

Package ‘BUScorrect’

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Type Package

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Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Description High-throughput experimental data are accumulating exponentially in public databases. However, mining valid scientific discoveries from these abundant resources is hampered by technical artifacts and inherent biological heterogeneity. The former are usually termed “batch effects,” and the latter is often modelled by “subtypes.” The R package BUScorrect fits a Bayesian hierarchical model, the Batch-effects-correction-with-Unknown-Subtypes model (BUS), to correct batch effects in the presence of unknown subtypes. BUS is capable of (a) correcting batch effects explicitly, (b) grouping samples that share similar characteristics into subtypes, (c) identifying features that distinguish subtypes, and (d) enjoying a linear-order computation complexity.

Imports gplots, methods, grDevices, stats, SummarizedExperiment

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BUScorrect-package *Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes*

Description

High-throughput experimental data are accumulating exponentially in public databases. However, mining valid scientific discoveries from these abundant resources is hampered by technical artifacts and inherent biological heterogeneity. The former are usually termed "batch effects," and the latter is often modelled by "subtypes." The R package BUScorrect fits a Bayesian hierarchical model, the Batch-effects-correction-with-Unknown-Subtypes model (BUS), to correct batch effects in the presence of unknown subtypes. BUS is capable of (a) correcting batch effects explicitly, (b) grouping samples that share similar characteristics into subtypes, (c) identifying features that distinguish subtypes, and (d) enjoying a linear-order computation complexity.

Details

BUS is capable of (a) correcting batch effects explicitly, (b) grouping samples that share similar characteristics into subtypes, (c) identifying features that distinguish subtypes, (d) allowing the number of subtypes to vary from batch to batch, (e) integrating batches from different platforms, and (f) enjoying a linear-order computation complexity.

Author(s)

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References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. Journal of the American Statistical Association. Accepted.

Examples

```
#####  
#Generate Simulation Data  
#####  
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))  
set.seed(123)  
  
B <- 3  
#total number of batches  
  
K <- 3  
#total number of subtypes  
  
G <- 3000  
#total number of genes  
  
pi <- matrix(NA, B, K)  
# pi[b,k] stands for the proportion of the kth subtype in the bth batch  
  
pi[1, ] <- c(0.2, 0.3, 0.5)  
pi[2, ] <- c(0.4, 0.2, 0.4)  
pi[3, ] <- c(0.3, 0.4, 0.3)  
  
#total number of samples in each batch.  
n_vec <- rep(NA, B)  
  
#n_vec[b] represents the total number of samples in batch b.  
n_vec <- c(100, 110, 120)  
  
#Data list  
example_Data <- list()  
  
#baseline expression level  
alpha <- rep(2, G)  
  
#subtype effect  
mu <- matrix(NA, G, K)  
#subtype effect, mu[g,k] stands for the kth-subtype effect of gene g
```

```

mu[ ,1] <- 0
#the first subtype is taken as the baseline subtype
#the subtype effect of subtype 1 is set to zero

mu[ ,2] <- c(rep(2,G/20), rep(0,G/20),rep(0, G-G/20-G/20))
mu[ ,3] <- c(rep(0,G/20), rep(2,G/20),rep(0, G-G/20-G/20))

#batch effect
gamma <- matrix(NA, B, G)
#'location' batch effect of gene g in batch b
gamma[1, ] <- 0
#the first batch is taken as the reference batch without batch effects
#the batch effect of batch 1 is set to zero
gamma[2, ] <- c(rep(3,G/5),rep(2,G/5),rep(1,G/5),
               rep(2,G/5),rep(3,G/5))
gamma[3, ] <- c(rep(1,G/5),rep(2,G/5),rep(3,G/5),
               rep(2,G/5),rep(1,G/5))

sigma_square <- matrix(NA, B,G)
#sigma_square[b,g] denotes the error variance of gene g in batch b.

sigma_square[1,] <- rep(0.1, G)
sigma_square[2,] <- rep(0.2, G)
sigma_square[3,] <- rep(0.15, G)

Z <- list()
#subtype indicator. Z[b,j] represents the subtype of sample j in batch b

Z[[1]] <- as.integer(c(rep(1,floor(pi[1,1]*n_vec[1])),rep(2,floor(pi[1,2]*n_vec[1])),
                      rep(3,floor(pi[1,3]*n_vec[1]))))

Z[[2]] <- as.integer(c(rep(1,floor(pi[2,1]*n_vec[2])),rep(2,floor(pi[2,2]*n_vec[2])),
                      rep(3,floor(pi[2,3]*n_vec[2]))))

Z[[3]] <- as.integer(c(rep(1,floor(pi[3,1]*n_vec[3])),rep(2,floor(pi[3,2]*n_vec[3])),
                      rep(3,floor(pi[3,3]*n_vec[3]))))

for(b in 1:B){ #generate data
  num <- n_vec[b]
  example_Data[[b]] <- sapply(1:num, function(j){
    tmp <- alpha + mu[ ,Z[[b]][j]] + gamma[b, ] +
      rnorm(G, sd = sqrt(sigma_square[b, ]))

    tmp
  })
}

#####
#Apply the BUSgibbs Function

