Package ‘rGREAT’

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Description GREAT (Genomic Regions Enrichment of Annotations Tool) is a type of
   functional enrichment analysis directly performed on genomic regions. This package
   implements the GREAT algorithm (the local GREAT analysis), also it supports directly
   interacting with the GREAT web service (the online GREAT analysis). Both analysis
   can be viewed by a Shiny application. rGREAT by default supports more than 600 organisms
   and a large number of gene set collections, as well as self-provided gene sets and
   organisms from users. Additionally, it implements a general method for dealing
   with background regions.
URL https://github.com/jokergoo/rGREAT,
License MIT + file LICENSE
LinkingTo Rcpp
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Contents

availableCategories-GreatJob-method ........................................ 3
availableOntologies-GreatJob-method ....................................... 4
extendTSS ................................................................. 5
extendTSSFromDataFrame .................................................. 6
extendTSSFromOrgDb ...................................................... 7
extendTSSFromTxDb ....................................................... 8
getEnrichmentTable-dispatch .............................................. 8
getEnrichmentTable-GreatJob-method .................................... 9
getEnrichmentTable-GreatObject-method ................................ 10
getEnrichmentTables-dispatch ............................................ 10
getEnrichmentTables-GreatJob-method .................................. 11
getEnrichmentTables-GreatObject-method ................................ 12
getGapFromUCSC ......................................................... 13
getGeneSetsFromBioMart .................................................. 13
getGeneSetsFromOrgDb ................................................... 14
getGenesFromGencode ..................................................... 15
getGenomeDataFromNCBI .................................................. 15
getGREATDefaultTSS ...................................................... 16
getKEGGGenome .......................................................... 17
getKEGGPathways .......................................................... 17
getRefSeqGenesFromUCSC ................................................ 18
getRegionGeneAssociations-dispatch .................................... 18
getRegionGeneAssociations-GreatJob-method .......................... 19
getRegionGeneAssociations-GreatObject-method ....................... 20
getTSS ................................................................. 20
great ................................................................. 21
GreatJob .............................................................. 24
GreatJob-class .......................................................... 25
GreatObject ............................................................ 26
GreatObject-class ......................................................... 27
great_opt .............................................................. 27
plotRegionGeneAssociationGraphs-GreatJob-method .................. 28
plotRegionGeneAssociations-dispatch .................................. 28
plotRegionGeneAssociations-GreatJob-method ......................... 29
plotRegionGeneAssociations-GreatObject-method ..................... 30
plotVolcano-dispatch ................................................... 31
plotVolcano-GreatJob-method ........................................... 31
availableCategories-GreatJob-method

Available ontology categories of the GREAT job

Description

Available ontology categories of the GREAT job

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'GreatJob'
availableCategories(object)

Arguments

- object: A GreatJob-class object returned by submitGreatJob.

Details

The values of the supported categories sometime change. You should run the function to get the real-time values. The meaning of categories returned is quite self-explained by the name.

Value

The returned value is a vector of categories.

Author(s)

Zuguang gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
job = readRDS(system.file("extdata", "GreatJob.rds", package = "rGREAT"))
availableCategories(job)
```
Description

All available ontology names of the GREAT job

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GreatJob'
availableOntologies(object, category = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **object**: A `GreatJob-class` object returned by `submitGreatJob`.
- **category**: one or multiple categories. All available categories can be got by `availableCategories`.

Details

The values of the supported ontologies sometime change. You should run the function to get the real-time values. The meaning of ontology returned is quite self-explained by the name.

Value

The returned values is a vector of ontologies.

Author(s)

Zuguang gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
job = readRDS(system.file("extdata", "GreatJob.rds", package = "rGREAT"))
availableOntologies(job)
```
extendTSS

extendTSS

Description

Extend TSS

Usage

extendTSS(gene, seqlengths = NULL, genome = NULL,
gene_id_type = NULL, mode = "basalPlusExt", extend_from = c("TSS", "gene"),
basal_upstream = 5000, basal_downstream = 1000, extension = 1000000,
verbose = great_opt$verbose, .attr = list())

Arguments

gene A GRanges object of gene (or TSS) coordinates.
extend_from Should the gene be extended only from its TSS or the complete gene?
seqlengths A named vector of chromosome lengths. If it is not provided, it is taken by
seqlengths(gene).
genome UCSC genome can be set here, then seqlengths will be automatically retrieved
from UCSC server.
gene_id_type Gene ID types in gene. You need to set this argument if you use built-in gene
sets in great so that genes can be correctly mapped. The value can only be one
of "SYMBOL", "ENTREZ", "ENSEMBL" and "REFSEQ".
mode The mode to extend TSS. Value should be one of 'basalPlusExt', 'twoClosest'
and 'oneClosest'. See "Details" section.
basal_upstream In 'basalPlusExt' mode, number of base pairs extending to the upstream of TSS
to form the basal domains.
basal_downstream In 'basalPlusExt' mode, number of base pairs extending to the downstream of TSS
to form the basal domains.
extension Extensions from the basal domains. The value can also be a vector of length two
which corresponds to extension to upstream and downstream respectively.
verbose Whether to print messages.
.attr Only used internally.

