Package ‘viper’

January 16, 2024

Version 1.36.0
Date 2013-04-09
Title Virtual Inference of Protein-activity by Enriched Regulon analysis

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Depends R (>= 2.14.0), Biobase, methods
Imports mixtools, stats, parallel, e1071, KernSmooth
Suggests bcellViper
Description Inference of protein activity from gene expression data, including the VIPER and msVIPER algorithms
License file LICENSE

biocViews SystemsBiology, NetworkEnrichment, GeneExpression, FunctionalPrediction, GeneRegulation

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

git_url https://git.bioconductor.org/packages/viper

git_branch RELEASE_3_18

git_last_commit 5cf7edb

git_last_commit_date 2023-10-24

Repository Bioconductor 3.18

Date/Publication 2024-01-15

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**aecdf**

**Approximate empirical commulative distribution function**

**Description**
This function generates an empirical null model that computes a normalized statistics and p-value.

**Usage**

```r
aecdf(dnull, symmetric = FALSE, n = 100)
```

**Arguments**
- **dnull**: Numerical vector representing the null model.
- **symmetric**: Logical, whether the distribution should be treated as symmetric around zero and only one tail should be approximated.
- **n**: Integer indicating the number of points to evaluate the empirical cumulative probability function.

**Value**
A function with two parameters, `x` and `alternative`.

---

**approxk2d**

**Description**
This function uses a gaussian kernel to estimate the joint density distribution at the specified points.

**Usage**

```r
approxk2d(x, gridsize = 128, pos = x)
```

**Arguments**
- **x**: Matrix of x and y points.
- **gridsize**: Number or vector indicating the size of the grid where to estimate the density.
- **pos**: Matrix of coordinates to evaluate the density.

**Value**
A vector of density estimates.
Examples

```r
x <- rnorm(500)
y <- x+rnorm(500)
kde2 <- approxk2d(cbind(x, y))
plot(x, y, pch=20, col=hsv(0, kde2/max(kde2), 1))
```

---

**aracne2regulon**

*Regulon object generation from ARACNe results*

**Description**

This function generates a regulon object from ARACNe results and the corresponding expression dataset.

**Usage**

```r
aracne2regulon(afile, eset, gene = FALSE, format = c("adj", "3col"),
               verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `afile`: Character string indicating the name of the ARACNe network file.
- `eset`: Either a character string indicating the name of the expression-dataset file, a 
  ExpressionSet object or a gene expression matrix with genes (probes) in rows and samples in columns.
- `gene`: Logical, whether the probes should be collapsed at the gene level.
- `format`: Character string, indicating the format of the aracne file, either adj for adjacency matrixes generated by aracne, or 3col when the interactome is represented by a 3 columns text file, with regulator in the first column, target in the second and mutual information in the third column.
- `verbose`: Logical, whether progression messages should be printed in the terminal.

**Value**

Regulon object

**See Also**

`msviper`, `viper`

**Examples**

```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
adjfile <- file.path(find.package("bcellViper"), "aracne", "bcellaracne.adj")
regul <- aracne2regulon(adjfile, dset)
print(regul)
```
Regulon object generation from ARACNe results corrected by cnv

Description

This function generates a regulon object from ARACNe results and the corresponding expression dataset when correction for CNV have been applied

Usage

aracne2regulon4cnv(afile, eset, regeset, gene = FALSE, format = c("adj", "3col"), verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

afile Character string indicating the name of the ARACNe network file
eset Either a character string indicating the name of the expression-dataset file, a ExpressionSet object or a gene expression matrix with genes (probes) in rows and samples in columns, where the expression was corrected by CNV
regeset Either a character string indicating the name of the expression-dataset file, a ExpressionSet object or a gene expression matrix with genes (probes) in rows and samples in columns
gene Logical, whether the probes should be collapsed at the gene level
format Character string, indicating the format of the aracne file, either adj for adjacency matrixes generated by aracne, or 3col when the interactome is represented by a 3 columns text file, with regulator in the first column, target in the second and mutual information in the third column
verbose Logical, whether progression messages should be printed in the terminal.

Value

Regulon object

See Also

msviperviper,viper

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
adjfile <- file.path(find.package("bcellViper"), "aracne", "bcellaracne.adj")
regul <- aracne2regulon(adjfile, dset)
print(regul)
**aREA**  
*analytic Rank-based Enrichment Analysis*

**Description**
This function performs wREA enrichment analysis on a set of signatures

**Usage**
```r
aREA(eset, regulon, method = c("auto", "matrix", "loop"), minsize = 20, cores = 1, wm = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**
- `eset`: Matrix containing a set of signatures, with samples in columns and traits in rows
- `regulon`: Regulon object
- `method`: Character string indicating the implementation, either auto, matrix or loop
- `minsize`: Integer indicating the minimum allowed size for the regulons
- `cores`: Integer indicating the number of cores to use (only 1 in Windows-based systems)
- `wm`: Optional numeric matrix of weights (0; 1) with same dimension as eset
- `verbose`: Logical, whether a progress bar should be shown