```

```
#####
set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
summary(BUSfits)

## Not run:
#estimated subtypes
est_subtypes <- Subtypes(BUSfits)

#estimated subtype effects
est_subtype_effects <- subtype_effects(BUSfits)

#estimated location batch effects
est_location_batch_effects <- location_batch_effects(BUSfits)

#BIC
BIC_val <- BIC(BUSfits)

#adjusted expression values
adjusted_data <- adjusted_values(BUSfits, Data)

#estimate intrinsic gene indicators by using the default postprob_DE_threshold = 0.5
est_L <- estimate_IG_indicators(BUSfits, postprob_DE_threshold = 0.5)

#obtain the intrinsic gene indicators
intrinsic_gene_indices <- IG_index(est_L)
## End(Not run)
```

adjusted_values *Obtain adjusted expression values from the output by BUSgibbs*

Description

Call the function to obtain the corrected expression values with batch effects removed from the original input data.

Usage

```
adjusted_values(BUSfits, original_data)
```

Arguments

BUSfits	The BUSfits object output by the function BUSgibbs.
original_data	The original gene expression data list with length equal to the batch number. Each of its element is a gene expression matrix for a specific batch, in which each row corresponds to a gene and each column corresponds to a sample.

Value

`adjusted_data` An R list with length equal to the batch number. Each of its element is a corrected gene expression matrix for a specific batch, in which each row corresponds to a gene and each column corresponds to a sample.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. Journal of the American Statistical Association. Accepted.

Examples

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect

set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
adjusted_data <- adjusted_values(BUSfits, example_Data)
```

baseline_expression_values

Obtain the baseline expression values from the output by BUSgibbs

Description

Call the function to obtain the baseline expression values for subtype 1 from the output by BUSgibbs.

Usage

```
baseline_expression_values(BUSfits)
```

Arguments

BUSfits The BUSfits object output by the function BUSgibbs.

Value

est_baseline_expression_values
The estimated baseline expression values for subtype 1, a vector with length equal to the gene number.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*. Accepted.

Examples

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect

set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
est_baseline_expression_values <- baseline_expression_values(BUSfits)
```

BIC_BUS

*Obtain BIC form the output by BUSgibbs***Description**

The BIC value can be used to determine the subtype number if it is unknown to the users.

Usage

```
BIC_BUS(BUSfits)
```

Arguments

BUSfits The BUSfits object from the function BUSgibbs.

Value

BIC_val The BIC value for the BUS model with the subtype number being n.subtypes, the input subtype number for the BUSgibbs function that generates the BUSfits object.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. Journal of the American Statistical Association. Accepted.

Examples

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
```



```
3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect

set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
BIC_val <- BIC_BUS(BUSfits)
```

BUSexample_data

A simulated data set

Description

A simulated data set for demonstrating how to use the BUScorrect package

Examples

```
## Not run:
#This data set is simulated according to the following R code
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123456)

B <- 3
#total number of batches

K <- 3
#total number of subtypes

G <- 2000
#total number of genes

pi <- matrix(NA, B, K)
# pi[b,k] stands for the proportion of kth subtype in bth batch

pi[1, ] <- c(0.2, 0.3, 0.5)
pi[2, ] <- c(0.4, 0.2, 0.4)
pi[3, ] <- c(0.3, 0.4, 0.3)

#total number of samples in each batch.
n_vec <- rep(NA, B)

#n_vec[b] represents the total number of samples in batch b.
n_vec <- c(70, 80, 70)

#Data list
example_Data <- list()

