

# Introduction to the *TPP* package for analyzing Thermal Proteome Profiling data: 2D-TPP experiments

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*TPP* version 3.4.3 (Last revision 2016-10-24)

## Abstract

Thermal Proteome Profiling (TPP) combines the cellular thermal shift assay concept [1] with mass spectrometry based proteome-wide protein quantitation [2]. Thereby, drug-target interactions can be inferred from changes in the thermal stability of a protein upon drug binding, or upon downstream cellular regulatory events, in an unbiased manner.

The package *TPP* facilitates this process by providing executable workflows that conduct all necessary data analysis steps. Recent advances in the field have led to the development of so called 2D Thermal Proteome Profiling (2D-TPP) experiments [3]. Recent advances in the field have led to the development of so called 2D Thermal Proteome Profiling (2D-TPP) experiments [3]. Similar as for the TPP-TR and the TPP-CCR analysis, the function `analyze2DTPP` executes the whole workflow from data import through normalization and curve fitting to statistical analysis. Nevertheless, all of these steps can also be invoked separately by the user. The corresponding functions can be recognized by their suffix `tpp2d`.

Here, we first show how to start the whole analysis using `analyze2DTPP`. Afterwards, we demonstrate how to carry out single steps individually.

For details about the analysis of 1D TR- or CCR experiments [2, 4], please refer to the vignette `TPP_introduction_1D`.

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## 1 Installation

---

To install the package, type the following commands into the *R* console

```
source("http://bioconductor.org/biocLite.R")  
biocLite("TPP")
```

The installed package can be loaded by

```
library("TPP")
```

## 1.1 Special note for Windows users

The *TPP* package uses the *openxlsx* package to produce Excel output [5]. *openxlsx* requires a zip application to be installed on your system and to be included in the path. On Windows, such a zip application is not installed by default, but is available, for example, via [Rtools](#). Without the zip application, you can still use the 'TPP' package and access its results via the dataframes produced by the main functions.







```

## Warning in function_list[[k]](value): NAs introduced by coercion
## Warning in function_list[[k]](value): NAs introduced by coercion
## Warning in function_list[[k]](value): NAs introduced by coercion
## Warning in function_list[[k]](value): NAs introduced by coercion
## Warning in function_list[[k]](value): NAs introduced by coercion

tpp2dResults %>% mutate_if(is.character, factor) %>% summary

##           Protein_ID  norm_rel_fc_protein_0_unmodified
## X020466_42_IPI00000001.2:  1  Min.   :1
## X020466_42_IPI00000005.1:  1  1st Qu.:1
## X020466_42_IPI00000690.1:  1  Median :1
## X020466_42_IPI00000811.2:  1  Mean   :1
## X020466_42_IPI00000875.7:  1  3rd Qu.:1
## X020466_42_IPI00001466.2:  1  Max.   :1
## (Other)                  :4650
## norm_rel_fc_protein_0.02_unmodified norm_rel_fc_protein_0.143_unmodified
## Min.   :0.1767                      Min.   :0.2612
## 1st Qu.:0.9192                      1st Qu.:0.9364
## Median :1.0000                      Median :1.0000
## Mean   :1.0035                      Mean   :1.0105
## 3rd Qu.:1.0727                      3rd Qu.:1.0632
## Max.   :4.6565                      Max.   :5.8855
##
## norm_rel_fc_protein_1_unmodified norm_rel_fc_protein_5_unmodified
## Min.   : 0.2422                      Min.   : 0.2512
## 1st Qu.: 0.9344                      1st Qu.: 0.9337
## Median : 1.0000                      Median : 1.0000
## Mean   : 1.0163                      Mean   : 1.0259
## 3rd Qu.: 1.0654                      3rd Qu.: 1.0589
## Max.   :10.0240                      Max.   :17.0405
##
## norm_rel_fc_protein_0_normalized_to_lowest_conc
## Min.   :1
## 1st Qu.:1
## Median :1
## Mean   :1
## 3rd Qu.:1
## Max.   :1
##
## norm_rel_fc_protein_0.02_normalized_to_lowest_conc
## Min.   :0.1767
## 1st Qu.:0.9192
## Median :1.0000
## Mean   :1.0035
## 3rd Qu.:1.0727
## Max.   :4.6565
##
## norm_rel_fc_protein_0.143_normalized_to_lowest_conc
## Min.   :0.2612
## 1st Qu.:0.9364
## Median :1.0000
## Mean   :1.0105
## 3rd Qu.:1.0632
## Max.   :5.8855
##
## norm_rel_fc_protein_1_normalized_to_lowest_conc