**Value**
List of two elements, enrichment score and normalized enrichment score

---

**as.dist.signatureDistance**  
*Distance matrix from signatureDistance objects*

**Description**
This function transforms a signatureDistance object into a dist object

**Usage**
```r
## S3 method for class 'signatureDistance'
as.dist(m, diag = FALSE, upper = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**
- `m`: signatureDistance object
- `diag`: parameter included for compatibility
- `upper`: parameter included for compatibility
Value

Object of class dist

Description

This function integrates the bootstrap msviper results

Usage

\texttt{bootstrapmsviper(mobj, method = c("mean", "median", "mode"))}

Arguments

- \texttt{mobj}:
  msviper object

- \texttt{method}:
  Character string indicating the method to use, either mean, median or mode

Value

msviper object

See Also

\texttt{msviper}

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
sig <- bootstrapTtest(dset, "description", c("CB", "CC"), "N")
mra <- msviper(sig, regulon)
plot(mra, cex=.7)
bootstrapTtest

**Description**

This function generates a bootstrapped signature matrix by t-test

**Usage**

```r
bootstrapTtest(x, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
bootstrapTtest(x, y, per = 100, seed = 1,  
cores = 1, verbose = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'ExpressionSet'
bootstrapTtest(x, pheno, group1, group2,  
per = 100, seed = 1, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: Matrix containing the test dataset
- `...`: Additional parameters added to keep compatibility
- `y`: Matrix containing the reference dataset
- `per`: Integer indicating the number of permutations
- `seed`: Integer indicating the seed for the permutations, 0 for disable it
- `cores`: Integer indicating the number of cores to use (set to 1 in Windows-based systems)
- `verbose`: Logical whether progress should be reported
- `pheno`: Character string indicating the phenotype data to use
- `group1`: Vector of character strings indicating the category from phenotype pheno to use as test group
- `group2`: Vector of character strings indicating the category from phenotype pheno to use as control group

**Value**

Matrix of z-scores with genes in rows and permutations in columns

**See Also**

`ms viper`
**Examples**

```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
d1 <- exprs(dset)
sig <- bootstrapTtest(d1[, 1:10], d1[, 11:20], per=100)
dim(sig)
plot(density(sig[1907, ]))
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
sig <- bootstrapTtest(dset, "description", "CB", "N", per=100)
dim(sig)
plot(density(sig[1907, ]))
```

---

**bootstrapViper**

**bootstrapsViper**

---

**Description**

This function performs a viper analysis with bootstraps

**Usage**

```r
bootstrapViper(eset, regulon, nes = TRUE, bootstraps = 10,
eset.filter = FALSE, adaptive.size = TRUE, minsize = 20,
mvws = 1, cores = 1, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **eset**
  - ExpressionSet object or Numeric matrix containing the expression data, with samples in columns and genes in rows
- **regulon**
  - Object of class regulon
- **nes**
  - Logical, whether the enrichment score reported should be normalized
- **bootstraps**
  - Integer indicating the number of bootstraps iterations to perform. Only the scale method is implemented with bootstraps.
- **eset.filter**
  - Logical, whether the dataset should be limited only to the genes represented in the interactome
- **adaptive.size**
  - Logical, whether the weighting scores should be taken into account for computing the regulon size
- **minsize**
  - Integer indicating the minimum number of targets allowed per regulon
- **mvws**
  - Number or vector indicating either the exponent score for the metaViper weights, or the inflection point and trend for the sigmoid function describing the weights in metaViper
- **cores**
  - Integer indicating the number of cores to use (only 1 in Windows-based systems)
- **verbose**
  - Logical, whether progression messages should be printed in the terminal
Value
A list containing a matrix of inferred activity for each regulator gene in the network across all samples and the corresponding standard deviation computed from the bootstrap iterations.

See Also
viper

Examples
```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
d1 <- exprs(dset)
res <- viper(d1[, 1:50], regulon, bootstraps=10) # Run only on 50 samples to reduce computation time
dim(d1)
d1[1:5, 1:5]
regulon
dim(res$nes)
res$nes[1:5, 1:5]
res$sd[1:5, 1:5]
```

---

### comNames

**Combinatorial annotation**

Description
This function converts combinatorial annotations

Usage
```r
comNames(x, annot)
```

Arguments
- `x` Character vector of gene name combinations, where the combinations are separated by –
- `annot` Vector of gene names with geneID as names attribute

Value
Converted annotations

See Also
msviper
distMode

Mode of continuous distributions

Description
This function computes the mode for continuous distributions.

Usage
distMode(x, adj = 1)

Arguments
- x: Numeric data vector
- adj: Number indicating the adjustment for the kernel bandwidth

Value
Number

Examples
```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
d1 <- exprs(dset)
mean(d1[, 1])
median(d1[, 1])
distMode(d1[, 1])
plot(density(d1[, 1]))
abline(v=c(mean(d1[, 1]), median(d1[, 1]), distMode(d1[, 1])), col=c("green", "red", "blue"))
legend("topleft", c("Mean", "Median", "Mode"), col=c("green", "red", "blue"), lwd=4)
```

fcvarna

Variance of columns for arrays with NA values

Description
This function computes the variance by columns ignoring NA values.

Usage
fcvarna(x)

Arguments
- x: Numeric matrix
Value

1-column matrix with the variance by column results

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
tmp <- exprs(dset)[, 1:10]
tmp[round(runif(100, 1, length(tmp)))] <- NA
cvarna(tmp)

filterColMatrix  Filter for columns of a matrix with no loss of col and row names

Description

This function filters the columns of a matrix returning always a two dimensional matrix

Usage

filterColMatrix(x, filter)

Arguments

  x  Matrix
  filter  Logical or numerical index of columns

Value

  Matrix

filterCV  Coefficient of variation filter

Description

This function filter redundant probes based on the highest coefficient of variation

Usage

filterCV(expset, ...)

  ## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
  filterCV(expset)

  ## S4 method for signature 'ExpressionSet'
  filterCV(expset)
Arguments

expset Expression set or Matrix containing the gene expression data, with samples in columns and probes in rows. The colnames attribute should contain the sample names and the rownames attribute should contain the unique geneIDs

... Additional parameters added to keep compatibility

Value

CV filtered dataset

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
d1 <- exprs(dset)
tmp <- rownames(d1)
tmp[round(runif(10, 1, length(tmp)))] <- tmp[1]
rownames(d1) <- tmp
dim(d1)
d1 <- filterCV(d1)
dim(d1)

filterRowMatrix Filter for rows of a matrix with no loss of col and row names

Description

This function filters the rows of a matrix returning always a two dimensional matrix

Usage

filterRowMatrix(x, filter)

Arguments

x Matrix

filter Logical or numerical index of rows

Value

Matrix
### frcv

**Coefficient of variations for rows**

**Description**

This function computes the coefficient of variation (CV) by rows.

**Usage**