Details

Following are general explanations of the three modes for extending TSS:

basalPlusExt 1. TSS are extended into basal domains (e.g. by upstream 5kb, downstream 1kb);
2. basal domains are sorted by their genomic coordinates; 3. each basal domain is extended to
its both sides until it reaches the next TSS’s basal domain or it reaches the maximal extension
(e.g. 1000kb).
twoClosest  1. TSS are sorted by their genomic coordinates; 2. each TSS is extended to its both sides until it reaches the next TSS or it reaches the maximal extension (e.g. 1000kb).

oneClosest  1. TSS are sorted by their genomic coordinates; 2. each TSS is extended to its both sides until it reaches the middle point of itself and the next TSS or it reaches the maximal extension (e.g. 1000kb).


Value

A GRanges object with one meta column 'gene_id'.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

extendTSSFromDataFrame

*Extend TSS*

Description

Extend TSS

Usage

```r
extendTSSFromDataFrame(df, seqlengths, genome = NULL,
    strand = NULL, gene_id = NULL,
    gene_id_type = NULL, verbose = great_opt$verbose, ...)
```

Arguments

- **df** A bed-like data frame where the first three columns should be chromosomes, start positions, end positions. It does not matter whether regions correspond to genes or TSS.
- **seqlengths** A named vector of chromosome lengths.
- **genome** UCSC genome can be set here, then seqlengths will be automatically retrieved from UCSC server.
- **strand** The strand information can be provided in df as a column named "strand" or as a column with "+"/"-"/"*", or the strand information can be provided as a vector and be assigned to this argument.
- **gene_id** The gene ID information can be provided in df as a column named "gene_id", or it can be provided as a vector and be assigned to this argument.
extendTSSFromOrgDb

Description
Extend TSS

Usage
extendTSSFromOrgDb(orgdb, verbose = great_opt$verbose, ...)

Arguments
orgdb Name of "org.*" packages from Bioconductor. All supported OrgDb packages are in rGREAT:::BIOC_ANNO_PKGS$orgdb.
verbose Whether to print messages.
... All pass to extendTSS.

Value
A GRanges object with one meta column 'gene_id'.

Examples
if(FALSE) {
  extendTSSFromOrgDb("Org.Hs.eg.db")
  extendTSSFromOrgDb("hg19")
}
extendTSSFromTxDb  Extend TSS

Description
Extend TSS

Usage
extendTSSFromTxDb(txdb, verbose = great_opt$verbose, ...)

Arguments
- **txdb**: Name of "TxDb.*" packages from Bioconductor. All supported TxDb packages are in rGREAT::BIOC_ANNO_PKG$s$txdb. Note short genome version can also be used here such as "hg19" or "hg19.knownGene".
- **verbose**: Whether to print messages.
- **...**: All pass to extendTSS.

Value
A GRanges object with one meta column 'gene_id'.

Examples
```r
if(FALSE) {
  extendTSSFromTxDb("TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene")
  extendTSSFromTxDb("hg19")
}
```

getEnrichmentTable-dispatch
Method dispatch page for getEnrichmentTable

Description
Method dispatch page for getEnrichmentTable.

Dispatch
getEnrichmentTable can be dispatched on following classes:

- getEnrichmentTable,GreatJob-method,GreatJob-class class method
- getEnrichmentTable,GreatObject-method,GreatObject-class class method
getEnrichmentTable-GreatJob-method

Get a single enrichment table from GREAT web server

Description

Get a single enrichment table from GREAT web server

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'GreatJob'
getEnrichmentTable(object, ontology, ...)

Arguments

- **object** A GreatJob-class object returned by submitGreatJob.
- **ontology** A single ontology names. Valid values are in availableOntologies.
- **...** All pass to getEnrichmentTables,GreatJob-method.

Value

A data frame of the enrichment results for a single ontology.

Examples

```r
job = readRDS(system.file("extdata", "GreatJob.rds", package = "rGREAT"))
tb = getEnrichmentTable(job, ontology = "GO Molecular Function")
head(tb)
```
getEnrichmentTable-GreatObject-method

Get enrichment table

Description
Get enrichment table

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'GreatObject'
getEnrichmentTable(object, min_region_hits = 5)

Arguments
- **object**: A GreatObject-class object returned by great.
- **min_region_hits**: Minimal number of input regions overlapping to the geneset associated regions.

Details
Note: adjusted p-values are re-calculated based on min_region_hits.

Value
A data frame of enrichment results

Examples
obj = readRDS(system.file("extdata", "GreatObject.rds", package = "rGREAT"))
getEnrichmentTable(obj)

getEnrichmentTables-dispatch

Method dispatch page for getEnrichmentTables

Description
Method dispatch page for getEnrichmentTables.

Dispatch
getEnrichmentTables can be dispatched on following classes:
- getEnrichmentTables,GreatObject-method,GreatObject-class class method
- getEnrichmentTables,GreatJob-method,GreatJob-class class method
Examples

```r
# no example
NULL
```

---

**Description**

Get enrichment tables from GREAT web server

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GreatJob'
getEnrichmentTables(object, ontology = NULL, category = "GO",
request_interval = 10, max_tries = 100, download_by = c("json", "tsv"),
verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: A `GreatJob-class` object returned by `submitGreatJob`.
- `ontology`: Ontology names. Valid values are in `availableOntologies`. `ontology` is prior to `category` argument.
- `category`: Pre-defined ontology categories. One category can contain more than one ontologies. Valid values are in `availableCategories`.
- `request_interval`: Time interval for two requests. Default is 300 seconds.
- `max_tries`: Maximal times for automatically reconnecting GREAT web server.
- `download_by`: Internally used. The complete enrichment table is provided as json data on the website, but there is no information of gene-region association. By setting `download_by = 'tsv'`, another URL from GREAT will be evoked which also contains detailed information of which genes are associated with each input region, but due to the size of the output, only top 500 terms will be returned. So if you do not really want the gene-region association column, take the default value of this argument. The columns that contain statistics are identical.
- `verbose`: Whether to print messages.