```

```

## Min. : 0.2422
## 1st Qu.: 0.9344
## Median : 1.0000
## Mean : 1.0163
## 3rd Qu.: 1.0654
## Max. :10.0240
##
## norm_rel_fc_protein_5_normalized_to_lowest_conc norm_rel_fc_protein_0_transformed
## Min. : 0.2512 Min. :0.000
## 1st Qu.: 0.9337 1st Qu.:0.000
## Median : 1.0000 Median :1.000
## Mean : 1.0259 Mean :0.621
## 3rd Qu.: 1.0589 3rd Qu.:1.000
## Max. :17.0405 Max. :1.000
## NA's :4421
## norm_rel_fc_protein_0.02_transformed norm_rel_fc_protein_0.143_transformed
## Min. :-0.884 Min. :-1.201
## 1st Qu.: -0.154 1st Qu.: 0.086
## Median : 0.297 Median : 0.376
## Mean : 0.302 Mean : 0.400
## 3rd Qu.: 0.614 3rd Qu.: 0.662
## Max. : 2.542 Max. : 3.294
## NA's :4421 NA's :4421
## norm_rel_fc_protein_1_transformed norm_rel_fc_protein_5_transformed pEC50
## Min. :-0.961 Min. :0.000 Min. :5.728
## 1st Qu.: 0.095 1st Qu.:0.000 1st Qu.:6.696
## Median : 0.313 Median :0.000 Median :7.778
## Mean : 0.400 Mean :0.379 Mean :7.346
## 3rd Qu.: 0.652 3rd Qu.:1.000 3rd Qu.:8.126
## Max. : 2.925 Max. :1.000 Max. :8.126
## NA's :4421 NA's :4421 NA's :4421
## slope R_sq plot compound_effect meets_FC_requirement
## Min. :-50.000 Min. :-0.068 NA's:4656 destabilized: 146 Mode :logical
## 1st Qu.: -10.804 1st Qu.: 0.545 stabilized : 89 FALSE:4537
## Median : -1.000 Median : 0.723 NA's :4421 TRUE :119
## Mean : -8.302 Mean : 0.675
## 3rd Qu.: 1.159 3rd Qu.: 0.881
## Max. : 50.000 Max. : 1.000
## NA's :4421 NA's :4421
## passed_filter pEC50_outside_conc_range model_converged pEC50_quality_check
## Mode :logical Mode :logical Mode:logical 5.72818301656452: 12
## FALSE:4601 FALSE:111 TRUE:235 6.07074587494624: 6
## TRUE :55 TRUE :124 NA's:4421 7.44099730847312: 6
## NA's :4421 6.75587159170968: 2
## 5.83469502048232: 1
## (Other) : 84
## NA's :4545
## sufficient_data_for_fit protein_identified_in representative qupm
## Mode:logical Mode:logical IPI00000001.2: 12 Min. : 1.000
## TRUE:235 TRUE:4656 IPI00000005.1: 12 1st Qu.: 3.000
## NA's:4421 IPI00000690.1: 12 Median : 7.000
## IPI00000811.2: 12 Mean : 9.149
## IPI00000875.7: 12 3rd Qu.:12.000
## IPI00001914.1: 12 Max. :87.000
## (Other) :4584
## qusm clustername sumionarea_protein_5 sumionarea_protein_1
## Min. : 1.00 A2M : 12 Min. :2.063e+05 Min. :3.819e+05
## 1st Qu.: 5.00 ABHD10 : 12 1st Qu.:7.696e+07 1st Qu.:7.604e+07