```r
frcv(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: Numeric matrix

**Value**

1-column matrix with the coefficient of variation by row results

**Examples**

```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
tmp <- exprs(dset)[1:10, ]
tmp[round(runif(100, 1, length(tmp)))] <- NA
frcv(tmp)
```

### frvarna

**Variance of rows for arrays with NA values**

**Description**

This function computes the variance by rows ignoring NA values.

**Usage**

```r
frvarna(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: Numeric matrix

**Value**

1-column matrix with the variance by row results

**Examples**

```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
tmp <- exprs(dset)[1:10, ]
tmp[round(runif(100, 1, length(tmp)))] <- NA
frvarna(tmp)
```
groupPwea3

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
tmp <- exprs(dset)[1:10,]
tmp[round(runif(100, 1, length(tmp)))] <- NA
frvarna(tmp)

Description

This function performs a Proportionally Weighted Enrichment Analysis on groups of gene-sets

Usage

groupPwea3(rlist, groups, nullpw = NULL, alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"), per = 0, minsize = 5, cores = 1, verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

rlist     Named vector containing the scores to rank the expression profile or matrix where columns contains bootstraped signatures

(groups)  List of gene-sets (regulons), each component is a list of two vectors: TFmode containing the TFMoA index (-1; 1) and likelihood containing the interaction relative likelihood

nullpw    Numerical matrix representing the null model, with genes as rows (geneID as rownames) and permutations as columns

alternative Character string indicating the alternative hypothesis, either two.sided, greater or less

per       Integer indicating the number of permutations for the genes in case "nullpw" is omitted

minsize   Integer indicating the minimum size for the regulons

cores     Integer indicating the number of cores to use (only 1 in Windows-based systems)

verbose   Logical, whether progression messages should be printed in the terminal

Value

A list containing four matrices:

es  Enrichment score
nes  Normalized Enrichment Score
size Regulon size

p.value  Enrichment p.value
integrateSignatures  
*Integrate signatures*

**Description**

This function integrates signatures represented as columns in the input matrix using self-weighting average.

**Usage**

```r
integrateSignatures(signature, score = 1)
```

**Arguments**

- `signature`:
  Numeric matrix containing the signatures as z-scores or NES, genes in rows and signatures in columns.
- `score`:
  Number indicating the exponent score for the weight.

**Value**

Vector containing the integrated signatures.

**Examples**

```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
sig <- bootstrapTtest(dset, "description", "CB", "N", per=100)
isig <- integrateSignatures(sig)
plot(density(sig))
lines(density(isig, adj=1.5), col="red")
```

ledge  
*Leading-edge analysis*

**Description**

This function performs a Leading-Edge analysis on an object of class msviper.

**Usage**

```r
ledge(mobj)
```

**Arguments**

- `mobj`:
  msviper class object.
loadExpset

Value

msviper object updated with a ledge slot

See Also

msviper

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
sig <- rowTtest(dset, "description", "CB", "N")$statistic
mra <- msviper(sig, regulon)
mra <- ledge(mra)
summary(mra)

Description

This function load an expression file into a matrix

Usage

loadExpset(filename)

Arguments

filename Character string indicating the name of the expression file

Value

List containing a numeric matrix of expression data with samples in columns and probes in rows; and a vector of gene mapping annotations
Description

This function performs MAster Regulator INference Analysis

Usage

