This function groups query regions based on their overlap with different transcript features and generates a table of top enriched motif and matching patterns for each given transcript feature type along with some other motif discovery related statistics.

**Usage**

`discoverFeatureSpecificMotifs(queryRegions, txdbFeatures, ...)`
extractSequences

Arguments

queryRegions  GRanges object containing coordinates of input query regions imported by the importBed function

txdbFeatures  A list of GRanges objects where each GRanges object corresponds to the genomic coordinates of gene features such as promoters, introns, exons, 5'/3' UTRs and whole transcripts. This list of GRanges objects are obtained by the function getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges or getTxdbFeatures.

...  Other arguments passed to runMotifRG function. Important arguments are 'genomeVersion' and motifN. If motifN is bigger than 1, then multiple motifs will be found but only the top motif will be plotted.

Value

A data.frame object

Examples

## Not run:
data(gff)
data(queryRegions)
txdbFeatures <- getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges(gffData = gff)
discoverFeatureSpecificMotifs(queryRegions = queryRegions,
genomeVersion = 'hg19', txdbFeatures = txdbFeatures,
motifN = 1, nCores = 1)
## End(Not run)

extractSequences  extractSequences

Description

Given a GRanges object and a genome version (hg19, mm9, ce10 or dm3), this function extracts the DNA sequences for all genomic regions found in an input object.

Usage

extractSequences(queryRegions, genomeVersion)

Arguments

queryRegions  GRanges object containing coordinates of input query regions imported by the importBed function

genomeVersion  A character string to denote the BS genome library required to extract sequences. Available options are hg19, mm9, ce10 and dm3.
**findDifferentialMotifs**

**Value**

DNAStringSet object will be returned

**Examples**

```r
data(queryRegions)
sequences <- extractSequences(queryRegions = queryRegions,
genomeVersion = 'hg19')
```

---

**findDifferentialMotifs**

*Find Differential Motifs*

**Description**

Find Differential Motifs

**Usage**

```r
findDifferentialMotifs(
  querySeqs,
  controlSeqs,
  motifWidth = 6,
  motifN = 1,
  nCores = 1,
  maxMismatch = 1
)
```

**Arguments**

- **querySeqs**: A DNAStringSet object that is the regions of interest.
- **controlSeqs**: A DNAStringSet object that serve as the control
- **motifWidth**: A Positive integer (default: 6) for the generated k-mers. Warning: we recommend using values below 10 as the computation gets exponentially difficult as the motif width is increased.
- **motifN**: A positive integer (default: 1) denoting the maximum number of motifs that should be returned by the findDifferentialMotifs function
- **nCores**: A positive integer (default: 1) number of cores used for parallel execution.
- **maxMismatch**: A positive integer (default: 1) - maximum number of mismatches to allow when searching for k-mer matches in sequences.
Examples

data(queryRegions)

# get query and control sequences
querySeqs <- extractSequences(queryRegions[1:500], 'hg19')
controlRegions <- createControlRegions(queryRegions[1:500])
controlSeqs <- extractSequences(controlRegions, 'hg19')

# run motif discovery
motifResults <- findDifferentialMotifs(querySeqs = querySeqs,
                                       controlSeqs = controlSeqs,
                                       motifWidth = 5,
                                       motifN = 1,
                                       maxMismatch = 0,
                                       nCores = 1)

# summarize motif results
getMotifSummaryTable(motifResults)

findEnrichedFunctions

findEnrichedFunctions

Description

Find enriched functional terms among the genes that overlap the regions of interest.

Usage

findEnrichedFunctions(targetGenes, species, ...)

Arguments

targetGenes Vector of Ensembl gene ids or gene names
species First letter of genus + species name: e.g. hsapiens
... Other arguments to be passed to gprofiler2::gost

Details

This function is basically a call to gprofiler2::gost function. It is here to serve as a replacement for other deprecated functional enrichment functions.

Examples

data(gff)
data(queryRegions)

overlaps <- queryGff(queryRegions, gff)
res <- findEnrichedFunctions(unique(overlaps$gene_id), 'hsapiens')
generateKmers

Generate K-mers

Description
Given a list of characters, generates all possible fixed length strings

Usage
generateKmers(k, letters = c("A", "C", "G", "T"))

Arguments
k
The length of the strings to be generated

letters
A character vector

Value
Vector of strings

Examples
generateKmers(3, c('A', 'C', 'G'))

getFeatureBoundaryCoverage

getFeatureBoundaryCoverage

Description
This function extracts the flanking regions of 5' and 3' boundaries of a given set of genomic features and computes the per-base coverage of query regions across these boundaries.