**Value**

The structure of the data frames are same as the tables available on GREAT website.
getEnrichmentTables-GreatObject-method

See

availableOntologies, availableCategories

Author(s)

Zuguang gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
job = readRDS(system.file("extdata", "GreatJob.rds", package = "rGREAT"))
tbl = getEnrichmentTables(job)
names(tbl)
head(tbl[[1]])
job

tbl = getEnrichmentTables(job, ontology = "GO Molecular Function")
tbl = getEnrichmentTables(job, category = "GO")
```

getEnrichmentTables-GreatObject-method

---

Description

Get enrichment table

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GreatObject'
getEnrichmentTables(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `GreatObject-class` object returned by `great`.
- `...`: All passed to `getEnrichmentTable,GreatObject-method`.

Details

Please use `getEnrichmentTable,GreatObject-method` directly.

Value

A data frame of enrichment results

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
getGapFromUCSC

**Description**

Get gap regions from UCSC

**Usage**

```r
gapFromUCSC(genome, seqnames = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `genome`: UCSC genome, such as "hg19".
- `seqnames`: A vector of chromosome names.

**Value**

A `GRanges` object.

**Examples**

```r
getGapFromUCSC("hg19")
```

getGeneSetsFromBioMart

**Description**

Get GO gene sets from BioMart

**Usage**

```r
genreSetsFromBioMart(dataset, ontology = "bp")
```

**Arguments**

- `dataset`: Name of the dataset.
- `ontology`: Value should be bp, mf or cc.

**Details**

GO gene sets are from BioMartGOGeneSets::getBioMartGOgeneSets.
getGeneSetsFromOrgDb

Value

A list of vectors where each vector contains Ensembl IDs annotated to a GO term.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

getGeneSetsFromOrgDb

Get GO gene sets from OrgDb object

Description

Get GO gene sets from OrgDb object

Usage

geneSetsFromOrgDb(orgdb, ontology = "BP")

Arguments

orgdb An OrgDb object.
ontology Value should be bp, mf or cc.

Value

A list of vectors where each vector contains Entrez IDs annotated to a GO term.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
getGenesFromGencode

Description
Get Gencode genes

Usage
getGenesFromGencode(version)

Arguments
version  Gencode version, e.g. v19 for human, vM21 for mouse.

Details
Only the protein coding genes.

Value
A GRanges object.

Examples
# There is no example
NULL

getGenomeDataFromNCBI

Description
Get genome data from NCBI

Usage
getGenomeDataFromNCBI(refseq_assembly_accession, return_granges = FALSE)

Arguments
refseq_assembly_accession
The RefSeq accession number for the assembly, such as "GCF_000001405.40" for human.

return_granges
If the assembly is already on chromosome level, it will directly construct a GRanges object where "chromosomes" are only used and chromosome lengths are corrected fitted in its seqlengths.
getGREATDefaultTSS

Details
Only protein coding genes are used.

Value
If `return_granges` is set to `FALSE`, it returns a list of two data frames:

- **genome**: A data frame of several columns.
- **gene**: A data frame for genes. The first column contains the RefSeq accession numbers of the corresponding contigs. If the genome is assembled on the chromosome level, the first column corresponds to chromosomes. The contig names can be converted to other names with the information in the `genome` data frame.

Examples
```r
if(FALSE) {
  getGenomeDataFromNCBI("GCF_000001405.40", return_granges = TRUE)
  getGenomeDataFromNCBI("GCF_000001405.40")
}
```

getGREATDefaultTSS  
*Get built-in TSS from GREAT*

Description
Get built-in TSS from GREAT

Usage
```r
getGREATDefaultTSS(genome)
```

Arguments
- **genome**: Only support "hg19", "hg38", "mm10", "mm9". Files are downloaded from [https://great-help.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/GREAT/pages/655445/Genes](https://great-help.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/GREAT/pages/655445/Genes).

Value
A `GRanges` object.

Examples
```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
getKEGGGenome

Get the corresponding assembly id for a kegg organism

Description

Get the corresponding assembly id for a kegg organism

Usage

getKEGGGenome(organism)

Arguments

organism The organism code on KEGG.

Value

The Refseq access ID for the genome.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

getKEGGPathways

Get KEGG pathway gene sets

Description

Get KEGG pathway gene sets

Usage

getKEGGPathways(organism, as_table = FALSE)

Arguments

organism The organism code on KEGG.

as_table Whether to return the gene sets as a two-column table.

Value

A list of a data frame, depends on the value of as_table.
getRefSeqGenesFromUCSC

*Get RefSeq genes from UCSC*

### Description

Get RefSeq genes from UCSC

#### Usage