```r
ms viper(ges, regulon, nullmodel = NULL, pleiotropy = FALSE,
    minsize = 25, adaptive.size = FALSE, ges.filter = TRUE,
    synergy = 0, level = 10, pleiotropyArgs = list(regulators = 0.05,
        shadow = 0.05, targets = 10, penalty = 20, method = "adaptive"),
    cores = 1, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

ges Vector containing the gene expression signature to analyze, or matrix with columns
containing bootstrapped signatures
regulon Object of class regulon
nullmodel Matrix of genes by permutations containing the NULL model signatures. A
parametric approach equivalent to shuffle genes will be used if nullmodel is
omitted.
pleiotropy Logical, whether correction for pleiotropic regulation should be performed
minsize Number indicating the minimum allowed size for the regulons
adaptive.size Logical, whether the weight (likelihood) should be used for computing the reg-
ulon size
ges.filter Logical, whether the gene expression signature should be limited to the genes
represented in the interactome
synergy Number indicating the synergy computation mode: (0) for no synergy computa-
tion; (0-1) for establishing the p-value cutoff for individual TFs to be included
in the synergy analysis; (>1) number of top TFs to be included in the synergy
analysis
level Integer, maximum level of combinatorial regulation
pleiotropyArgs list of 5 numbers for the pleotropy correction indicating: regulators p-value
threshold, pleiotropic interaction p-value threshold, minimum number of tar-
gets in the overlap between pleiotropic regulators, penalty for the pleiotropic
interactions and the pleiotropy analysis method, either absolute or adaptive
cores Integer indicating the number of cores to use (only 1 in Windows-based systems)
verbose Logical, whether progression messages should be printed in the terminal
Value

A msviper object containing the following components:

- **signature**: The gene expression signature
- **regulon**: The final regulon object used
- **es**: Enrichment analysis results including regulon size, normalized enrichment score and p-value
- **param**: msviper parameters, including minsize, adaptive.size

See Also

viper

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
sig <- rowTtest(dset, "description", c("CB", "CC"), "N")$statistic
dnull <- ttestNull(dset, "description", c("CB", "CC"), "N", per=100) # Only 100 permutations to reduce computation time
mra <- msviper(sig, regulon, dnull)
plot(mra, cex=.7)

Description

This class contains the results generated by the msviper function

Slots

- **signature**: Matrix containing the gene expression signature
- **regulon**: Object of class regulon
- **es**: List containing 6 objects:
  - **es$es**: Named vector of class numeric containing the enrichment scores
  - **es$nes**: Named vector of class numeric containing the normalized enrichment scores
  - **es$nes.se**: Named vector of class numeric containing the standard error for the normalized enrichment score
  - **es$size**: Named vector of class numeric containing the size -number of target genes- for each regulator
  - **es$p.value**: Named vector of class numeric containing the enrichment p-values
  - **es$nes.bt**: Matrix containing the normalized enrichment score if the msviper test is performed with bootstraps
- **param**: List containing 3 elements:
  - **param$minsize**: Integer indicating the minimum allowed size for the regulons
param$adaptive.size: Logical indicating whether the weight (likelihood) should be used for computing the regulon size

param$iterative: Logical indicating whether a two step analysis with adaptive redundancy estimation should be performed

nullmodel: Matrix of genes by permutations containing the NULL model signatures

ledge: List containing the leading edge genes for each regulator. This slot is added by the ledge function

shadow: Two columns matrix containing the gene names for the shadow pairs. The first column contain the most probable regulator and the second column the one that was identified because a shadow effect

---

**msviperAnnot**

**msVIPER annotation change**

**Description**

This function changes the annotation of genes in msviper objects

**Usage**

msviperAnnot(mobj, annot, complete = TRUE)

**Arguments**

- **mobj**: msviper object generated by msviper function
- **annot**: Vector of character strings containing the gene names and gene identifiers as vector names attribute
- **complete**: Logical, whether the signature and target names should be also transformed

**Value**

msviper object with updated annotations

**See Also**

msviper

**Examples**

```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
sig <- rowTtest(dset, "description", "CB", "N")$statistic
mra <- msviper(sig, regulon)
tmp <- unique(c(names(mra$regulon), rownames(mra$signature)))
annot <- 1:1:length(tmp)
names(annot) <- tmp
plot(mra, cex=.7)
mra <- msviperAnnot(mra, annot)
plot(mra, cex=.7)
```
msviperClass

Description
This function generates an instance of the msviper class from a signature, NES signature and regulon object

Usage
msviperClass(nes, signature, regulon, nullmodel = NULL)

Arguments
- nes: Numeric vector of NES values
- signature: Numeric vector of gene expression signature
- regulon: Instance of class regulon
- nullmodel: Optional matrix containing the signatures for the null model

Value
msviper class object

Examples
```
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
sig <- rowTtest(dset, "description", c("CB", "CC"), "N")$statistic
mra <- msviper(sig, regulon)
mra1 <- msviperClass(mra$es$nes, sig, regulon)
summary(mra1)
plot(mra1)
```

msviperCombinatorial

Description
This function performs combinatorial analysis for msviper objects

Usage
msviperCombinatorial(mobj, regulators = 100, nullmodel = NULL, minsize = NULL, adaptive.size = NULL, level = 10, cores = 1, processAll = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)
Arguments