Usage
getFeatureBoundaryCoverage(
    queryRegions,
    featureCoords,
    flankSize = 500,
    boundaryType,
    sampleN = 0
  )
getFeatureBoundaryCoverageBin

Arguments

queryRegions  GRanges object imported from a BED file using importBed function
featureCoords GRanges object containing the target feature coordinates
flankSize  Positive integer that determines the number of base pairs to extract around a given genomic feature boundary
boundaryType  (Options: fiveprime or threeprime). Denotes which side of the feature’s boundary is to be profiled.
sampleN  A positive integer value less than the total number of feature coordinates that determines whether the target feature coordinates should be randomly downsampled. If set to 0, no downsampling will happen. If

Value

a data frame containing three columns. 1. fivePrime: Coverage at 5′ end of features 2. threePrime: Coverage at 3′ end of features; 3. bases: distance (in bp) to the boundary

Examples

data(queryRegions)
data(gff)
taxdb <- GenomicFeatures::makeTxDbFromGRanges(gff)
transcriptCoords <- GenomicFeatures::transcripts(txdb)
transcriptEndCoverage <- getFeatureBoundaryCoverage(
    queryRegions = queryRegions,
    featureCoords = transcriptCoords,
    flankSize = 100,
    boundaryType = 'threeprime',
    sampleN = 1000)

getFeatureBoundaryCoverageBin

getFeatureBoundaryCoverageBin

Description

This function extracts the flanking regions of 5’ and 3’ boundaries of a given set of genomic features, splits them into 100 equally sized bins and computes the per-bin coverage of query regions across these boundaries.

Usage

getFeatureBoundaryCoverageBin(
    queryRegions,
    featureCoords,
    flankSize = 50,
    sampleN = 0
)
getFeatureBoundaryCoverageMulti

Arguments

queryRegions  GRanges object imported from a BED file using importBed function
featureCoords  GRanges object containing the target feature coordinates
flankSize  Positive integer that determines the number of base pairs to extract around a given genomic feature boundary
sampleN  A positive integer value less than the total number of feature coordinates that determines whether the target feature coordinates should be randomly downsampled. If set to 0, no downsampling will happen. If

Value

a data frame containing three columns. 1. fivePrime: Coverage at 5’ end of features 2. threePrime: Coverage at 3’ end of features; 3. bases: distance (in bp) to the boundary

Examples

data(queryRegions)
data(gff)
txdb <- GenomicFeatures::makeTxDbFromGRanges(gff)
transcriptCoords <- GenomicFeatures::transcripts(txdb)
transcriptEndCoverageBin <- getFeatureBoundaryCoverageBin(
    queryRegions = queryRegions,
    featureCoords = transcriptCoords,
    flankSize = 100,
    sampleN = 1000)

getFeatureBoundaryCoverageMulti

getFeatureBoundaryCoverageMulti

Description

This function is a wrapper function to run RCAS::getFeatureBoundaryCoverage multiple times, which is useful to get coverage signals across different kinds of transcript features for a given list of bed files imported as a GRangesList object.

Usage

generateFeatureBoundaryCoverageMulti(bedData, txdbFeatures, sampleN = 10000)

Arguments

bedData  GRangesList object imported from multiple BED files using importBedFiles function
taxdbFeatures  List of GRanges objects - outputs of getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges and getTxdbFeatures functions
getIntervalOverlapMatrix

**SampleN**

(default=10000) Positive integer value that is used to randomly down-sample the target feature coordinates to improve the runtime. Set to 0 to avoid downsampling.

**Value**

A data.frame object with coverage data at three prime and five prime boundaries of a list of transcript features

**Examples**

```r
data(gff)
data(queryRegions)
queryRegionsList <- GenomicRanges::GRangesList(queryRegions, queryRegions)
names(queryRegionsList) <- c('q1', 'q2')
txdbFeatures <- getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges(gffData = gff)
getFeatureBoundaryCoverageMulti(queryRegionsList, txdbFeatures, sampleN = 500)
```

**Description**

This function is used to obtain a binary matrix of overlaps between a list of GRanges objects (GRangesList object) and a target GRanges object. The resulting matrix has N rows where N is the number of intervals in the target GRanges object and M columns where M is the number GRanges objects in the query GRangesList object.