```r
getRefSeqGenesFromUCSC(genome, subset = c("RefSeqSelect", "RefSeqCurated"))
```

#### Arguments

- `genome`: UCSC genome, such as "hg19".
- `subset`: Subset of RefSeq genes. See [https://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTrackUi?db=hg38&g=refSeqComposite](https://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTrackUi?db=hg38&g=refSeqComposite).

#### Value

A `GenomicRanges` object.

### Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

getRegionGeneAssociations-dispatch

*Method dispatch page for getRegionGeneAssociations*

### Description

Method dispatch page for `getRegionGeneAssociations`.

### Dispatch

`getRegionGeneAssociations` can be dispatched on following classes:

- `getRegionGeneAssociations,GreatObject-method, GreatObject-class` class method
- `getRegionGeneAssociations,GreatJob-method, GreatJob-class` class method
getRegionGeneAssociations-GreatJob-method

Description
Get region-gene associations

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'GreatJob'
getRegionGeneAssociations(object, ontology = NULL, term_id = NULL,
request_interval = 10, max_tries = 100, verbose = great_opt$verbose)

Arguments
object A GreatJob-class object returned by submitGreatJob.
ontology ontology name
term_id Term id in the selected ontology.
request_interval Time interval for two requests. Default is 300 seconds.
max_tries Maximal times for automatically reconnecting GREAT web server.
verbose Whether to show messages.

Value
A GRanges object. Please the two meta columns are in formats of CharacterList and IntegerList
because a region may associate to multiple genes.
Please note, the distance is from the middle points of input regions to TSS.

Author(s)
Zuguang gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples
job = readRDS(system.file("extdata", "GreatJob.rds", package = "rGREAT"))
gr = getRegionGeneAssociations(job)
gr
getRegionGeneAssociations-GreatObject-method

Get region-gene associations

Description
Get region-gene associations

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'GreatObject'
getRegionGeneAssociations(object, term_id = NULL, by_middle_points = FALSE,
use_symbols = TRUE)

Arguments
- **object**: A `GreatObject-class` object returned by `great`.
- **term_id**: Term ID.
- **by_middle_points**: Whether the distances are calculated from the middle points of input regions?
- **use_symbols**: Whether to use gene symbols

Value
A `GRanges` object. Please the two meta columns are in formats of `CharacterList` and `IntegerList` because a region may associate to multiple genes.

Examples
```r
obj = readRDS(system.file("extdata", "GreatObject.rds", package = "rGREAT"))
getRegionGeneAssociations(obj)
```

getTSS

Get the internally used TSS

Description
Get the internally used TSS

Usage
getTSS(tss_source, biomart_dataset = NULL)
great

Arguments

- `tss_source` The same format as in `great`.
- `biomart_dataset` The same format as in `great`.

Value

A `GRanges` object.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

Description

Perform GREAT analysis

Usage