- `mobj`: `msviper` object generated by `msviper` function.
- `regulators`: Either a number between 0 and 1 indicating the p-value cutoff for individual TFs to be included in the combinations analysis; (>1) indicating the number of top TFs to be included in the combinations analysis; or a vector of character strings indicating the TF IDs to be included in the analysis.
- `nullmodel`: Matrix of genes by permutations containing the NULL model signatures. Taken from `mobj` by default.
- `minsize`: Number indicating the minimum allowed size for the regulons, taken from `mobj` by default.
- `adaptive.size`: Logical, whether the weight (likelihood) should be used for computing the size, taken from `mobj` by default.
- `level`: Integer, maximum level of combinatorial regulation.
- `cores`: Integer indicating the number of cores to use (only 1 in Windows-based systems).
- `processAll`: Logical, whether all pairs, even if not significant, should be processed for synergy.
- `verbose`: Logical, whether progression messages should be printed in the terminal.

Value

A `msviper` object.

See Also

- `msviper`

Examples

```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
sig <- rowTtest(dset, "description", c("CB", "CC"), "N")$statistic
dnull <- ttestNull(dset, "description", c("CB", "CC"), "N", per=100) # Only 100 permutations to reduce computation time
mra <- msviper(sig, regulon, dnull)
mra <- msviperCombinatorial(mra, 20)
plot(mra, cex=.7)
```

---

**Description**

This function performs a synergy analysis for combinatorial regulation.

**Usage**

```r
msviperSynergy(mobj, per = 1000, seed = 1, cores = 1, verbose = TRUE)
```
plot.msviper

Arguments

  mobj  msviper object containing combinatorial regulation results generated by msviperCombinatorial
  per   Integer indicating the number of permutations
  seed  Integer indicating the seed for the permutations, 0 for disable it
  cores Integer indicating the number of cores to use (only 1 in Windows-based systems)
  verbose Logical, whether progression messages should be printed in the terminal

Value

Updated msviper object containing the synergy p-value

See Also

msviper

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
sig <- rowTtest(dset, "description", c("CB", "CC"), "N")$statistic
dnull <- ttestNull(dset, "description", c("CB", "CC"), "N", per=100) # Only 100 permutations to reduce computation
mra <- msviper(sig, regulon, dnull)
mra <- msviperCombinatorial(mra, 20)
mra <- msviperSynergy(mra)
summary(mra)

plot.msviper  Plot msviper results

Description

This function generate a plot for msviper results showing the enrichment of the target genes for each significant master regulator on the gene expression signature

Usage

## S3 method for class 'msviper'
plot(x, mrs = 10, color = c("cornflowerblue", "salmon"), pval = NULL, bins = 500, cex = 0, density = 0, smooth = 0, sep = 0.2, hybrid = TRUE, include = c("expression", "activity"), gama = 2, ...)
Arguments

- **x**: msviper object produced by msviper function
- **mrs**: Either an integer indicating the number of master regulators to include in the plot, or a character vector containing the names of the master regulators to include in the plot
- **color**: Vector of two components indicating the colors for the negative and positive parts of the regulon
- **pval**: Optional matrix of p-values to include in the plot
- **bins**: Number of bins to split the vector of scores in order to compute the density color of the bars
- **cex**: Number indicating the text size scaling, 0 indicates automatic scaling
- **density**: Integer indicating the number of steps for the kernel density. Zero for not plotting it
- **smooth**: Number indicating the proportion of point for smoothing the density distribution. Zero for not using the smoother
- **sep**: Number indicating the separation from figure and text
- **hybrid**: Logical, whether the 3-tail approach used for computing the enrichment should be reflected in the plot
- **include**: Vector indicating the information to include as heatmap to the right of the msviper plot: expression and activity
- **gama**: Positive number indicating the exponential transformation for the activity and expression color scale
- **...**: Given for compatibility to the plot generic function

Value

Nothing, a plot is generated in the default output device

See Also

- msviper

Examples

```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
sig <- rowTtest(dset, "description", c("CB", "CC"), "N")$statistic
dnull <- ttestNull(dset, "description", c("CB", "CC"), "N", per=100) # Only 100 permutations to reduce computation time
mra <- msviper(sig, regulon, dnull)
plot(mra, cex=.7)
```
pruneRegulon

pruneRegulon

Prune Regulons

Description

This function limits the maximum size of the regulons.

Usage

pruneRegulon(regulon, cutoff = 50, adaptive = TRUE,
               eliminate = FALSE, wm = NULL)

Arguments

- regulon: Object of class regulon
- cutoff: Number indicating the maximum size for the regulons (maximum number of target genes)
- adaptive: Logical, whether adaptive size should be used (i.e. sum(likelihood^2))
- eliminate: Logical whether regulons smaller than cutoff should be eliminated
- wm: Optional numeric vector of weights (0:1) for the genes

Value

Pruned regulon

See Also

viper, msviper

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
hist(sapply(regulon, function(x) sum(x$likelihood)/max(x$likelihood)), nclass=20)
preg <- pruneRegulon(regulon, 400)
hist(sapply(preg, function(x) sum(x$likelihood)/max(x$likelihood)), nclass=20)
**pwea3NULLf**  
*Null model function*

**Description**
This function generates the NULL model function, which computes the normalized enrichment score and associated p-value.