#baseline expression level
alpha <- rep(2, G)
```

```

#subtype effect
mu <- matrix(NA, G, K)
#subtype effect, mu[g,k] stands for the kth-subtype effect of gene g

mu[ ,1] <- 0
#the first subtype is taken as the baseline subtype
#the subtype effect of subtype 1 is set to zero

mu[ ,2] <- c(rep(2,G/20), rep(0,G/20),rep(0, G-G/20-G/20))
mu[ ,3] <- c(rep(0,G/20), rep(2,G/20),rep(0, G-G/20-G/20))

#batch effect
gamma <- matrix(NA, B, G)
#'location' batch effect of gene g in batch b
gamma[1, ] <- 0
#the first batch is taken as the reference batch without batch effects
#the batch effect of batch 1 is set to zero
gamma[2, ] <- c(rep(3,G/5),rep(2,G/5),rep(1,G/5),
               rep(2,G/5),rep(3,G/5))
gamma[3, ] <- c(rep(1,G/5),rep(2,G/5),rep(3,G/5),
               rep(2,G/5),rep(1,G/5))

sigma_square <- matrix(NA, B,G)
#sigma_square[b,g] denotes the error variance of gene g in batch b.

sigma_square[1,] <- rep(0.1, G)
sigma_square[2,] <- rep(0.2, G)
sigma_square[3,] <- rep(0.15, G)

Z <- list()
#subtype indicator. Z[b,j] represents the subtype of sample j in batch b

Z[[1]] <- as.integer(c(rep(1,floor(pi[1,1]*n_vec[1])),rep(2,floor(pi[1,2]*n_vec[1])),
                      rep(3,floor(pi[1,3]*n_vec[1]))))

Z[[2]] <- as.integer(c(rep(1,floor(pi[2,1]*n_vec[2])),rep(2,floor(pi[2,2]*n_vec[2])),
                      rep(3,floor(pi[2,3]*n_vec[2]))))

Z[[3]] <- as.integer(c(rep(1,floor(pi[3,1]*n_vec[3])),rep(2,floor(pi[3,2]*n_vec[3])),
                      rep(3,floor(pi[3,3]*n_vec[3]))))

for(b in 1:B){ #generate data
  num <- n_vec[b]
  example_Data[[b]] <- sapply(1:num, function(j){
    tmp <- alpha + mu[ ,Z[[b]][j]] + gamma[b, ] +
             rnorm(G, sd = sqrt(sigma_square[b, ]))

    tmp
  })
}

```

```

    })
}
BUSexample_data <- example_Data

## End(Not run)

```

BUSgibbs

Batch Effects Correction and Subtype Discovery using Gibbs Sampler

Description

The function "BUSgibbs" stands for fitting the Batch effects correction with Unknown Subtypes model (BUS) with the Gibbs Sampler. BUS is capable of (a) correcting batch effects explicitly, (b) grouping samples that share similar characteristics into subtypes, (c) identifying features that distinguish subtypes, and (d) enjoying a linear-order computation complexity. After correcting the batch effects with BUS, the corrected value can be used for other analysis as if all samples are measured in a single batch. We adopt the Bayesian framework and use the Gibbs sampler to conduct posterior inference for the BUS model.

Usage