```r
great(gr, gene_sets, tss_source, biomart_dataset = NULL,
min_gene_set_size = 5, mode = "basalPlusExt", extend_from = c("TSS", "gene"),
basal_upstream = 5000, basal_downstream = 1000, extension = 1000000,
extended_tss = NULL, background = NULL, exclude = "gap",
cores = 1, verbose = great_opt$verbose)
```

Arguments

- `gr` A `GRanges` object. This is the input regions. It is important to keep consistent for the chromosome names of the input regions and the internal TSS regions. Use `getTSS` to see the format of internal TSS regions.
- `gene_sets` A single string of default supported gene sets collections (see the full list in "Genesets" section), or a named list of vectors where each vector correspond to a gene set.
- `tss_source` Source of TSS. See "TSS" section.
- `biomart_dataset` The value should be in `BioMartGOGeneSets::supportedOrganisms`.
- `min_gene_set_size` Minimal size of gene sets.
- `mode` The mode to extend genes. Value should be one of `basalPlusExt`, `twoClosest` and `oneClosest`. See `extendTSS` for details.
- `extend_from` Should the gene be extended only from its TSS or the complete gene?
basal_upstream  In 'basalPlusExt' mode, number of base pairs extending to the upstream of TSS to form the basal domains.

basal_downstream  In 'basalPlusExt' mode, number of base pairs extending to the downstream of TSS to form the basal domains.

extension  Extensions from the basal domains.

extended_tss  If your organism is not defaultly supported, you can first prepare one by extendTSSFromDataFrame or extendTSS, and set the object to this argument. Please see more examples in the vignette.

background  Background regions. The value can also be a vector of chromosome names.

exclude  Regions that are excluded from analysis such as gap regions (which can be get by getGapFromUCSC). The value can also be a vector of chromosome names. It also allows a special character value "gap" so that gap regions for corresponding organism will be removed from the analysis.

cores  Number of cores to use.

verbose  Whether to print messages.

Details
When background or exclude is set, the analysis is restricted in the background regions, still by using Binomial method. Note this is different from the original GREAT method which uses Fisher’s exact test if background regions is set. See submitGreatJob for explanations.

By default, gap regions are excluded from the analysis.

Value
A GreatObject-class object. The following methods can be applied on it:

- getEnrichmentTable,GreatObject-method to retrieve the result table.
- getRegionGeneAssociations,GreatObject-method to get the associations between input regions and genes.
- plotRegionGeneAssociations,GreatObject-method to plot the associations between input regions and genes.
- shinyReport,GreatObject-method to view the results by a shiny application.

Tss
rGREAT supports TSS from many organisms. The value of tss_source should be encoded in a special format:

- Name of TxDb.* packages. Supported packages are in rGREAT:::BIOC_ANNO_PKG$txdb.
- Genome version of the organism, e.g. "hg19". Then the corresponding TxDb will be used.
- In a format of RefSeqCurated:$genome where $genome is the genome version of an organism, such as hg19. RefSeqCurated subset will be used.
- In a format of RefSeqSelect:$genome where $genome is the genome version of an organism, such as hg19. RefSeqSelect subset will be used.
• In a format of Gencode_v$version where $version is gencode version, such as 19 (for human) or M21 for mouse. Gencode protein coding genes will be used.
• In a format of GREAT:$genome, where $genome can only be mm9, mm10, hg19, hg38. The TSS from GREAT will be used.

Genesets

rGREAT supports the following built-in GO gene sets for all organisms (note "GO:" can be omitted):

"GO:BP": Biological Process, from GO.db package.
"GO:CC": Cellular Component, from GO.db package.
"GO:MF": Molecular Function, from GO.db package.

rGREAT also supports built-in gene sets collections from MSigDB (note this is only for human, "msigdb:" can be omitted):

"msigdb:H" Hallmark gene sets.
"msigdb:C1" Positional gene sets.
"msigdb:C2" Curated gene sets.
"msigdb:C2:CP:BIOCARTA" C2 subcategory: BioCarta subset of CP.
"msigdb:C2:CP:KEGG" C2 subcategory: KEGG subset of CP.
"msigdb:C2:CP:PID" C2 subcategory: PID subset of CP.
"msigdb:C2:CP:REACTOME" C2 subcategory: REACTOME subset of CP.
"msigdb:C2:CP:WIKIPATHWAYS" C2 subcategory: WIKIPATHWAYS subset of CP.
"msigdb:C3" Regulatory target gene sets.
"msigdb:C3:MIR:MIRDB" miRDB of microRNA targets gene sets.
"msigdb:C3:MIR:MIR_LEGACY" MIR_Legacy of MIRDB.
"msigdb:C3:TFT:GTRD" GTRD transcription factor targets gene sets.
"msigdb:C3:TFT:TFT_LEGACY" TFT_Legacy.
"msigdb:C4" Computational gene sets.
"msigdb:C5" Ontology gene sets.
"msigdb:C5:GO:BP" C5 subcategory: BP subset.
"msigdb:C5:GO:CC" C5 subcategory: CC subset.
"msigdb:C5:GO:MF" C5 subcategory: MF subset.
"msigdb:C5:HPO" C5 subcategory: human phenotype ontology gene sets.
"msigdb:C6" Oncogenic signature gene sets.
"msigdb:C7" Immunologic signature gene sets.
GreatJob

Constructor method for GreatJob class

Description

Constructor method for GreatJob class

Usage

GreatJob(...)

Arguments

... arguments.

Details

There is no public constructor method for the GreatJob-class.

Value

No value is returned.
GreatJob-class

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

---

**GreatJob-class**

*Class to store and retrieve GREAT results*

**Description**

Class to store and retrieve GREAT results

**Details**

After submitting request to GREAT server, the generated results will be available on GREAT server for some time. The GreatJob-class is defined to store parameters that user has set and result tables what were retrieved from GREAT server.

**Constructor**

Users don’t need to construct by hand, submitGreatJob is used to generate a GreatJob-class instance.

**Workflow**

After submitting request to GREAT server, users can perform following steps:

- `getEnrichmentTables,GreatJob-method` to get enrichment tables for selected ontologies catalogues.
- `plotRegionGeneAssociations,GreatJob-method` to plot associations between regions and genes
- `getRegionGeneAssociations,GreatJob-method` to get a GRanges object which contains associations between regions and genes.
- `shinyReport,GreatJob-method` to view the results by a shiny application.

**Author(s)**

Zuguang gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

**Examples**

# There is no example
NULL
GreatObject

Constructor method for GreatObject class

Description

Constructor method for GreatObject class

Usage

GreatObject(...) 

Arguments

... arguments.

Details

There are following methods that can be applied on GreatObject-class object:

- `getEnrichmentTable,GreatObject-method` to retrieve the result table.
- `getRegionGeneAssociations,GreatObject-method` to get the associations between input regions and genes.
- `plotRegionGeneAssociations,GreatObject-method` to plot the associations between input regions and genes.
- `shinyReport,GreatObject-method` to view the results by a shiny application.

Value

No value is returned.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
GreatObject-class  
Class for local GREAT analysis

Description
Class for local GREAT analysis

Details

\texttt{great} returns a \texttt{GreatObject-class} object.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
# There is no example
NULL
\end{verbatim}

---

\texttt{great_opt}  
Global parameters for rGREAT

Description
Global parameters for rGREAT

Usage

\texttt{great_opt(..., RESET = FALSE, READ.ONLY = NULL, LOCAL = FALSE, ADD = FALSE)}

Arguments

\begin{verbatim}
... Arguments for the parameters, see "details" section
RESET Reset to default values.
READ.ONLY Please ignore.
LOCAL Please ignore.
ADD Please ignore.
\end{verbatim}

Details
There are following parameters:

\begin{verbatim}
verbose Whether to show messages.
\end{verbatim}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
great_opt
\end{verbatim}
Description

Plot region-gene associations

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'GreatJob'
plotRegionGeneAssociationGraphs(object, ...)

Arguments

object A GreatJob-class object returned by submitGreatJob.
...
All passed to plotRegionGeneAssociations,GreatJob-method.

Details

This function will be removed in the future, please use plotRegionGeneAssociations,GreatJob-method instead.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
Examples