**Usage**
```r
pwea3NULLf(pwnull, cores = 1, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**
- `pwnull`: Object generated by `pwea3NULLgroups` function.
- `cores`: Integer indicating the number of cores to use (only 1 in Windows-based systems).
- `verbose`: Logical, whether progression messages should be printed in the terminal.

**Value**
List of function to compute NES and p-value.

---

**pwea3NULLgroups**  
*Regulon-specific NULL model*

**Description**
This function generates the regulon-specific NULL models.

**Usage**
```r
pwea3NULLgroups(pwnull, groups, cores = 1, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**
- `pwnull`: Numerical matrix representing the null model, with genes as rows (geneID as rownames) and permutations as columns.
- `groups`: List containing the regulons.
- `cores`: Integer indicating the number of cores to use (only 1 in Windows-based systems).
- `verbose`: Logical, whether progression messages should be printed in the terminal.

**Value**
A list containing two elements:
- `groups`: Regulon-specific NULL model containing the enrichment scores.
- `ss`: Direction of the regulon-specific NULL model.
The regulon class

Description
This class contains interactome data

Slots
List of regulators with the following slots:
- **tfmode**: Named vector of class numeric containing the regulator mode of action scores, with target genes as name attribute
- **likelihood**: Vector of class numeric containing the relative likelihood for each target gene

rowTtest

Student's t-test for rows

Description
This function performs a Student’s t-test on each row of a matrix

Usage

```r
rowTtest(x, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
rowTtest(x, y = NULL, mu = 0, alternative = "two.sided")
  
## S4 method for signature 'ExpressionSet'
rowTtest(x, pheno, group1, group2 = NULL, mu = 0, alternative = "two.sided")
```

Arguments

- `x` : ExpressionSet object or Numerical matrix containing the test samples
- `...` : Additional parameters added to keep compatibility
- `y` : Optional numerical matrix containing the reference samples. If omitted `x` will be tested against mean = `mu`
- `mu` : Number indicating the alternative hypothesis when `y` is omitted
- `alternative` : Character string indicating the tail for the test, either two.sided, greater or lower
- `pheno` : Character string indicating the phenotype data to use
- `group1` : Vector of character strings indicating the category from phenotype `pheno` to use as test group
- `group2` : Vector of character strings indicating the category from phenotype `pheno` to use as control group
Value

List of Student-t-statistic (statistic) and p-values (p.value)

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
d1 <- exprs(dset)
res <- rowTtest(d1[, 1:10], d1[, 11:20])
res$statistic[1:5, ]
res$p.value[1:5, ]
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
res <- rowTtest(dset, "description", "CB", "N")
res$statistic[1:5, ]
res$p.value[1:5, ]

scale.signatureDistance

Scaling of signatureDistance objects

Description

This function scales the signatureDistance so its range is (-1, 1)

Usage

## S3 method for class 'signatureDistance'
scale(x, center = TRUE, scale = TRUE)

Arguments

x        signatureDistance object
center   Not used, given for compatibility with the generic function scale
scale    Not used, given for compatibility with the generic function scale

Value

Scaled signatureDistance object
scaleGroups

Signatures with grouping variable

Description

scaleGroups compares each group vs. the remaining groups using a Student’s t-test.

Usage

scaleGroups(x, groups)

Arguments

x Numerical matrix with genes in rows and samples in columns

groups Vector of same length as columns has the dset containing the labels for grouping the samples

Details

This function compute signatures using groups information.

Value

Numeric matrix of signatures (z-scores) with genes in rows and groups in columns

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
res <- scaleGroups(exprs(dset)[, 1:20], rep(1:4, rep(5, 4)))
res[1:5, ]

shadow

Shadow analysis for msviper objects

Description

This function performs shadow analysis on msviper objects.

Usage

shadow(mobj, regulators = 0.01, targets = 10, shadow = 0.01,
per = 1000, nullmodel = NULL, minsize = NULL,
adaptive.size = NULL, iterative = NULL, seed = 1, cores = 1,
verbose = TRUE)
Arguments

- **mobj**: msviper object generated by msviper
- **regulators**: This parameter represents different ways to select a subset of regulators for performing the shadow analysis, it can be either a p-value cutoff, the total number of regulons to be used for computing the shadow effect, or a vector of regulator ids to be considered
- **targets**: Integer indicating the minimum number of common targets to compute shadow analysis
- **shadow**: Number indicating the p-value threshold for the shadow effect
- **per**: Integer indicating the number of permutations
- **nullmodel**: Null model in marix format
- **minsize**: Integer indicating the minimum size allowed for the regulons
- **adaptive.size**: Logical, whether the target weight should be considered when computing the regulon size
- **iterative**: Logical, whether a two step analysis with adaptive redundancy estimation should be performed
- **seed**: Integer indicating the seed for the permutations, 0 for disable it
- **cores**: Integer indicating the number of cores to use (only 1 in Windows-based systems)
- **verbose**: Logical, whether progression messages should be printed in the terminal

Value

An updated msviper object with an additional slot (shadow) containing the shadow pairs

See Also

- msviper

Examples

```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
sig <- rowTtest(dset, "description", c("CB", "CC"), "N")$statistic
dnull <- ttestNull(dset, "description", c("CB", "CC"), "N", per=100) # Only 100 permutations to reduce computation time
mra <- msviper(sig, regulon, dnull)
mra <- shadow(mra, regulators=10)
summary(mra)
```
shadowRegulon  

**Correction for pleiotropy**

**Description**

This function penalizes the regulatory interactions based on pleiotropy analysis.