**Usage**

```r
getIntervalOverlapMatrix(
  queryRegionsList,                      
  targetRegions,                         
  targetRegionNames = NULL,             
  nodeN = 1                              
)
```

**Arguments**

- `queryRegionsList`  
  A GRangesList object
- `targetRegions`  
  A GRanges object
- `targetRegionNames`  
  Optional vector of names to be used as rownames in the resulting matrix. The vector indices must correspond to the intervals in targetRegions object.
- `nodeN`  
  Positive integer value to use one or more cpus for parallel computation (default: 1)
getMotifSummaryTable

Value

A binary matrix object consisting of number of rows equal to the number of intervals in targetRegions object, and number of columns equal to the number of GRanges objects available in the queryRegionsList object.

Examples

data(gff)
input1 <- system.file("extdata", "testfile.bed", package='RCAS')
input2 <- system.file("extdata", "testfile2.bed", package='RCAS')
bedData <- RCAS::importBedFiles(filePaths = c(input1, input2))
M <- RCAS::getIntervalOverlapMatrix(
  queryRegionsList = bedData,
  targetRegions = gff[gff$type == 'gene',][1:100],
  targetRegionNames = gff[gff$type == 'gene',][1:100]$gene_name)

getMotifSummaryTable

Description

Get summary stats for top discovered motifs

Usage

getMotifSummaryTable(motifResults)

Arguments

motifResults Output object of runMotifDiscovery function

Value

A data.frame object containing summary statistics about the discovered motifs

Examples

data(queryRegions)
motifResults <- runMotifDiscovery(queryRegions = queryRegions[1:1000],
  genomeVersion = 'hg19',
  resize = 15,
  motifN = 1,
  maxMismatch = 1,
  nCores = 2)
motifSummary <- getMotifSummaryTable(motifResults)
getPWM

Description
Given a vector of strings of equal width, generate a position-specific weight matrix based on the frequency of occurrence of the unique letters found in the sequences.

Usage
getPWM(sequences, letters = c("A", "C", "G", "T"))

Arguments
- sequences: vector of strings of equal widths.
- letters: vector of characters to consider as the an alphabet

Value
A matrix of position-specific-weights.

Examples
sequences = c("GGAGAG", "GAAGAA", "TGAGAA", "GGAGAA", "GAAGAA")
getPWM(sequences)

getTargetedGenesTable

Description
This function provides a list of genes which are targeted by query regions and their corresponding numbers from an input BED file. Then, the hits are categorized by the gene features such as promoters, introns, exons, 5'/3' UTRs and whole transcripts.

Usage
getTargetedGenesTable(queryRegions, txdbFeatures)

Arguments
- queryRegions: GRanges object containing coordinates of input query regions imported by the importBed function
- txdbFeatures: A list of GRanges objects where each GRanges object corresponds to the genomic coordinates of gene features such as promoters, introns, exons, 5'/3' UTRs and whole transcripts. This list of GRanges objects are obtained by the function getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges or getTxdbFeatures.
getTxdbFeatures

Value

A data.frame object where rows correspond to genes and columns correspond to gene features

Examples

data(gff)
data(queryRegions)
txdbFeatures <- getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges(gffData = gff)
featuresTable <- getTargetedGenesTable(queryRegions = queryRegions,
                                       txdbFeatures = txdbFeatures)

# or
## Not run:
txdb <- GenomicFeatures::makeTxDbFromGRanges(gff)
txdbFeatures <- getTxdbFeatures(txdb)
featuresTable <- getTargetedGenesTable(queryRegions = queryRegions,
                                       txdbFeatures = txdbFeatures)
## End(Not run)

getTxdbFeatures

Description

This function is deprecated. Use getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges instead.

Usage

getTxdbFeatures()

getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges

Description

This function takes as input a GRanges object that contains GTF file contents (e.g from the output of importGtf function). Then extracts the coordinates of gene features such as promoters, introns, exons, 5’/3’ UTRs and whole transcripts.