```r
# no example
NULL
```

Description

Plot region-gene associations

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GreatJob'
plotRegionGeneAssociations(object, ontology = NULL, term_id = NULL, which_plot = 1:3,
                         request_interval = 10, max_tries = 100, verbose = great_opt$verbose)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `GreatJob-class` object returned by `submitGreatJob`.
- `ontology`: A single ontology names. Valid values are in `availableOntologies`.
- `term_id`: Term id in the selected ontology
- `which_plot`: Which plots to draw? The value should be in 1, 2, 3. See "Details" section for explanation.
- `request_interval`: Time interval for two requests. Default is 300 seconds.
- `max_tries`: Maximal times for automatically reconnecting GREAT web server.
- `verbose`: Whether to show messages.

Details

There are following figures:

- Association between regions and genes (which_plot = 1).
- Distribution of distance to TSS (which_plot = 2).
- Distribution of absolute distance to TSS (which_plot = 3).

If ontology and term_id are set, only regions and genes corresponding to selected ontology term will be used. Valid value for ontology is in `availableOntologies` and valid value for term_id is from `id` column in the table which is returned by `getEnrichmentTables`.
Author(s)
Zuguang gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
job = readRDS(system.file("extdata", "GreatJob.rds", package = "rGREAT"))

plotRegionGeneAssociations(job)
plotRegionGeneAssociations(job, which_plot = 1)
# Do not use other term_id for this example, or you need to generate a new `job` object.
plotRegionGeneAssociations(job, ontology = "GO Molecular Function",
    term_id = "GO:0004984")
```

Description
Plot region-gene associations

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GreatObject'
plotRegionGeneAssociations(object, term_id = NULL, which_plot = 1:3)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `GreatObject-class` object returned by `great`.
- `term_id`: Term ID.
- `which_plot`: Which plots to draw? The value should be in 1, 2, 3. See "Details" section for explanation.

Details
There are following figures:

- Association between regions and genes (which_plot = 1).
- Distribution of distance to TSS (which_plot = 2).
- Distribution of absolute distance to TSS (which_plot = 3).

Examples

```r
obj = readRDS(system.file("extdata", "GreatObject.rds", package = "rGREAT"))
plotRegionGeneAssociations(obj)
```
Description

Method dispatch page for plotVolcano.

Dispatch

plotVolcano can be dispatched on following classes:

- plotVolcano,GreatObject-method, GreatObject-class class method
- plotVolcano,GreatJob-method, GreatJob-class class method

Examples

# no example
NULL

plotVolcano-GreatJob-method

Make volcano plot

Description

Make volcano plot

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'GreatJob'
plotVolcano(object, ontology, min_region_hits = 5,
            x_values = c("fold_enrichment", "z-score"),
            y_values = c("p_value", "p_adjust"),
            main = NULL)

Arguments

object A GreatJob-class object returned by submitGreatJob.
ontology A single ontology names. Valid values are in availableOntologies.
min_region_hits Minimal number of input regions overlapping to the geneset associated regions.
x_values Which values for the x-axis.
y_values Which values for the y-axis.
main Title of the plot.
Details
Since the enrichment is an over-representation test, it is only the half volcano.

Examples
# There is no example
NULL
randomRegions

**Description**

Generate random regions

**Usage**

```r
randomRegions(genome = NULL, nr = 1000, seqlengths = NULL, 
width_fun = function(n) runif(n, min = 1000, max = 10000))
```

**Arguments**

- **genome**: UCSC genome version, e.g. "hg19".
- **nr**: Number of regions.
- **seqlengths**: Alternatively, you can also specify a named vector of seqlengths (chromosome lengths).
- **width_fun**: A function which defines the distribution of region widths.

**Details**

The number of regions per chromosome is proportional to the chromosome length.

**Examples**

```r
gr = randomRegions(genome = "hg19")
quantile(width(gr))
```

---

randomRegionsFromBioMartGenome

**Generate random regions from a BioMart genome**

**Description**

Generate random regions from a BioMart genome

**Usage**

```r
randomRegionsFromBioMartGenome(biomart_dataset, nr = 1000, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **biomart_dataset**: A BioMart dataset. Values should be in BioMartGOGeneSets::supportedOrganisms.
- **nr**: Number of regions.
- **...**: Pass to randomRegions.
**Details**

The number of regions per chromosome is proportional to the chromosome length.

**Examples**

```r
if(FALSE) {
  # Giant panda
  gr = randomRegionsFromBioMartGenome("amelanoleuca_gene_ensembl")
}
```

---

**read_gmt**

*Read gmt gene sets file*

**Description**

Read gmt gene sets file

**Usage**

```r
read_gmt(x, from = NULL, to = NULL, orgdb = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` The file name of a .gmt file.
- `from` Gene ID type in the original gmt file. Value can only take values in 'ENSEMBL/REFSEQ'.
- `to` Gene ID type that you want to convert to. Value can only take values in 'ENSEMBL/REFSEQ'.
- `orgdb` The name of an OrgDb database.

**Value**

A named list of vectors.

**Examples**

```r
read_gmt(url("http://dsigdb.tanlab.org/Downloads/D2_LINCS.gmt"))
```
reduce_by_start_and_end

Reduce by start and end

Description
Reduce by start and end

Usage
reduce_by_start_and_end(s, e)

Arguments
s  Start positions. Sorted.
e  End positions. Sorted.

Details
Only internally used.

Value
Sum of total widths of the reduced regions.

Examples
# There is no example
NULL

shinyReport-dispatch  Method dispatch page for shinyReport

Description
Method dispatch page for shinyReport.

Dispatch
shinyReport can be dispatched on following classes:

• shinyReport,GreatJob-method, GreatJob-class class method
• shinyReport,GreatObject-method, GreatObject-class class method
Examples

# no example
NULL

Description

Shiny app on the GreatJob object

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'GreatJob'
shinyReport(object)  

Arguments

object The GreatJob object returned by submitGreatJob.

