Package ‘zenith’

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Type Package

Title Gene set analysis following differential expression using linear (mixed) modeling with dream

Version 1.6.0

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Description Zenith performs gene set analysis on the result of differential expression using linear (mixed) modeling with dream by considering the correlation between gene expression traits. This package implements the camera method from the limma package proposed by Wu and Smyth (2012). Zenith is a simple extension of camera to be compatible with linear mixed models implemented in variancePartition::dream().

VignetteBuilder knitr

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Encoding UTF-8

URL https://DiseaseNeuroGenomics.github.io/zenith

BugReports https://github.com/DiseaseNeuroGenomics/zenith/issues

Suggests BiocStyle, BiocGenerics, knitr, pander, rmarkdown, tweeDEseqCountData, edgeR, kableExtra, RUnit

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Depends R (>= 4.2.0), limma, methods

Imports variancePartition (>= 1.26.0), EnrichmentBrowser (>= 2.22.0), GSEABase (>= 1.54.0), msigdb (>= 7.5.1), Rfast, ggplot2, tidyR, reshape2, progress, utils, Rdpack, stats

RdMacros Rdpack

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

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

git_branch RELEASE_3_19
Two Sample Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test Allowing For Correlation

Description

Same as limma::.rankSumTestWithCorrelation, but returns effect size.

Usage

.rankSumTestWithCorrelation(index, statistics, correlation = 0, df = Inf)

Arguments

index any index vector such that statistics[index] contains the values of the statistic for the test group.
statistics numeric vector giving values of the test statistic.
correlation numeric scalar, average correlation between cases in the test group. Cases in the second group are assumed independent of each other and other the first group.
df degrees of freedom which the correlation has been estimated.

Details

See limma::.rankSumTestWithCorrelation
corInGeneSet

Value

data.frame storing results of hypothesis test

Description

Evaluate mean correlation between residuals in gene set based on results from dream

Usage

corInGeneSet(fit, idx, squareCorr = FALSE)

Arguments

fit result of differential expression with dream
idx indeces or rownames to extract
squareCorr compute the mean squared correlation instead

Value

list storing correlation and variance inflation factor

geneOntology

Load Gene Ontology genesets

Description

Load Gene Ontology genesets

Usage

geneOntology(
    onto = c("BP", "MF", "CC"),
    to = "ENSEMBL",
    includeOffspring = TRUE,
    org = "hsa"
)
get_MSigDB

Load MSigDB genesets

Description
Load MSigDB genesets

Usage
get_MSigDB(
  cat = unique(msigdbr_collections()$gs_cat),
  to = "ENSEMBL",
  org = "hsa"
)

Arguments
- **cat**: array of categories to load. Defaults to array of all MSigDB categories
- **to**: convert gene names to this type using EnrichmentBrowser::idMap(). See EnrichmentBrowser::idTypes(org="hsa") for valid types
- **org**: organism. human ('hsa'), mouse ('mmu'), etc
Details

This function loads the MSigDB gene sets using the packages EnrichmentBrowser and msigdbr. It can take a minute to load because converting gene name type is slow.

Value

Gene sets stored as GeneSetCollection

Examples

# load Hallmark gene sets
gs = get_MSigDB('H')

# load all gene sets
# gs = get_MSigDB()

plotZenithResults

Heatmap of zenith results using ggplot2

Description

Heatmap of zenith results showing genesets that have the top and bottom t-statistics from each assay.

Usage

plotZenithResults(
  df,
  ntop = 5,
  nbottom = 5,
  label.angle = 45,
  zmax = NULL,
  transpose = FALSE,
  sortByGeneset = TRUE
)

Arguments

df
  result data.frame from zenith_gsa
ntop
  number of gene sets with highest t-statistic to show
nbottom
  number of gene sets with lowest t-statistic to show
label.angle
  angle of x-axis label
zmax
  maximum of the color scales. If not specified, used range of the observed t-statistics
transpose
  transpose the axes of the plot
sortByGeneset
  use hierarchical clustering to sort gene sets. Default is TRUE
Value