Usage

getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges(gffData)
Arguments

gffData A GRanges object imported by importGtf function

Value

A list of GRanges objects

Examples

data(gff)
txdbFeatures <- getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges(gffData = gff)

Description

This dataset contains genomic annotation data from Ensembl version 75 for Homo sapiens downloaded from Ensembl. The GFF file is imported via the importGtf function and a subset of the data is selected by choosing features found on ‘chr1’.

Usage

gff

Format

GRanges object with 238010 ranges and 16 metadata columns

Value

A GRanges object

Source

**importBed**

**Description**

This function uses `rtracklayer::import.bed()` function to import BED files

**Usage**

```
importBed(filePath, sampleN = 0, keepStandardChr = TRUE, debug = TRUE, ...)  
```

**Arguments**

- `filePath`  
  Path to a BED file
- `sampleN`  
  A positive integer value. The number of intervals in the input BED file are randomly downsampled to include intervals as many as `sampleN`. The input will be downsampled only if this value is larger than zero and less than the total number of input intervals.
- `keepStandardChr`  
  TRUE/FALSE (default:TRUE). If set to TRUE, will convert the seqlevelsStyle to 'UCSC' and apply `keepStandardChromosomes` function to only keep data from the standard chromosomes
- `debug`  
  TRUE/FALSE (default:TRUE). Set to FALSE to turn off messages
- `...`  
  Other arguments passed to `rtracklayer::import.bed` function

**Value**

A GRanges object containing the coordinates of the intervals from an input BED file

**Examples**

```
input <- system.file("extdata", "testfile.bed", package='RCAS')
importBed(filePath = input, keepStandardChr = TRUE)
```

---

**importBedFiles**

**Description**

This function is a wrapper that uses `RCAS::importBed()` function to import BED files as a GRanges-List object

**Usage**

```
importBedFiles(filePaths, ...)  
```

**Examples**

```
importGtf

Arguments

filePaths A vector of paths to one or more BED files
... Other parameters passed to RCAS::importBed and rtracklayer::import.bed function

Value

A GRangesList object containing the coordinates of the intervals from multiple input BED files

Examples

input1 <- system.file("extdata", "testfile.bed", package='RCAS')
input2 <- system.file("extdata", "testfile2.bed", package='RCAS')
bedData <- importBedFiles(filePaths = c(input1, input2),
keepStandardChr = TRUE)
# when importing multiple bed files with different column names, it
# is required to pass the common column names to be parsed from the
# bed files
bedData <- importBedFiles(filePaths = c(input1, input2),
  colnames = c('chrom', 'start', 'end', 'strand'))

importGtf

Description

This function uses rtracklayer::import.gff() function to import genome annotation data from
an Ensembl gtf file

Usage

importGtf(
  filePath,
  saveObjectAsRds = TRUE,
  readFromRds = TRUE,
  overwriteObjectAsRds = FALSE,
  keepStandardChr = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

filePath Path to a GTF file
saveObjectAsRds TRUE/FALSE (default:TRUE). If it is set to TRUE, a GRanges object will be
created and saved in RDS format (<filePath>.granges.rds) so that importing can
re-use this .rds file in next run.
### parseMsigdb

**readFromRds**  TRUE/FALSE (default:TRUE). If it is set to TRUE, annotation data will be imported from previously generated .rds file (<filePath>.granges.rds).

**overwriteObjectAsRds**  TRUE/FALSE (default:FALSE). If it is set to TRUE, existing .rds file (<filePath>.granges.rds) will overwritten.

**keepStandardChrm**  TRUE/FALSE (default:TRUE). If it is set to TRUE, seqlevelsStyle will be converted to 'UCSC' and keepStandardChromosomes function will be applied to only keep data from the standard chromosomes.

... Other arguments passed to rtracklayer::import.gff function

### Value

A GRanges object containing the coordinates of the annotated genomic features in an input GTF file

### Examples

```r
# import the data and write it into a .rds file
## Not run:
importGtf(filePath='.Ensembl75.hg19.gtf')

## End(Not run)
# import the data but don't save it as RDS
## Not run:
importGtf(filePath='.Ensembl75.hg19.gtf', saveObjectAsRds = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
# import the data and overwrite the previously generated
## Not run:
importGtf(filePath='.Ensembl75.hg19.gtf', overwriteObjectAsRds = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

### Description

This function is deprecated. For functional enrichment analysis, use findEnrichedFunctions.