```

```

## Median : 11.00   ACAA1 : 12   Median :2.511e+08   Median :2.512e+08
## Mean    : 19.57   ACO1  : 12   Mean    :7.182e+08   Mean    :7.542e+08
## 3rd Qu.: 23.00   ACO2  : 12   3rd Qu.:7.382e+08   3rd Qu.:7.682e+08
## Max.    :263.00  ACTC1 : 12   Max.    :2.125e+10   Max.    :2.138e+10
##
##          (Other):4584
## sumionarea_protein_0.143 sumionarea_protein_0.02 sumionarea_protein_0 temperature
## Min.    :3.579e+05   Min.    :4.335e+05   Min.    :2.925e+05   Min.    :42.0
## 1st Qu.:8.079e+07   1st Qu.:8.401e+07   1st Qu.:7.345e+07   1st Qu.:46.2
## Median :2.591e+08   Median :2.739e+08   Median :2.574e+08   Median :50.4
## Mean    :7.554e+08   Mean    :8.100e+08   Mean    :8.599e+08   Mean    :51.6
## 3rd Qu.:7.857e+08   3rd Qu.:8.331e+08   3rd Qu.:8.554e+08   3rd Qu.:56.1
## Max.    :1.924e+10   Max.    :2.249e+10   Max.    :2.644e+10   Max.    :63.9
##
## experiment rel_fc_protein_5 rel_fc_protein_1 rel_fc_protein_0.143
## X020466:968 Min.    : 0.3487   Min.    :0.2985   Min.    :0.3887
## X020467:950 1st Qu.: 0.7894   1st Qu.:0.8231   1st Qu.:0.8156
## X020468:894 Median : 0.8964   Median :0.9197   Median :0.9415
## X020469:738 Mean    : 0.9935   Mean    :0.9753   Mean    :1.0187
## X020470:600 3rd Qu.: 1.0878   3rd Qu.:1.0588   3rd Qu.:1.1447
## X020471:506 Max.    :17.1835   Max.    :8.6463   Max.    :6.2354
##
## rel_fc_protein_0.02 rel_fc_protein_0
## Min.    : 0.1882   Min.    :1
## 1st Qu.: 0.8413   1st Qu.:1
## Median : 0.9601   Median :1
## Mean    : 1.0974   Mean    :1
## 3rd Qu.: 1.2027   3rd Qu.:1
## Max.    :10.0917   Max.    :1
##

```

Moreover, we can also invoke the single functions of the workflow manually. Therefore, we start with importing the data. Using the import function the data is subsequently imported and stored in a single dataframe containing all the required data columns and those that the user likes to take along through the analysis to be displayed together with the results of this workflow.







```
## 3 X020467 X020467_46.2_IPI00000001.2
## 4 X020467 X020467_48.1_IPI00000001.2
## 5 X020468 X020468_50.4_IPI00000001.2
## 6 X020468 X020468_51.9_IPI00000001.2

attr(data2d, "importSettings")

## $proteinIdCol
## [1] "representative"
##
## $uniqueIdCol
## [1] "unique_ID"
##
## $addCol
## [1] "clustername"
##
## $intensityStr
## [1] "sumionarea_protein_"
##
## $qualColName
## [1] "qupm"
##
## $nonZeroCols
## [1] "qusm"
##
## $fcStr
## NULL
```

If we haven't computed fold changes from the raw "sumionarea" data, as it is the case in this example, we can invoke the function `tp2dComputeFoldChanges` in order to do so:

```
fcData2d <- tpp2dComputeFoldChanges(data = data2d)
```