Heatmap showing enrichment for gene sets and cell types

Examples

```r
# Load packages
library(edgeR)
library(variancePartition)
library(tweeDEseqCountData)

# Load RNA-seq data from LCL's
data(pickrell)
geneCounts = exprs(pickrell.eset)
df_metadata = pData(pickrell.eset)

# Filter genes
# Note this is low coverage data, so just use as code example
dsgn = model.matrix(~ gender, df_metadata)
keep = filterByExpr(geneCounts, dsgn, min.count=5)

# Compute library size normalization
dge = DGEList(counts = geneCounts[keep,])
dge = calcNormFactors(dge)

# Estimate precision weights using voom
vobj = voomWithDreamWeights(dge, ~ gender, df_metadata)

# Apply dream analysis
fit = dream(vobj, ~ gender, df_metadata)
fit = eBayes(fit)

# Load Hallmark genes from MSigDB
# use gene 'SYMBOL', or 'ENSEMBL' id
# use get_GeneOntology() to load Gene Ontology
gs = get_MSigDB("H", to="ENSEMBL")

# Run zenith analysis
res.gsa = zenith_gsa(fit, gs, 'gendermale', progressbar=FALSE)

# Show top gene sets
head(res.gsa, 2)

# for each cell type select 3 genesets with largest t-statistic
# and 1 geneset with the lowest
# Grey boxes indicate the gene set could not be evaluated because
# to few genes were represented
plotZenithResults(res.gsa)
```
Gene set analysis following differential expression with dream

Description

Perform gene set analysis on the result of differential expression using linear (mixed) modeling with variancePartition::dream by considering the correlation between gene expression traits. This package is a slight modification of limma::camera to 1) be compatible with dream, and 2) allow identification of gene sets with log fold changes with mixed sign.

Usage

zenith(
  fit,
  coef,
  index,
  use.ranks = FALSE,
  allow.neg.cor = FALSE,
  progressbar = TRUE,
  inter.gene.cor = 0.01
)

Arguments

fit result of differential expression with dream
coeq coefficient to test using topTable(fit, coef)
index an index vector or a list of index vectors. Can be any vector such that fit[index,] selects the rows corresponding to the test set. The list can be made using ids2indices.
use.ranks do a rank-based test (TRUE) or a parametric test (FALSE)?
allow.neg.cor should reduced variance inflation factors be allowed for negative correlations?
progressbar if TRUE, show progress bar
inter.gene.cor if NA, estimate correlation from data. Otherwise, use specified value

Details

zenith gives the same results as camera(..., inter.gene.cor=NA) which estimates the correlation with each gene set.

For differential expression with dream using linear (mixed) models see Hoffman and Roussos (2020). For the original camera gene set test see Wu and Smyth (2012).
Value

- NGenes: number of genes in this set
- Correlation: mean correlation between expression of genes in this set
- delta: difference in mean t-statistic for genes in this set compared to genes not in this set
- se: standard error of delta
- p.less: p-value for hypothesis test of $H_0: \delta < 0$
- p.greater: p-value for hypothesis test of $H_0: \delta > 0$
- p.Value: p-value for hypothesis test $H_0: \delta \neq 0$
- Direction: direction of effect based on sign(delta)
- FDR: false discovery rate based on Benjamini-Hochberg method in p.adjust

References


Examples

```r
library(variancePartition)

# simulate meta-data
info <- data.frame(Age=c(20, 31, 52, 35, 43, 45),Group=c(0,0,0,1,1,1))

# simulate expression data
y <- matrix(rnorm(1000*6),1000,6)
rownames(y) = paste0("gene", 1:1000)
colnames(y) = rownames(info)

# First set of 20 genes are genuinely differentially expressed
index1 <- 1:20
y[index1,4:6] <- y[index1,4:6]+1

# Second set of 20 genes are not DE
index2 <- 21:40

# perform differential expression analysis with dream
fit = dream(y, ~ Age + Group, info)
fit = eBayes(fit)

# perform gene set analysis testing Age
res = zenith(fit, "Age", list(set1=index1,set2=index2) )

head(res)
```
Description

Perform gene set analysis on the result of a pre-computed test statistic. Test whether statistics in a gene set are larger/smaller than statistics not in the set.

Usage

zenithPR_gsa(
  statistics,
  ids,
  geneSets,
  use.ranks = FALSE,
  n_genes_min = 10,
  progressbar = TRUE,
  inter.gene.cor = 0.01,
  coef.name = "zenithPR"
)

Arguments

- **statistics**: pre-computed test statistics
- **ids**: name of gene for each entry in statistics
- **geneSets**: GeneSetCollection
- **use.ranks**: do a rank-based test TRUE or a parametric test FALSE? default: FALSE
- **n_genes_min**: minumum number of genes in a geneset
- **progressbar**: if TRUE, show progress bar
- **inter.gene.cor**: correlation of test statistics with in gene set
- **coef.name**: name of column to store test statistic

Details

This is the same as zenith_gsa(), but uses pre-computed test statistics. Note that zenithPR_gsa() may give slightly different results for small samples sizes, if zenithPR_gsa() is fed t-statistics instead of z-statistics.