```

BUSgibbs(Data, n.subtypes, n.iterations = 500, n.records = floor(n.iterations/2),
  hyperparameters = c(1, sqrt(5), sqrt(5), 2, 2, 1, 2, 0.005, 1, 3, 10),
  showIteration = TRUE)

```

Arguments

Data	Data is either an R list or a SummarizedExperiment object. If Data is an R list, it has the length equal to the batch number. The bth element of Data is the gene expression matrix in batch b, where the rows correspond to genes and the columns represent samples. If Data is a SummarizedExperiment object, assays(Data) must contain a gene expression matrix named "GE_matr", where one row represents a gene and one column corresponds to a sample. colData(Data) must include a vector named "Batch", which indicates the batch information for each sample.
n.subtypes	n.subtypes is the subtype number, which needs to be specified by the user.
n.iterations	n.iterations is the iteration number used in the Gibbs sampler. The default is 500.
n.records	The posterior samples in the last n.records iterations are used to conduct posterior inference. The default is one half of n.iterations.
hyperparameters	hyperparameters is a hyper-parameter vector with 11 elements used in the Gibbs sampler. The first element to the last element of hyperparameters are as follows. eta_alpha: the mean of the normal prior for alpha_g; tau_alpha: the

standard deviation of the normal prior for α_g ; τ_{gamma} : the standard deviation of the normal prior for γ ; α_{par} : the parameter of the Dirichlet prior for subtype proportions; $a_{\text{inv_gamma}}$: the shape of the gamma prior for $1/\sigma^2_{bg}$; $b_{\text{inv_gamma}}$: the rate of the gamma prior for $1/\sigma^2_{bg}$; a_{τ_0} : the shape of the gamma prior for $1/\tau^2_{\mu 0}$; b_{τ_0} : the rate of the gamma prior for $1/\tau^2_{\mu 0}$; (a_p, b_p) : parameters in the beta prior for p ; $\tau_{\mu k}$: the standard deviation of the normal prior of μ_{gk} ($k \geq 2$) when the gene expression level in subtype k is different from that in subtype one.

`showIteration` If TRUE, the iteration number will be displayed when conducting Gibbs sampler. The default is TRUE.

Details

Notice that `Data`, the input original gene expression values, are organized in the format of an R list with length equal to the batch number. Its b th element `Data[[b]]` is a G by n_b matrix, where G is the gene number and n_b is the sampler size of batch b .

Value

`L_PosterSamp` The posterior samples of the intrinsic gene indicators. The return is a G by $K-1$ by n . records array, where G is the gene number, K is the subtype number, and n . records is the number for recorded iterations.

`Subtypes` The estimated subtypes, an R list with length equal to the batch number B , in which `Subtypes[[b]]` is an integer vector showing the subtype indicators of samples in batch b .

`tau_mu_zero` The estimated $\tau_{\mu 0}$, which is the prior normal distribution's standard deviation of the subtype effects when there is no differential expression.

`p` The estimated proportion of intrinsic genes.

`pi` The estimated subtype proportions across batches, a B by K matrix, whose $[b,k]$ element is the estimated proportion of subtype k in the batch b .

`alpha` The estimated baseline expression levels, a G -dimension vector, whose g th element is the estimated mean gene expression level of gene g in subtype one.

`gamma_PosterSamp` The posterior samples of location batch effects, a G by B by n . records array.

`gamma` The estimated location batch effects, a G by B matrix, where γ_{gb} is the "location" batch effect on gene g in the batch b . Note that the first column is zero as the first batch is taken as the reference batch without batch effects.

`sigma_sq_PosterSamp` The posterior samples of variances, a G by B by n . records array.

`sigma_sq` The estimated variance, a G by B matrix, whose $[g,b]$ element is the variance of gene g 's expression in the batch b .

`mu_PosterSamp` The posterior samples of subtype effects, a G by K by n . records array.

`mu` The estimated subtype effects, a G by K matrix, whose $[g,k]$ element is the subtype k effect on gene g . Note that the first column is zero as the first subtype is taken as the baseline subtype.

`BIC` the BIC value when $K = n$. subtypes, which is used to determine the subtype number by varying the value of K .

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. Journal of the American Statistical Association. Accepted.

Examples

```
#####  
#Generate Simulation Data  
#####  
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))  
set.seed(123)  
  
B <- 3  
#total number of batches  
  
K <- 3  
#total number of subtypes  
  
G <- 3000  
#total number of genes  
  
pi <- matrix(NA, B, K)  
# pi[b,k] stands for the proportion of kth subtype in bth batch  
  
pi[1, ] <- c(0.2, 0.3, 0.5)  
pi[2, ] <- c(0.4, 0.2, 0.4)  
pi[3, ] <- c(0.3, 0.4, 0.3)  
  
#total number of samples in each batch.  
n_vec <- rep(NA, B)  
  
#n_vec[b] represents the total number of samples in batch b.  
n_vec <- c(100, 110, 120)  
  
#Data list  
example_Data <- list()  
  
#baseline expression level  
alpha <- rep(2, G)  
  
#subtype effect  
mu <- matrix(NA, G, K)  
#subtype effect, mu[g,k] stands for the kth-subtype effect of gene g  
  
mu[,1] <- 0
```

```

#the first subtype is taken as the baseline subtype
#the subtype effect of subtype 1 is set to zero

mu[ ,2] <- c(rep(2,G/20), rep(0,G/20),rep(0, G-G/20-G/20))
mu[ ,3] <- c(rep(0,G/20), rep(2,G/20),rep(0, G-G/20-G/20))