Thereon the function adds additional columns to our dataframe containing corresponding fold changes:

```
head(fcData2d)

## representative qupm qusm clustername sumionarea_protein_5 sumionarea_protein_1
## 1 IPI00000001.2 15 25 STAU1 1193994914 1337957734
## 2 IPI00000001.2 15 25 STAU1 1272771185 1473572092
## 3 IPI00000001.2 13 22 STAU1 1482437522 1513181000
## 4 IPI00000001.2 13 22 STAU1 1157290962 1050288621
## 5 IPI00000001.2 15 24 STAU1 396823892 458022616
## 6 IPI00000001.2 15 24 STAU1 345169960 350182409
## sumionarea_protein_0.143 sumionarea_protein_0.02 sumionarea_protein_0 temperature
## 1 1375948494 1956350223 1801848318 42.0
## 2 1273285951 1669312103 1404292404 44.1
## 3 1284434575 1487032006 1422365645 46.2
## 4 1110810226 1128507681 999666282 48.1
## 5 453860821 412257039 439399665 50.4
## 6 352193788 344410388 309019704 51.9
## experiment unique_ID rel_fc_5 rel_fc_1 rel_fc_0.143 rel_fc_0.02
## 1 X020466 X020466_42_IPI00000001.2 0.6626501 0.7425474 0.7636317 1.0857463
## 2 X020466 X020466_44.1_IPI00000001.2 0.9063434 1.0493342 0.9067100 1.1887212
## 3 X020467 X020467_46.2_IPI00000001.2 1.0422338 1.0638481 0.9030270 1.0454640
## 4 X020467 X020467_48.1_IPI00000001.2 1.1576773 1.0506392 1.1111810 1.1288844
## 5 X020468 X020468_50.4_IPI00000001.2 0.9031047 1.0423827 1.0329112 0.9382279
## 6 X020468 X020468_51.9_IPI00000001.2 1.1169837 1.1332041 1.1397130 1.1145257
## rel_fc_0
## 1 1
## 2 1
```

```
## 3      1
## 4      1
## 5      1
## 6      1
```

We can then normalize the data by performing a median normalization on the fold changes, in order to account for experiment specific noise.

```
normData2d <- tpp2dNormalize(data = fcData2d)
head(normData2d)

##  representative qupm qusm clustertype sumionarea_protein_5 sumionarea_protein_1
## 1  IPI00000001.2  15  25      STAU1          1193994914          1337957734
## 2  IPI00000001.2  15  25      STAU1          1272771185          1473572092
## 3  IPI00000001.2  13  22      STAU1          1482437522          1513181000
## 4  IPI00000001.2  13  22      STAU1          1157290962          1050288621
## 5  IPI00000001.2  15  24      STAU1           396823892           458022616
## 6  IPI00000001.2  15  24      STAU1           345169960           350182409
##  sumionarea_protein_0.143 sumionarea_protein_0.02 sumionarea_protein_0 temperature
## 1                1375948494                1956350223                1801848318                42.0
## 2                1273285951                1669312103                1404292404                44.1
## 3                1284434575                1487032006                1422365645                46.2
## 4                1110810226                1128507681                999666282                 48.1
## 5                453860821                 412257039                439399665                 50.4
## 6                352193788                 344410388                309019704                 51.9
##  experiment                unique_ID rel_fc_5 rel_fc_1 rel_fc_0.143 rel_fc_0.02
## 1  X020466 X020466_42_IPI00000001.2 0.6626501 0.7425474 0.7636317 1.0857463
## 2  X020466 X020466_44.1_IPI00000001.2 0.9063434 1.0493342 0.9067100 1.1887212
## 3  X020467 X020467_46.2_IPI00000001.2 1.0422338 1.0638481 0.9030270 1.0454640
## 4  X020467 X020467_48.1_IPI00000001.2 1.1576773 1.0506392 1.1111810 1.1288844
## 5  X020468 X020468_50.4_IPI00000001.2 0.9031047 1.0423827 1.0329112 0.9382279
## 6  X020468 X020468_51.9_IPI00000001.2 1.1169837 1.1332041 1.1397130 1.1145257
##  rel_fc_0 norm_rel_fc_5 norm_rel_fc_1 norm_rel_fc_0.143 norm_rel_fc_0.02 norm_rel_fc_0
## 1      1      1.107187      1.059331      1.105019      1.244416      1
## 2      1      1.114453      1.164559      1.022695      1.195813      1
## 3      1      1.187727      1.229422      1.078735      1.211522      1
## 4      1      1.249516      1.147406      1.108487      1.329434      1
## 5      1      1.123552      1.268366      1.267164      1.256324      1
## 6      1      1.171933      1.176446      1.158041      1.163566      1
```