### Usage

`parseMsigdb()`
plotFeatureBoundaryCoverage

Description

This function is used to create interactive plots displaying 5' and 3' end coverage profiles of given transcript features.

Usage

plotFeatureBoundaryCoverage(cvgF, cvgT, featureName)

Arguments

cvgF data.frame object containing 'fiveprime' coverage data returned by getFeatureBoundaryCoverage function
cvgT data.frame object containing 'threeprime' coverage data returned by getFeatureBoundaryCoverage function
featureName character object. This is used to label the axes (e.g. transcripts, exons)

Value

a plotly htmlwidget is returned

Examples

data(queryRegions)
data(gff)
txdb <- GenomicFeatures::makeTxDbFromGRanges(gff)
transcriptCoords <- GenomicFeatures::transcripts(txdb)
cvgF <- getFeatureBoundaryCoverage (queryRegions = queryRegions,
                                     featureCoords = transcriptCoords,
                                     flankSize = 100,
                                     boundaryType = 'fiveprime',
                                     sampleN = 1000)

cvgT <- getFeatureBoundaryCoverage (queryRegions = queryRegions,
                                     featureCoords = transcriptCoords,
                                     flankSize = 100,
                                     boundaryType = 'threeprime',
                                     sampleN = 1000)

p <- plotFeatureBoundaryCoverage(cvgF = cvgF,
                                  cvgT = cvgT,
                                  featureName = 'transcript')
printMsigdbDataset

Print MSIGDB Dataset to a file

Description
This function is deprecated. For functional enrichment analysis, use findEnrichedFunctions.

Usage

printMsigdbDataset()

queryGff

Description
This function checks overlaps between the regions in input query and in reference. Input query should be in BED format and reference should be in GFF format. Both data are imported as GRanges object.

Usage

queryGff(queryRegions, gffData)

Arguments

queryRegions  GRanges object imported from a BED file using importBed function
gffData      GRanges object imported from a GTF file using importGtf function

Value

a GRanges object (a subset of input gff) with an additional column 'overlappingQuery' that contains the coordinates of query regions that overlap the target annotation features

Examples

data(queryRegions)
data(gff)
overlaps <- queryGff(queryRegions = queryRegions, gffData = gff)
**queryRegions**

*Sample BED file imported as a GRanges object*

**Description**

This dataset contains a randomly selected sample of human LIN28A protein binding sites detected by HITS-CLIP analysis downloaded from DoRina database (LIN28A HITS-CLIP hESCs (Wilbert 2012)). The BED file is imported via the `importBed` function and a subset of the data is selected by randomly choosing 10000 regions.

**Usage**

```r
queryRegions()
```

**Format**

- GRanges object with 10000 ranges and 2 metadata columns

**Value**

- A GRanges object

**Source**

[http://dorina.mdc-berlin.de/regulators](http://dorina.mdc-berlin.de/regulators)

---

**retrieveOrthologs**

**Description**

This function is deprecated. For functional enrichment analysis, use `findEnrichedFunctions`.

**Usage**

```r
retrieveOrthologs()
```

---

**runGSEA**

**Description**

This function is deprecated. For functional enrichment analysis, use `findEnrichedFunctions`.

**Usage**

```r
runGSEA()
```
runMotifDiscovery

Description

This function builds a random forest classifier to find the top most discriminative motifs in the query regions compared to the background. The background sequences are automatically generated based on the query regions. First, k-mers of a fixed length are generated. The query and control sequences are searched for k-mers allowing for mismatches. A random forest model is trained to find the most discriminative motifs.