#batch effect
gamma <- matrix(NA, B, G)
#'location' batch effect of gene g in batch b
gamma[1, ] <- 0
#the first batch is taken as the reference batch without batch effects
#the batch effect of batch 1 is set to zero
gamma[2, ] <- c(rep(3,G/5),rep(2,G/5),rep(1,G/5),
               rep(2,G/5),rep(3,G/5))
gamma[3, ] <- c(rep(1,G/5),rep(2,G/5),rep(3,G/5),
               rep(2,G/5),rep(1,G/5))

sigma_square <- matrix(NA, B,G)
#sigma_square[b,g] denotes the error variance of gene g in batch b.

sigma_square[1,] <- rep(0.1, G)
sigma_square[2,] <- rep(0.2, G)
sigma_square[3,] <- rep(0.15, G)

Z <- list()
#subtype indicator. Z[b,j] represents the subtype of sample j in batch b

Z[[1]] <- as.integer(c(rep(1,floor(pi[1,1]*n_vec[1])),rep(2,floor(pi[1,2]*n_vec[1])),
                      rep(3,floor(pi[1,3]*n_vec[1]))))

Z[[2]] <- as.integer(c(rep(1,floor(pi[2,1]*n_vec[2])),rep(2,floor(pi[2,2]*n_vec[2])),
                      rep(3,floor(pi[2,3]*n_vec[2]))))

Z[[3]] <- as.integer(c(rep(1,floor(pi[3,1]*n_vec[3])),rep(2,floor(pi[3,2]*n_vec[3])),
                      rep(3,floor(pi[3,3]*n_vec[3]))))

for(b in 1:B){ #generate data
  num <- n_vec[b]
  example_Data[[b]] <- sapply(1:num, function(j){
    tmp <- alpha + mu[ ,Z[[b]][j]] + gamma[b, ] +
             rnorm(G, sd = sqrt(sigma_square[b, ]))

    tmp
  })
}

#####
#Apply the BUSgibbs Function
#####

```

```
set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
```

calculate_EPSR_gamma *Calculate the estimated potential scale reduction factors (EPSR factors) for location batch effects*

Description

When Gibbs sampler attains stationary, the distances between multiple chains (with multiple initial values) should be small. The EPSR factors are calculated to help decide the iteration number of Gibbs sampler.

Usage

```
calculate_EPSR_gamma(gamma_PosterSamp_chain1, gamma_PosterSamp_chain2)
```

Arguments

gamma_PosterSamp_chain1
posterior samples of location batch effects from chain 1.

gamma_PosterSamp_chain2
posterior samples of location batch effects from chain 2.

Value

EPSR_gamma The EPSR factors for gamma, a G by B matrix. Note that EPSR_gamma[,1] is a NA vector. gamma[,1] are fixed at zero, so their EPSR factors are not taken into account.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

Examples

```
#2 batches, 10 genes, 100 posterior samples per parameter
chain1 <- 1+array(rnorm(10*2*100,sd=0.05), dim=c(2,10,100))
chain2 <- 1+array(rnorm(10*2*100,sd=0.05), dim=c(2,10,100))
calculate_EPSR_gamma(chain1,chain2)
```

calculate_EPSR_mu	<i>Calculate the estimated potential scale reduction factors (EPSR factors) for subtype effects</i>
-------------------	---

Description

When Gibbs sampler attains stationary, the distances between multiple chains (with multiple initial values) should be small. The EPSR factors are calculated to help decide the iteration number of Gibbs sampler.

Usage

```
calculate_EPSR_mu(mu_PosterSamp_chain1, mu_PosterSamp_chain2)
```

Arguments

mu_PosterSamp_chain1	posterior samples of subtype effects from chain 1.
mu_PosterSamp_chain2	posterior samples of subtype effects from chain 1.

Value

EPSR_gamma	The EPSR factors for mu, a G by K matrix. Note that EPSR_mu[,1] is a NA vector. mu[,1] are fixed at zero, so their EPSR factors are not taken into account.
------------	---

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

Examples

```
#10 genes, 2 subtypes, 100 posterior samples per parameter
chain1 <- 1+array(rnorm(10*2*100,sd=0.05), dim=c(10,2,100))
chain2 <- 1+array(rnorm(10*2*100,sd=0.05), dim=c(10,2,100))
calculate_EPSR_mu(chain1,chain2)
```

calculate_EPSR_sigma_sq	<i>Calculate the estimated potential scale reduction factors (EPSR factors) for the variances of expression values</i>
-------------------------	--

Description

When Gibbs sampler attains stationary, the distances between multiple chains (with multiple initial values) should be small. The EPSR factors are calculated to help decide the iteration number of Gibbs sampler.

Usage