To run the TPP-CCR main function on our 2D-TPP data we now invoke:

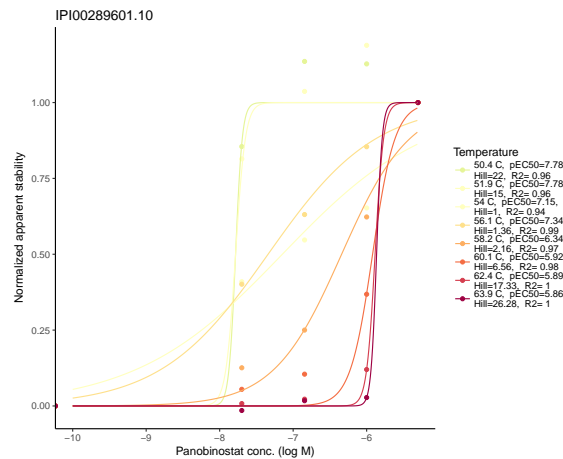
```
ccr2dResults <- tpp2dCurveFit(data = normData2d)
```

Now we can plot the curves for any of the proteins for which at least one CCR curve could be fitted. In this case we choose HDAC2:

```
drPlots <- tpp2dCreateDRplots(data = ccr2dResults, type = "good")

# Find IPI id for HDAC2 (in column representative):
IPI_id_HDAC2 <- unique(filter(ccr2dResults, clustertype == "HDAC2")$representative)

# Show corresponding plot:
drPlots[[IPI_id_HDAC2]]
```



And we can also plot the single curves for each of the proteins with:

```
drPlotsByTemperature <- tpp2dCreateDRplots(data = ccr2dResults, type = "single")
drPlotsByTemperature[[IPI_id_HDAC2]][["54"]]
```

## 2.3 Quality control analyses

In order to access the quality of the experimental 2D-TPP data set acquired in a specific cell line, we recommend to compare the data with vehicle TR experiments (at least two replicates) of the same cell line. For the analysis of this data we supply a QC-workflow that enables comparison of treatment and non-treatment samples with reference data.

In order to start this workflow the first thing we need to do, is to generate a cell line specific TR reference object. We also need to specify the result path where this object should be stored:

```
resultPath = file.path(getwd(), 'Panobinostat_Vignette_Example_2D')
if (!file.exists(resultPath)) dir.create(resultPath, recursive = TRUE)

trConfig <- file.path(system.file("example_data", package="TPP"),
                      "2D_example_data/panobinostat_ex_config.csv")

tpp2dCreateTPPTRreference(trConfigTable = trConfig,
                        resultPath = resultPath,
                        outputName = "desired_file_name",
                        createFCboxplots = FALSE)
```

For the purpose of explaining this workflow, we will use a reference data set of a HepG2 cell line supplied with this package. Originating from this object we can now perform various quality control steps. First of all by setting the *createFCboxplots* flag to true, we can generate box plot melting curves of the reference data which are first of all informative of the quality of the reference data and illustrate melting behavior of all proteins without any treatment.

Calling the function will generate a couple of output files in the indicated output directory.

- The `tppRefData.RData` file is the most important one. This is the file that has to be referenced by indication of a system path to this file when calling functions to generate the 2D-TPP spline plots and perform an F test. When loaded in R the object `tppRefData` represents a list with the following elements:
  - `tppCfgTable`: the TPP-TR configtable which was used for generating this object
  - `sumResTable` a list of two elements:
    - `detail`: the exact result data from the TR analysis and
    - `summary`: a summary of the analyzed TR data comprising the median and standard deviation values of the measurements at the different temperatures (encoded by the isobaric labels)
    - `temperatures`: a table listing the temperatures which were used in the TR experiment in the different replicates
    - `lbsByTemp`: a table matching each temperature to an isobaric label
- An excel file which summarizes the data present in `tppRefData` on different sheets