Value

A shiny app object.

Examples

if(FALSE) {
  # pseudo code
  job = submitGreatJob(...)
  shinyReport(job)
}

Description

Shiny app on the GreatObject object

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'GreatObject'
shinyReport(object)
**submitGreatJob**

**Arguments**

object  
The GreatObject object returned by great.

**Value**

A shiny app object.

**Examples**

```r
if(FALSE) {
  # pseudo code
  obj = great(...)
  shinyReport(obj)
}
```

---

**Description**

Perform online GREAT analysis

**Usage**

```r
submitGreatJob(gr, bg = NULL,
    gr_is_zero_based = FALSE,
    species = "hg19",
    genome = species,
    includeCuratedRegDoms = TRUE,
    rule = c("basalPlusExt", "twoClosest", "oneClosest"),
    adv_upstream = 5.0,
    adv_downstream = 1.0,
    adv_span = 1000.0,
    adv_twoDistance = 1000.0,
    adv_oneDistance = 1000.0,
    request_interval = 60,
    max_tries = 10,
    version = DEFAULT_VERSION,
    base_url = "http://great.stanford.edu/public/cgi-bin",
    use_name_column = FALSE,
    verbose = help, help = great_opt$verbose)
```

**Arguments**

gr  
A GRanges object or a data frame which contains at least three columns (chr, start and end).

bg  
Not supported any more. See explanations in section "When_background_regions_are_set".
submitGreatJob

gr_is_zero_based
  Are start positions in gr zero-based?

genome
  Genome. "hg38", "hg19", "mm10", "mm9" are supported in GREAT version 4.x.x, "hg19", "mm10", "mm9", "danRer7" are supported in GREAT version 3.x.x and "hg19", "hg18", "mm9", "danRer7" are supported in GREAT version 2.x.x.

species
  The same as genome but it will be deprecated soon.

includeCuratedRegDoms
  Whether to include curated regulatory domains, see https://great-help.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/GREAT/pages/655443/Association+Rules#AssociationRules-CuratedRegulatoryDomains.

rule
  How to associate genomic regions to genes. See 'Details' section.

adv_upstream
  Unit: kb, only used when rule is basalPlusExt.

adv_downstream
  Unit: kb, only used when rule is basalPlusExt.

adv_span
  Unit: kb, only used when rule is basalPlusExt.

adv_twoDistance
  Unit: kb, only used when rule is twoClosest.

adv_oneDistance
  Unit: kb, only used when rule is oneClosest.

request_interval
  Time interval for two requests. Default is 300 seconds.

max_tries
  Maximal times for automatically reconnecting GREAT web server.

version
  Version of GREAT. The value should be "4.0.4", "3.0.0", "2.0.2". Shorten version numbers can also be used, such as using "4" or "4.0" is same as "4.0.4".

base_url
  the url of cgi-bin path, only used when it is explicitly specified.

use_name_column
  If the input is a data frame, whether to use the fourth column as the "names" of regions?

verbose
  Whether to print help messages.

help
  Whether to print help messages. This argument will be replaced by verbose in future versions.

Details

Note: On Aug 19 2019 GREAT released version 4(https://great-help.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/GREAT/pages/655442/Version+History ) where it supports hg38 genome and removes some ontologies such pathways. submitGreatJob still takes hg19 as default. hg38 can be specified by the genome = "hg38" argument. To use the older versions such as 3.0.0, specify as submitGreatJob(..., version = "3.0.0").

Note it does not use the standard GREAT API. This function directly send data to GREAT web server by HTTP POST.

Following text is copied from GREAT web site (http://great.stanford.edu/public/html/)

Explanation of rule and settings with names started with 'adv_' (advanced settings):
basalPlusExt  Mode 'Basal plus extension'. Gene regulatory domain definition: Each gene is assigned a basal regulatory domain of a minimum distance upstream and downstream of the TSS (regardless of other nearby genes, controlled by adv_upstream and adv_downstream argument). The gene regulatory domain is extended in both directions to the nearest gene’s basal domain but no more than the maximum extension in one direction (controlled by adv_span).

twoClosest  Mode 'Two nearest genes'. Gene regulatory domain definition: Each gene is assigned a regulatory domain that extends in both directions to the nearest gene’s TSS (controlled by adv_twoDistance) but no more than the maximum extension in one direction.

oneClosest  Mode 'Single nearest gene'. Gene regulatory domain definition: Each gene is assigned a regulatory domain that extends in both directions to the midpoint between the gene’s TSS and the nearest gene’s TSS (controlled by adv_oneDistance) but no more than the maximum extension in one direction.

Value

A GreatJob-class object which can be used to get results from GREAT server. The following methods can be applied on it:

- getEnrichmentTables,GreatObject-method to retrieve the result tables.
- getRegionGeneAssociations,GreatObject-method to get the associations between input regions and genes.
- plotRegionGeneAssociations,GreatObject-method to plot the associations between input regions and genes.
- shinyReport,GreatObject-method to view the results by a shiny application.

When背景下regions are set

Note when bg argument is set to a list of background regions, GREAT uses a completely different test!

When bg is set, gr should be exactly subset of bg. For example, let's say a background region list contains five regions: [1, 10], [15, 23], [34, 38], [40, 49], [54, 63], gr can only be a subset of the five regions, which means gr can take [15, 23], [40, 49], but it cannot take [16, 20], [39, 51]. In this setting, regions are taken as single units and Fisher's exact test is applied for calculating the enrichment (by testing number of regions in the 2x2 contingency table).