```
calculate_EPSR_sigma_sq(sigma_sq_PosterSamp_chain1, sigma_sq_PosterSamp_chain2)
```

Arguments

```
sigma_sq_PosterSamp_chain1
    posterior samples of variances from chain 1.
sigma_sq_PosterSamp_chain2
    posterior samples of variances from chain 2.
```

Value

EPSR_sigma_sq The EPSR factors for sigma_sq, a G by B matrix.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

Examples

```
#2 batches, 10 genes, 100 posterior samples per parameter
chain1 <- 1+array(rnorm(10*2*100,sd=0.05), dim=c(2,10,100))
chain2 <- 1+array(rnorm(10*2*100,sd=0.05), dim=c(2,10,100))
calculate_EPSR_sigma_sq(chain1,chain2)
```

estimate_IG_indicators

Estimate the intrinsic gene indicators

Description

Call the function to estimate the intrinsic gene indicators.

Usage

```
estimate_IG_indicators(BUSfits, postprob_DE_threshold = 0.5)
```

Arguments

```
BUSfits      The BUSfits object output by the function BUSgibbs.
postprob_DE_threshold
    the threshold to call an intrinsic gene indicator to be one or not according to
    whether its posterior probability is higher than postprob_DE_threshold or not.
    The default is 0.5.
```

Value

est_L the estimated intrinsic gene indicators, a matrix where the rows represent genes and the columns correspond to subtypes k=2,...,K

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. Journal of the American Statistical Association. Accepted.

Examples

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect

set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
#select the posterior probability threshold to estimate the intrinsic gene indicators
thr0 <- postprob_DE_thr_fun(BUSfits, fdr_threshold=0.1)
est_L <- estimate_IG_indicators(BUSfits, postprob_DE_threshold=thr0)

#obtain the intrinsic gene indicators
intrinsic_gene_indices <- IG_index(est_L)
```

 IG_index

Obtain the intrinsic gene indices

Description

Call the function to obtain the indices of the intrinsic genes.

Usage

```
IG_index(EstIGindicators)
```

Arguments

EstIGindicators
The estimated intrinsic gene indicators.

Value

intrinsic_gene_indices
The intrinsic gene indices

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. Journal of the American Statistical Association. Accepted.

Examples

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect

set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
#select the posterior probability threshold to estimate intrinsic gene indicators
thr0 <- postprob_DE_thr_fun(BUSfits, fdr_threshold=0.1)
est_L <- estimate_IG_indicators(BUSfits, postprob_DE_threshold=thr0)

#obtain the intrinsic gene indicators
intrinsic_gene_indices <- IG_index(est_L)
```

location_batch_effects

Obtain the location batch effects from the output by BUSgibbs

Description

Call the function to obtain the location batch effects from the output by BUSgibbs.

Usage

```
location_batch_effects(BUSfits)
```

Arguments

BUSfits The BUSfits object output by the function BUSgibbs.

Value

est_location_batch_effects
The estimated location batch effects, a matrix whose rows represent genes and columns correspond to batches.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. Journal of the American Statistical Association. Accepted.

Examples

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
```

```

example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect

set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
est_location_batch_effects <- location_batch_effects(BUSfits)

```

postprob_DE

Calculate the posterior probability of being differentially expressed

Description

Calculate the posterior probability of being differentially expressed for genes in subtypes k ($k \geq 2$) compared to subtype 1.

Usage

```
postprob_DE(BUSfits)
```

Arguments

BUSfits The BUSfits object output by the function BUSgibbs.

Value

postprob_DE_matr
the matrix of posterior probabilities of being differentially expressed

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. Journal of the American Statistical Association. Accepted.

Examples

```

rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2

```

```
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect

set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
postprob_DE(BUSfits)
```

postprob_DE_thr_fun *Select the the posterior probability threshold to control the false discovery rate*

Description

To control the false discovery rate at the targeted level, call `postprob_DE_thr_fun` to obtain the threshold for the posterior probability of being differentially expressed.

Usage

```
postprob_DE_thr_fun(BUSfits, fdr_threshold = 0.1)
```

Arguments

`BUSfits` The BUSfits object output by the function `BUSgibbs`.
`fdr_threshold` the false discovery rate level we want to control.

Value

`thre0` the posterior probability threshold that controls the false discovery rate.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*. Accepted.