- Textfiles representing the sheets of the excel file as plain text
- `normalizedData.RData` containing the TPP-TR data after normalization
- `resultTable.RData` containing the TPP-TR analysis result table

Secondly, we can generate plots which visualize the melting point temperatures of the 2D-TPP data in comparison to the TR reference data. Here we demonstrate this function on a subset of the proteins:

```
# set the system path for the HepG2 TR reference data set:
trRef <- file.path(system.file("data", package="TPP"), "TPPTR_reference_results_HepG2.RData")

plotData <- ccr2dResults %>% filter(clustername %in% IPI_id_HDAC2)

pEC50QC_HDAC1 <- tpp2dPlotQCpEC50(resultTable = plotData,
                                resultPath = resultPath,
                                trRef = trRef,
                                idVar = "representative")

print(pEC50QC_HDAC1)
## named list()
```

We have therefore used the `ccr2dResults` data frame which we previously generated by invoking the TPP-CCR routine and the the respective `configTable`.

Moreover, we can generate plots that visualize the distributions of fold changes over the different treatment concentrations and temperatures and how the normalization affected them (of course only if we previously performed a normalization). The function automatically also visualizes various other characteristics of the data, such as how proteins behave in neighboring temperatures which are multiplexed. It can be invoked as follows:

```
tpp2dPlotQChist(configFile = config_tpp2d,
               resultTable = ccr2dResults,
               resultPath = resultPath,
               trRef = trRef,
               idVar = "representative")

dir(resultPath)
## [1] "qc_Histograms"
```

## 2.4 Spline fits of treatment effects over temperature

In order to access whether the drug treatment has a significant impact on altering the thermal stability of specific proteins a function was implemented which illustrates the course of stability of a certain protein over different temperatures based on a reference data set. A natural cubic spline fitted to the reference data is then used to infer the relative stability curves of proteins with different concentrations of treatment which are in turn fitted by natural cubic splines. The cubic spline with  $n$  degrees of freedom on  $[a, b]$  obeys:

- $S(x) \in C^2[a, b]$
- $a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b$

and:

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_0(x) = a_0x^3 + b_0x^2 + c_0x + d_0, & t_0 \leq x \leq t_1 \\ S_1(x) = a_1x^3 + b_1x^2 + c_1x + d_1, & t_1 \leq x \leq t_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ S_{n-1}(x) = a_{n-1}x^3 + b_{n-1}x^2 + c_{n-1}x + d_{n-1}, & t_{n-1} \leq x \leq t_n \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

a *natural cubic spline* additionally constrains that it's function has to be linear beyond the boundary knots with constrains that both the first and the last section of the cubic spline has to be linear.