**Usage**

```r
shadowRegulon(ss, nes, regul, regulators = 0.05, shadow = 0.05, targets = 10, penalty = 2, method = c("absolute", "adaptive"))
```

**Arguments**

- `ss`: Named vector containing the gene expression signature
- `nes`: Named vector containing the normalized enrichment scores
- `regul`: Regulon object
- `regulators`: Number indicating the number of top regulators to consider for the analysis or the p-value threshold for considering significant regulators
- `shadow`: Number indicating the p-value threshold for considering a significant shadow effect
- `targets`: Integer indicating the minimal number of overlapping targets to consider a pair of regulators for pleiotropy analysis
- `penalty`: Number higher than 1 indicating the penalty for the pleiotropic interactions. 1 = no penalty
- `method`: Character string indicating the method to use for computing the pleiotropy, either absolute or adaptive

**Value**

Corrected regulon object

---

**signatureDistance**  

**Signature Distance**

**Description**

This function computes the similarity between columns of a data matrix.

**Usage**

```r
signatureDistance(dset1, dset2 = NULL, nn = NULL, groups = NULL, scale. = TRUE, two.tails = TRUE, ws = 2)
```
signatureDistance-class

Arguments

dset1          Dataset of any type in matrix format, with features in rows and samples in columns

dset2          Optional Dataset. If provided, distance between columns of dset and dset2 are computed and reported as rows and columns, respectively; if not, distance between all possible pairs of columns from dset are computed

nn             Optional size for the signature, default is either the full signature or 10 percent of it, depending or whether ws=0 or not

groups         Optional vector indicating the group ID of the samples

scale.         Logical, whether the data should be scaled

two.tails      Logical, whether a two tails, instead of 1 tail test should be performed

ws             Number indicating the exponent for the weighting the signatures, the default of 0 is uniform weighting, 1 is weighting by SD

Value

Object of class signatureDistance as a matrix of normalized enrichment scores

Examples

```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
dd <- signatureDistance(exprs(dset))
dd[1:5, 1:5]
scale(dd)[1:5, 1:5]
as.matrix(as.dist(dd))[1:5, 1:5]
```

signatureDistance-class

signatureDistance

Description

This class contains the results generated by signatureDistance function.

Slots

Matrix of class numeric containing the similarity scores
**sigT**  
_Sigmoid transformation_

**Description**
This function transforms a numeric vector using a sigmoid function.

**Usage**
sigT(x, slope = 20, inflection = 0.5)

**Arguments**
- `x`: Numeric vector
- `slope`: Number indicating the slope at the inflection point
- `inflection`: Number indicating the inflection point

**Value**
Numeric vector

---

**summary.msviper**  
_List msviper results_

**Description**
This function generates a table of msviper results.

**Usage**
```r
## S3 method for class 'msvider'
summary(object, mrs = 10, ...)
```

**Arguments**
- `object`: msviper object
- `mrs`: Either number of top MRs to report or vector containing the genes to display
- `...`: Given for compatibility with the summary generic function

**Value**
Data.frame with results
ttestNull

Null model by sample permutation testing

Description

This function performs sample permutation and t-test to generate a null model

Usage

ttestNull(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
ttestNull(x, y, per = 1000, repos = TRUE,  
  seed = 1, cores = 1, verbose = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'ExpressionSet'
ttestNull(x, pheno, group1, group2, per = 1000,  
  repos = TRUE, seed = 1, verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

x 
ExpressionSet object or Matrix containing the test dataset

... 
Additional parameters added to keep compatibility

y 
Matrix containing the reference dataset

per 
Integer indicating the number of permutations

repos 
Logical, whether the permutations should be performed with reposition

seed 
Integer indicating the seed for the permutations, 0 for disable it

cores 
Integer indicating the number of cores to use (set to 1 in windows systems)

verbose 
Logical, whether progression messages should be printed in the terminal

pheno 
Character string indicating the phenotype data to use

group1 
Vector of character strings indicating the category from phenotype pheno to use as test group

group2 
Vector of character strings indicating the category from phenotype pheno to use as control group

Value

Matrix of z-scores with genes in rows and permutations in columns

See Also

msvrier, viper
Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
d1 <- exprs(dset)
dnull <- ttestNull(d1[, 1:10], d1[, 11:20], per=100)
dim(dnull)
plot(density(dnull))
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
dnull <- ttestNull(dset, "description", "CB", "CC", per=100)
dim(dnull)
plot(density(dnull))

Description

This function performs Virtual Inference of Protein-activity by Enriched Regulon analysis