Usage

runMotifDiscovery(
  queryRegions, resizeN = 0,
  motifWidth = 6,
  sampleN = 0,
  genomeVersion,
  maxMismatch = 1,
  motifN = 5,
  nCores = 1
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>queryRegions</td>
<td>GRanges object containing coordinates of input query regions imported by the <code>importBed</code> function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resizeN</td>
<td>Integer value (default: 0) to resize query regions if they are shorter than the value of <code>resize</code>. Set to 0 to disable resize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motifWidth</td>
<td>A Positive integer (default: 6) for the generated k-mers. Warning: we recommend using values below 10 as the computation gets exponentially difficult as the motif width is increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sampleN</td>
<td>A positive integer value. The queryRegions are randomly downsampled to include intervals as many as <code>sampleN</code>. The input will be downsampled only if this value is larger than zero and less than the total number of input intervals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genomeVersion</td>
<td>A character string to denote the BS genome library required to extract sequences. Example: ‘hg19’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxMismatch</td>
<td>A positive integer (default: 1) - maximum number of mismatches to allow when searching for k-mer matches in sequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motifN</td>
<td>A positive integer (default:5) denoting the maximum number of motifs that should be returned by the <code>findDifferentialMotifs</code> function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nCores</td>
<td>A positive integer (default:1) number of cores used for parallel execution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value

A list of four objects: k-mer count matrices for query and background and lists of string matches for the top discriminating motifs (motifN).

Examples

data(queryRegions)

motifResults <- runMotifDiscovery(queryRegions = queryRegions[1:1000],
                                    genomeVersion = 'hg19',
                                    motifWidth = 6,
                                    resize = 15,
                                    motifN = 1,
                                    maxMismatch = 1,
                                    nCores = 1)

runMotifRG

Description

run motifRG

Usage

runMotifRG()

runReport

Generate a RCAS Report for a list of transcriptome-level segments

Description

This is the main report generation function for RCAS. This function takes a BED file, a GTF file to create a summary report regarding the annotation data that overlap the input BED file, enrichment analysis for functional terms, and motif analysis.

Usage

runReport(
    queryFilePath = "testdata",
    gffFilePath = "testdata",
    annotationSummary = TRUE,
    goAnalysis = TRUE,
    motifAnalysis = TRUE,
    genomeVersion = "hg19",
    outDir = getwd(),
    printProcessedTables = FALSE,
runReport

```r
sampleN = 0,
quiet = FALSE,
selfContained = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **queryFilePath**
  - A BED format file which contains genomic coordinates of protein-RNA binding sites
- **gffFilePath**
  - A GTF format file which contains genome annotations (preferably from ENSEMBL)
- **annotationSummary**
  - TRUE/FALSE (default: TRUE) A switch to decide if RCAS should provide annotation summaries from overlap operations
- **goAnalysis**
  - TRUE/FALSE (default: TRUE) A switch to decide if RCAS should run GO term enrichment analysis
- **motifAnalysis**
  - TRUE/FALSE (default: TRUE) A switch to decide if RCAS should run motif analysis
- **genomeVersion**
  - A character string to denote for which genome version the analysis is being done.
- **outDir**
  - Path to the output directory. (default: current working directory)
- **printProcessedTables**
  - boolean value (default: FALSE). If set to TRUE, raw data tables that are used for plots/tables will be printed to text files.
- **sampleN**
  - integer value (default: 0). A parameter to determine if the input query regions should be downsampled to a smaller size in order to make report generation quicker. When set to 0, downsampling won’t be done. To activate the sampling a positive integer value that is smaller than the total number of query regions should be given.
- **quiet**
  - boolean value (default: FALSE). If set to TRUE, progress bars and chunk labels will be suppressed while knitting the Rmd file.
- **selfContained**
  - boolean value (default: TRUE). By default, the generated html file will be self-contained, which means that all figures and tables will be embedded in a single html file with no external dependencies (See rmarkdown::html_document)

**Value**

An html generated using rmarkdown/knitr/pandoc that contains interactive figures, tables, and text that provide an overview of the experiment

**Examples**

```r
#Default run will generate a report using built-in test data for hg19 genome.
## Not run:
runReport()
## End(Not run)
```
## Description

Generate a stand-alone HTML report with interactive figures and tables from a pre-calculated RCAS database (using RCAS::createDB) to compare multiple samples.

## Usage