Value

- **NGenes**: number of genes in this set
- **Correlation**: mean correlation between expression of genes in this set
- **delta**: difference in mean t-statistic for genes in this set compared to genes not in this set
- **se**: standard error of delta
- p.less: p-value for hypothesis test of H0: \( \delta < 0 \)
- p.greater: p-value for hypothesis test of H0: \( \delta > 0 \)
- PValue: p-value for hypothesis test H0: \( \delta \neq 0 \)
- Direction: direction of effect based on sign(\( \delta \))
- FDR: false discovery rate based on Benjamini-Hochberg method in p.adjust
- coef.name: name for pre-computed test statistics. Default: zenithPR

See Also
zenith_gsa(), limma::cameraPR()

Examples

# Load packages
library(edgeR)
library(variancePartition)
library(tweeDEseqCountData)

# Load RNA-seq data from LCL's
data(pickrell)
geneCounts = exprs(pickrell.eset)
df_metadata = pData(pickrell.eset)

# Filter genes
# Note this is low coverage data, so just use as code example
dsgn = model.matrix(~ gender, df_metadata)
keep = filterByExpr(geneCounts, dsgn, min.count=5)

# Compute library size normalization
dge = DGEList(counts = geneCounts[keep,])
dge = calcNormFactors(dge)

# Estimate precision weights using voom
vobj = voomWithDreamWeights(dge, ~ gender, df_metadata)

# Apply dream analysis
fit = dream(vobj, ~ gender, df_metadata)
fit = eBayes(fit)

# Load Hallmark genes from MSigDB
# use gene 'SYMBOL', or 'ENSEMBL' id
# use get_GeneOntology() to load Gene Ontology
gs = get_MSigDB("H", to="ENSEMBL")

# Run zenithPR analysis with a test statistic for each gene
tab = topTable(fit, coef='gendermale', number=Inf)
res.gsa = zenithPR_gsa(tab$t, rownames(tab), gs)
Perform gene set analysis using zenith

Description

Perform a competitive gene set analysis accounting for correlation between genes.

Usage

zenith_gsa(
  fit,
  geneSets,
  coefs,
  use.ranks = FALSE,
  n_genes_min = 10,
  inter.gene.cor = 0.01,
  progressbar = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'MArrayLM, GeneSetCollection'
zenith_gsa(
  fit,
  geneSets,
  coefs,
  use.ranks = FALSE,
  n_genes_min = 10,
  inter.gene.cor = 0.01,
  progressbar = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

- **fit**: results from `dream()`
- **geneSets**: `GeneSetCollection`
- **coefs**: list of coefficients to test using `topTable(fit, coef=coefs[[i]])`
- **use.ranks**: do a rank-based test TRUE or a parametric test FALSE? default: FALSE
- **n_genes_min**: minimum number of genes in a geneset
- **inter.gene.cor**: if NA, estimate correlation from data. Otherwise, use specified value
- **progressbar**: if TRUE, show progress bar
- ... other arguments
Details

This code adapts the widely used `camera()` analysis (Wu and Smyth 2012) in the `limma` package (Ritchie et al. 2015) to the case of linear (mixed) models used by `variancePartition::dream()`.

Value
data.frame of results for each gene set and cell type

References


See Also

`limma::camera`

Examples

```
# Load packages
library(edgeR)
library(variancePartition)
library(tweeDEseqCountData)

# Load RNA-seq data from LCL's
data(pickrell)
geneCounts = exprs(pickrell.eset)
df_metadata = pData(pickrell.eset)

# Filter genes
# Note this is low coverage data, so just use as code example
dsgn = model.matrix(~ gender, df_metadata)
keep = filterByExpr(geneCounts, dsgn, min.count=5)

dge = DGEList(counts = geneCounts[keep,])
dge = calcNormFactors(dge)

# Estimate precision weights using voom
vobj = voomWithDreamWeights(dge, ~ gender, df_metadata)

# Apply dream analysis
fit = dream(vobj, ~ gender, df_metadata)
fit = eBayes(fit)

# Load Hallmark genes from MSigDB
# use gene 'SYMBOL', or 'ENSEMBL' id
```
# use get_GeneOntology() to load Gene Ontology
gs = get_MSigDB("H", to="ENSEMBL")

# Run zenith analysis
res.gsa = zenith_gsa(fit, gs, 'gendermale', progressbar=FALSE )

# Show top gene sets
head(res.gsa, 2)

# for each cell type select 3 genesets with largest t-statistic
# and 1 geneset with the lowest
# Grey boxes indicate the gene set could not be evaluated because
# to few genes were represented
plotZenithResults(res.gsa)
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