Usage

viper(eset, regulon, dnull = NULL, pleiotropy = FALSE, nes = TRUE,
method = c("none", "scale", "rank", "mad", "ttest"), bootstraps = 0,
minsize = 25, adaptive.size = FALSE, eset.filter = TRUE,
mvws = 1, pleiotropyArgs = list(regulators = 0.05, shadow = 0.05,
targets = 10, penalty = 20, method = "adaptive"), cores = 1,
verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

eset ExpressionSet object or Numeric matrix containing the expression data or gene
eexpression signatures, with samples in columns and genes in rows
regulon Object of class regulon or list of objects of class regulon for metaVIPER analysis
dnull Numeric matrix for the null model, usually generated by nullTtest
pleiotropy Logical, whether correction for pleiotropic regulation should be performed
nes Logical, whether the enrichment score reported should be normalized
method Character string indicating the method for computing the single samples signa-
ture, either scale, rank, mad, ttest or none
bootstraps Integer indicating the number of bootstraps iterations to perform. Only the scale
method is implemented with bootstraps.
minsize Integer indicating the minimum number of targets allowed per regulon
adaptive.size Logical, whether the weighting scores should be taken into account for comput-
ing the regulon size
eset.filter Logical, whether the dataset should be limited only to the genes represented
in the interactome # @param mvws Number or vector indicating either the
exponent score for the metaViper weights, or the inflection point and trend for
the sigmoid function describing the weights in metaViper
pleiotropyArgs <- list of 5 numbers for the pleotropy correction indicating: regulators p-value threshold, pleiotropic interaction p-value threshold, minimum number of targets in the overlap between pleiotropic regulators, penalty for the pleiotropic interactions and the method for computing the pleiotropy, either absolute or adaptive
cores <- Integer indicating the number of cores to use (only 1 in Windows-based systems)
verbose <- Logical, whether progression messages should be printed in the terminal

Value
A matrix of inferred activity for each regulator gene in the network across all samples

See Also
msviper

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
d1 <- exprs(dset)
res <- viper(d1, regulon)
dim(d1)
d1[1:5, 1:5]
regulon
dim(res)
res[1:5, 1:5]

Description
This function computes residual post-translational activity

Usage
viperRPT(vipermat, expmat, weights = matrix(1, nrow(vipermat), ncol(vipermat), dimnames = list(rownames(vipermat), colnames(vipermat))), method = c("spline", "lineal", "rank"), robust = FALSE, cores = 1)

Arguments
vipermat <- Numeric matrix containing the viper protein activity inferences
expmat <- Numeric matrix or expressionSet containing the expression data
weights <- List of numeric matrix of sample weights
method <- Character string indicating the method to use, either rank, lineal or spline
robust <- Logical, whether the contribution of outliers is down-weighted by using a gaussian kernel estimate for the join probability density
cores <- Integer indicating the number of cores to use
viperSignature

Value

Matrix of RPT-activity values

See Also

viper

Examples

data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
vipermat <- viper(dset, regulon)
rpt <- viperRPT(vipermat, dset)
rpt[1:5, 1:5]

viperSignature

Generic S4 method for signature and sample-permutation null model for VIPER

Description

This function generates a viperSignature object from a test dataset based on a set of samples to use as reference

Usage

viperSignature(eset, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ExpressionSet'
viperSignature(eset, pheno, refgroup,
   method = c("zscore", "ttest", "mean"), per = 100, bootstrap = TRUE,
   seed = 1, cores = 1, verbose = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
viperSignature(eset, ref, method = c("zscore",
   "ttest", "mean"), per = 100, bootstrap = TRUE, seed = 1,
   cores = 1, verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

eset ExpressionSet object or numeric matrix containing the test dataset, with genes in rows and samples in columns

... Additional parameters added to keep compatibility

pheno Character string indicating the phenotype data to use

refgroup Vector of character string indicating the category of pheno to use as reference group
### Description

This class contains the results produced by the `viperSignature` function.

### Slots

- `signature`: Matrix of class `numeric` with genes in rows and samples in columns containing the gene expression signatures.
- `nullmodel`: Matrix of class `numeric` with genes in rows and permutations in columns containing the sample-permutation based signatures to be used as NULL model.
viperSimilarity  

**VIPER similarity**

**Description**

If `ws` is a single number, weighting is performed using an exponential function. If `ws` is a 2 numbers vector, weighting is performed with a symmetric sigmoid function using the first element as inflection point and the second as trend.

**Usage**

```r
viperSimilarity(x, nn = NULL, ws = c(4, 2), method = c("two.sided", "greater", "less"))
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: Numeric matrix containing the VIPER results with samples in columns and regulators in rows
- `nn`: Optional number of top regulators to consider for computing the similarity
- `ws`: Number indicating the weighting exponent for the signature, or vector of 2 numbers indicating the inflection point and the value corresponding to a weighting score of .1 for a sigmoid transformation, only used if `nn` is ommitied
- `method`: Character string indicating whether the most active (greater), less active (less) or both tails (two.sided) of the signature should be used for computing the similarity

**Details**

This function computes the similarity between VIPER signatures

**Value**

signatureDistance object

**Examples**

```r
data(bcellViper, package="bcellViper")
dd <- viperSimilarity(exprs(dset))
dd[1:5, 1:5]
scale(dd)[1:5, 1:5]
as.matrix(as.dist(dd))[1:5, 1:5]
```
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