```r
runReportMetaAnalysis(
  dbPath = "RCAS.sqlite",  # Path to the sqlite database generated by RCAS::createDB
  sampleTablePath,  # A tab-separated file with two columns (no rownames) header 1: sampleName, header 2: sampleGroup
  outDir = getwd(),  # Path to the output directory. (default: current working directory)
  outFile = NULL,  # Name of the output HTML report (by default, the base name of sampleTablePath value is used to create a name for the HTML report)
  quiet = FALSE,  # boolean value (default: FALSE). If set to TRUE, progress bars and chunk labels will be suppressed while knitting the Rmd file.
  selfContained = TRUE
)
```

## Arguments

- **dbPath**: Path to the sqlite database generated by RCAS::createDB
- **sampleTablePath**: A tab-separated file with two columns (no rownames) header 1: sampleName, header 2: sampleGroup
- **outDir**: Path to the output directory. (default: current working directory)
- **outFile**: Name of the output HTML report (by default, the base name of sampleTablePath value is used to create a name for the HTML report)
- **quiet**: boolean value (default: FALSE). If set to TRUE, progress bars and chunk labels will be suppressed while knitting the Rmd file.
selfContained  boolean value (default: TRUE). By default, the generated html file will be self-contained, which means that all figures and tables will be embedded in a single html file with no external dependencies (See rmarkdown::html_document)

Value

An html generated using rmarkdown/knitr/pandoc that contains interactive figures, tables, and text that provide an overview of the experiment

Examples

dbPath <- system.file("extdata", "hg19.RCASDB.sqlite", package='RCAS')

#Hint: use RCAS::summarizeDatabaseContent to see which samples have processed data in the database.
summarizeDatabaseContent(dbPath = dbPath)

#Create a data table for samples and their groups sampleGroup field is used to group replicates of the same sample into one group in visualizations. Any arbitrary name can be used for sampleGroup field. However, entries in the sampleName field must be available in the queried database
sampleData <- data.frame('sampleName' = c('FUS', 'FMR1'), 'sampleGroup' = c('FUS', 'FMR1'), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
write.table(sampleData, 'sampleDataTable.tsv', sep = '\t', quote =FALSE, row.names = FALSE)

#Use the generated database to run a report
runReportMetaAnalysis(dbPath = 'hg19.RCASDB.sqlite', sampleTablePath = 'sampleDataTable.tsv')

Description

This function is deprecated. Use findEnrichedFunctions instead.

Usage

runTopGO()
**summarizeDatabaseContent**

**Description**
Given a path to an sqlite database created using RCAS::createDB function, accesses the database and provides a quick summary of available samples and number of entries of each sample in the available tables of the database.

**Usage**

```r
summarizeDatabaseContent(dbPath)
```

**Arguments**

- `dbPath` Path to the sqlite database

**Value**
A data.frame object

**summarizeQueryRegions**

**Description**
This function counts number of query regions that overlap with different types of gene features.

**Usage**

```r
summarizeQueryRegions(queryRegions, txdbFeatures)
```

**Arguments**

- `queryRegions` GRanges object imported from a BED file using importBed function
- `txdbFeatures` List of GRanges objects - outputs of getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges and getTxdbFeatures functions

**Value**
A data frame with two columns where first column holds features and second column holds corresponding counts
summarizeQueryRegionsMulti

Examples

```r
data(gff)
data(queryRegions)
txdbFeatures <- getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges(gffData = gff)
summary <- summarizeQueryRegions(queryRegions = queryRegions,
txdbFeatures = txdbFeatures)
```

summarizeQueryRegionsMulti

Description

This function is a wrapper function to run RCAS::summarizeQueryRegions multiple times, which is useful to get a matrix of overlap counts between a list of BED files with a txdbFeatures extracted from GTF file.

Usage

```r
summarizeQueryRegionsMulti(queryRegionsList, txdbFeatures, nodeN = 1)
```

Arguments

- `queryRegionsList`: GRangesList object imported from multiple BED files using importBedFiles function.
- `txdbFeatures`: List of GRanges objects - outputs of getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges and getTxdbFeatures functions.
- `nodeN`: Positive integer value that denotes the number of cpus to use for parallel processing (default: 1).

Value

A list consisting of two data.frame objects: one for raw overlap counts and one for percentage of overlap counts (raw overlap counts divided by the number of query regions in the corresponding BED file).

Examples

```r
data(gff)
data(queryRegions)
queryRegionsList <- GenomicRanges::GRangesList(queryRegions, queryRegions)
names(queryRegionsList) <- c('q1', 'q2')
txdbFeatures <- getTxdbFeaturesFromGRanges(gffData = gff)
summarryMatrix <- summarizeQueryRegionsMulti(queryRegionsList = queryRegionsList,
txdbFeatures = txdbFeatures)
```
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