Examples

```

rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect
set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
#select kappa to estimate intrinsic gene indicators
thr0 <- postprob_DE_thr_fun(BUSfits, fdr_threshold=0.1)
est_L <- estimate_IG_indicators(BUSfits, postprob_DE_threshold=thr0)

#obtain the intrinsic gene indicators
intrinsic_gene_indices <- IG_index(est_L)

```

```
print.BUSfits          Print the output by BUSgibbs
```

Description

Call the function to print the output by BUSgibbs.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'BUSfits'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

```
x          The BUSfits object output by the function BUSgibbs.
...        not used.
```

Value

print the results from the output by BUSgibbs.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

Examples

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect
set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
print(BUSfits)
```

scale_batch_effects *Obtain the scale batch effects from the output by BUSgibbs*

Description

Call the function to obtain the scale batch effects from the output by BUSgibbs.

Usage

```
scale_batch_effects(BUSfits)
```

Arguments

BUSfits The BUSfits object output by the function BUSgibbs.

Value

```
est_scale_batch_effects
```

The estimated scale batch effects, a matrix where rows are genes and columns are batches.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. Journal of the American Statistical Association. Accepted.

Examples

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect
set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
est_scale_batch_effects <- scale_batch_effects(BUSfits)
```

Subtypes

Obtain the subtype indicators from the output by BUSgibbs

Description

Call the function to obtain the subtype indicators from the output by BUSgibbs.

Usage

```
Subtypes(BUSfits)
```

Arguments

BUSfits The BUSfits object output by the function BUSgibbs.

Value

`est_subtypes` The estimated subtypes, an R list with length equal to the batch number. The `b`th element is the estimated subtype indicator vector for samples in batch `b`.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. Journal of the American Statistical Association. Accepted.

Examples

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect
set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
est_subtypes <- Subtypes(BUSfits)
```

subtype_effects

Obtain the subtype effects from the output by BUSgibbs

Description

Call the function to obtain the subtype effects from the output by BUSgibbs.

Arguments

`BUSfits` The BUSfits object output by the function BUSgibbs.

Value

est_subtype_effects

The estimated subtype effects, a matrix where rows are genes and columns are subtypes.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. Journal of the American Statistical Association. Accepted.

Examples

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect
set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
est_subtype_effects <- subtype_effects(BUSfits)
```

summary.BUSfits

*Summary the output by BUSgibbs***Description**

Call the function to summarize the output object by BUSgibbs.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'BUSfits'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object The BUSfits object output by the function BUSgibbs.
 ... not used.

Value

summarize the results from the output by BUSgibbs.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

Examples

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect
set.seed(123)
BUSfits <- BUSgibbs(example_Data, n.subtypes = 3, n.iterations = 100, showIteration = FALSE)
summary(BUSfits)
```

visualize_data

Visualize the gene expression data from multiple batches

Description

Use "heatmap.2" in R package "gplots" to visualize the gene expression data across multiple batches.

Usage

```
visualize_data(Data, title_name="Heatmap", gene_ind_set, color_key_range=seq(-0.5,8.5,1))
```

Arguments

Data	The gene expression data, an R list with length equal to the batch number. Each of its element is a gene expression matrix, where rows are genes and columns represent samples.
title_name	The title name of the heatmap.
gene_ind_set	The indices of the set of genes the user wants to display in the heatmap.
color_key_range	The color range in the color key.

Details

The values displayed in the heatmap are the raw values in the argument Data without scaling.

Value

visualize the gene expression data matrix, where one row is a gene and one column represents a sample.

Author(s)

Xiangyu Luo

References

Xiangyu Luo, Yingying Wei. Batch Effects Correction with Unknown Subtypes. Journal of the American Statistical Association. Accepted.

Examples

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
set.seed(123)
#a toy example, there are 6 samples and 20 genes in each batch
example_Data <- list()

#batch 1
example_Data[[1]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6))

#batch 2
batch2_effect <- c(2,2,2,1,1)
example_Data[[2]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch2_effect

#batch 3
batch3_effect <- c(3,2,1,1,2)
example_Data[[3]] <- rbind(matrix(c(1,1,5,5,10,10,
  3,3,7,7,12,12), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE), matrix(c(1,2),nrow=18, ncol=6)) + batch3_effect

visualize_data(example_Data, title_name="Heatmap", gene_ind_set = 1:20, color_key_range=seq(0,10,2))
```

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