Please note from rGREAT 1.99.0, setting bg is not supported any more and this argument will be removed in the future. You can either directly use GREAT website or use other Bioconductor packages such as "LOLA" to perform the Fisher’s exact test-based analysis.

If you want to restrict the input regions to background regions (by intersections) and still to apply Binomial test there, please consider to use local GREAT by great.

Author(s)

Zuguang gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>
See Also
great for the local implementation of GREAT algorithm.

Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
gr = randomRegions(nr = 1000, genome = "hg19")
job = submitGreatJob(gr)
job
# more parameters can be set for the job
if(FALSE) { # suppress running it when building the package
  # current GREAT version is 4.0.4
  job = submitGreatJob(gr, genome = "hg19")
  job = submitGreatJob(gr, adv_upstream = 10, adv_downstream = 2, adv_span = 2000)
  job = submitGreatJob(gr, rule = "twoClosest", adv_twoDistance = 2000)
  job = submitGreatJob(gr, rule = "oneClosest", adv_oneDistance = 2000)
}
```
availableCategories, 4, 11, 12
availableCategories
  (availableCategories-GreatJob-method), 3
availableCategories,GreatJob-method
  (availableCategories-GreatJob-method), 3
availableCategories-GreatJob-method, 3
availableOntologies, 9, 11, 12, 29, 31
availableOntologies
  (availableOntologies-GreatJob-method), 4
availableOntologies,GreatJob-method
  (availableOntologies-GreatJob-method), 4
availableOntologies-GreatJob-method, 4
extendTSS, 5, 7, 8, 21, 22
extendTSSFromDataFrame, 6, 22
extendTSSFromOrgDb, 7
extendTSSFromTxDb, 8
GenomicRanges, 18
getEnrichmentTable
  (getEnrichmentTable-dispatch), 8
getEnrichmentTable,GreatJob-method
  (getEnrichmentTable-GreatJob-method), 9
getEnrichmentTable,GreatObject-method
  (getEnrichmentTable-GreatObject-method), 10
getEnrichmentTable-dispatch, 8
getEnrichmentTable-GreatJob-method, 9
getEnrichmentTable-GreatObject-method, 10
getEnrichmentTables, 29
getEnrichmentTables
  (getEnrichmentTables-dispatch), 10
getEnrichmentTables,GreatJob-method
  (getEnrichmentTables-GreatJob-method), 11
getEnrichmentTables,GreatObject-method
  (getEnrichmentTables-GreatObject-method), 12
getEnrichmentTables-dispatch, 10
getEnrichmentTables-GreatJob-method, 11
getEnrichmentTables-GreatObject-method, 12
genGapFromUCSC, 13, 22
geneSetsFromBioMart, 13
genSetsFromOrgDb, 14
genFromGencode, 15
genomeDataFromNCBI, 15
getGREATDefaultTSS, 16
gtKEGGGenome, 17
gtKEGGPathways, 17
getRefSeqGenesFromUCSC, 18
gtRegionGeneAssociations
  (getRegionGeneAssociations-dispatch), 18
gtRegionGeneAssociations,GreatJob-method
  (getRegionGeneAssociations-GreatJob-method), 19
gtRegionGeneAssociations,GreatObject-method
  (getRegionGeneAssociations-GreatObject-method), 20
gtRegionGeneAssociations-dispatch, 18
gtRegionGeneAssociations-GreatJob-method, 19
gtRegionGeneAssociations-GreatObject-method, 20
genSS, 20, 21
GRanges, 5–8, 13, 15, 16, 19–21, 25, 37
great, 5, 7, 10, 12, 20, 21, 27, 30, 32, 37, 39, 40
great_opt, 27
GreatJob, 24
GreatJob-class, 25
GreatObject, 26
GreatObject-class, 27

plotRegionGeneAssociationGraphs
(plotRegionGeneAssociationGraphs-GreatJob-method), 28
plotRegionGeneAssociationGraphs,GreatJob-method
(plotRegionGeneAssociationGraphs-GreatJob-method), 28
plotRegionGeneAssociationGraphs-GreatJob-method, 28
plotRegionGeneAssociations
(plotRegionGeneAssociations-dispatch), 28
plotRegionGeneAssociations,GreatJob-method
(plotRegionGeneAssociations-GreatJob-method), 29
plotRegionGeneAssociations,GreatObject-method
(plotRegionGeneAssociations-GreatObject-method), 30
plotRegionGeneAssociations-dispatch, 28
plotRegionGeneAssociations-GreatJob-method, 29
plotRegionGeneAssociations-GreatObject-method, 30
plotVolcano (plotVolcano-dispatch), 31
plotVolcano,GreatJob-method
(plotVolcano-GreatJob-method), 31
plotVolcano,GreatObject-method
(plotVolcano-GreatObject-method), 32
plotVolcano-dispatch, 31
plotVolcano-GreatJob-method, 31
plotVolcano-GreatObject-method, 32

randomRegions, 33, 33
randomRegionsFromBioMartGenome, 33
read_gmt, 34
reduce_by_start_and_end, 35

shinyReport (shinyReport-dispatch), 35
shinyReport,GreatJob-method
(shinyReport-GreatJob-method), 36
shinyReport-dispatch, 35
shinyReport-GreatJob-method, 36
shinyReport-GreatObject-method, 36

submitGreatJob, 3, 4, 9, 11, 19, 22, 25, 28, 29, 31, 36, 37, 38