The function to perform this analysis can be invoked by:

```
analysisResults <- tpp2dSplineFitAndTest(data = normData2d,
                                         dataRef = trRef,
                                         refIDVar = "Protein_ID",
                                         refFcStr = "norm_rel_fc_protein_",
                                         doPlot = FALSE,
                                         resultPath = resultPath,
                                         nCores = 1)

head(analysisResults)

##  representative qupm qusm clustername sumionarea_protein_5 sumionarea_protein_1
## 1 IPI00000001.2 15 25 STAU1 1193994914 1337957734
## 2 IPI00000001.2 15 25 STAU1 1272771185 1473572092
## 3 IPI00000001.2 13 22 STAU1 1482437522 1513181000
## 4 IPI00000001.2 13 22 STAU1 1157290962 1050288621
## 5 IPI00000001.2 15 24 STAU1 396823892 458022616
## 6 IPI00000001.2 15 24 STAU1 345169960 350182409
##  sumionarea_protein_0.143 sumionarea_protein_0.02 sumionarea_protein_0 temperature
## 1 1375948494 1956350223 1801848318 42.0
## 2 1273285951 1669312103 1404292404 44.1
## 3 1284434575 1487032006 1422365645 46.2
## 4 1110810226 1128507681 999666282 48.1
## 5 453860821 412257039 439399665 50.4
## 6 352193788 344410388 309019704 51.9
##  experiment unique_ID rel_fc_5 rel_fc_1 rel_fc_0.143 rel_fc_0.02
## 1 X020466 X020466_42_IPI00000001.2 0.6626501 0.7425474 0.7636317 1.0857463
## 2 X020466 X020466_44.1_IPI00000001.2 0.9063434 1.0493342 0.9067100 1.1887212
## 3 X020467 X020467_46.2_IPI00000001.2 1.0422338 1.0638481 0.9030270 1.0454640
## 4 X020467 X020467_48.1_IPI00000001.2 1.1576773 1.0506392 1.1111810 1.1288844
## 5 X020468 X020468_50.4_IPI00000001.2 0.9031047 1.0423827 1.0329112 0.9382279
## 6 X020468 X020468_51.9_IPI00000001.2 1.1169837 1.1332041 1.1397130 1.1145257
##  rel_fc_0 norm_rel_fc_5 norm_rel_fc_1 norm_rel_fc_0.143 norm_rel_fc_0.02 norm_rel_fc_0
## 1 1 1.107187 1.059331 1.105019 1.244416 1
## 2 1 1.114453 1.164559 1.022695 1.195813 1
## 3 1 1.187727 1.229422 1.078735 1.211522 1
## 4 1 1.249516 1.147406 1.108487 1.329434 1
## 5 1 1.123552 1.268366 1.267164 1.256324 1
## 6 1 1.171933 1.176446 1.158041 1.163566 1
##  F_statistic F_moderated F_scaled residual_df_H1 prior_df_H1 df1 df2 df2_moderated
## 1 6.006917 188.3243 9.416217 35 2.581745 20 35 37.58174
## 2 6.006917 188.3243 9.416217 35 2.581745 20 35 37.58174
## 3 6.006917 188.3243 9.416217 35 2.581745 20 35 37.58174
## 4 6.006917 188.3243 9.416217 35 2.581745 20 35 37.58174
## 5 6.006917 188.3243 9.416217 35 2.581745 20 35 37.58174
## 6 6.006917 188.3243 9.416217 35 2.581745 20 35 37.58174
##  posterior_var_H1 p_NPARC p_adj_NPARC
## 1 0.0003455887 3.140386e-09 3.50153e-07
## 2 0.0003455887 3.140386e-09 3.50153e-07
## 3 0.0003455887 3.140386e-09 3.50153e-07
## 4 0.0003455887 3.140386e-09 3.50153e-07
## 5 0.0003455887 3.140386e-09 3.50153e-07
## 6 0.0003455887 3.140386e-09 3.50153e-07
```

Moreover, these fits can be used then, in order to access confidence on whether the curves fitting the relative treatment data points represent the data better than a model which does not distinguish between the different treatment concentrations. The confidence assessment is thereby based on a moderated F statistic adapted from a method by Storey and others [6] which they developed for microarray time course data. The method calculates a

moderated F statistic following:

$$F = \frac{SS_0 - SS_1}{\hat{s}^2(\sigma^2, df_2)} \quad (2)$$

with  $SS_0$  representing the sum of squares of the null model (fitting the data without distinguishing between different treatment concentrations) and  $SS_1$  those of the full model (which fits the data by in this case 5 different splines for every treatment concentration respectively). With  $\hat{s}^2$  representing the empirical Bayes estimator for  $SS_1$ , with  $df_2 = n - \nu_1$ , where  $\nu_1$  denoted the parameters of the full model and  $n$  denotes the number of data points.

```
analysisResults %>% filter(representative == IPI_id_HDAC2) %>%
  select(temperature, p_NPARC, p_adj_NPARC)
```

```
##      temperature p_NPARC p_adj_NPARC
## 1           42.0         0           0
## 2           44.1         0           0
## 3           46.2         0           0
## 4           48.1         0           0
## 5           50.4         0           0
## 6           51.9         0           0
## 7           54.0         0           0
## 8           56.1         0           0
## 9           58.2         0           0
## 10          60.1         0           0
## 11          62.4         0           0
## 12          63.9         0           0
```

By defining the methods argument to include "splineFit", one prompts the main function analyze2DTPP to directly perform spline fits and a moderated F-test for each protein in the data set.

## References

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