

Analysis of NimbleGen Expression Data with the oligo Package

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1 Introduction

This document presents a non-trivial use of the `oligo` Package for the analysis of NimbleGen Expression data. This vignette follows the structure of the chapter **From CEL files to a list of interesting genes** by R. A. Irizarry *in Bioinformatics and Computational Biology Solutions Using R and Bioconductor*, which shows a case study for Affymetrix Expression arrays.

In order to analyze microarray data using `oligo`, the user is expected to have installed on the system a package with the annotation for the particular array design on which the experiment was performed. For the example in question here, the design is `hg18.60mer.expr` and the annotation package associated to it is `pd.hg18.60mer.expr`, which is built by using the `pdInfoBuilder` package.

2 Initialization of the environment

We start by loading the packages that are going to be used in this session. The `maqExpression4plex` package provides a set of six samples on the MAQC Study; the set is comprised of samples on two groups: universal reference and brain. The remaining packages offer additional functionality, like tools for filtering, plotting and visualization.

```
R> library(oligo)
R> library(maqExpression4plex)
R> library(genefilter)
R> library(limma)
R> library(RColorBrewer)
R> palette(brewer.pal(8, "Dark2"))
```

Once the package is loaded, we can easily get the location of the `XYs` files that contain the intensities by calling `list.xysfiles`, which takes the same arguments as `list.files`. To minimize the chance of problems, we strongly recommend the use of `full.names=TRUE`.

```
R> extdata <- system.file("extdata",
  package = "maqExpression4plex")
R> xys.files <- list.xysfiles(extdata,
  full.names = TRUE)
R> basename(xys.files)

[1] "9868701_532.xys" "9868901_532.xys"
[3] "9869001_532.xys" "9870301_532.xys"
[5] "9870401_532.xys" "9870601_532.xys"
```

To read the XYS files, we provide the `read.xysfiles` function, which also takes `phenoData`, `experimentData` and `featureData` objects and returns an appropriate subclass of *FeatureSet*.

```
R> pd <- dir(extdata, pattern = "phenoData",
  full.names = TRUE)
R> pd <- read.AnnotatedDataFrame(pd)
R> maqc <- read.xysfiles(xys.files, phenoData = pd)
```

Checking designs for each XYS file... Done.

Allocating memory... Done.

```
Reading /home/biocbuild/bbs-2.5-bioc/R/library/maqExpression4plex/extdata/9868701_532.xys.
Reading /home/biocbuild/bbs-2.5-bioc/R/library/maqExpression4plex/extdata/9868901_532.xys.
Reading /home/biocbuild/bbs-2.5-bioc/R/library/maqExpression4plex/extdata/9869001_532.xys.
Reading /home/biocbuild/bbs-2.5-bioc/R/library/maqExpression4plex/extdata/9870301_532.xys.
Reading /home/biocbuild/bbs-2.5-bioc/R/library/maqExpression4plex/extdata/9870401_532.xys.
Reading /home/biocbuild/bbs-2.5-bioc/R/library/maqExpression4plex/extdata/9870601_532.xys.
```

```
R> class(maqc)
```

```
[1] "ExpressionFeatureSet"
attr(,"package")
[1] "oligoClasses"
```

3 Exploring the feature-level data

The `read.xysfiles` function returns, in this case, an instance of *ExpressionFeatureSet* and the intensities of these files are stored in its `exprs` slot, which can be accessed with a method with the same name.

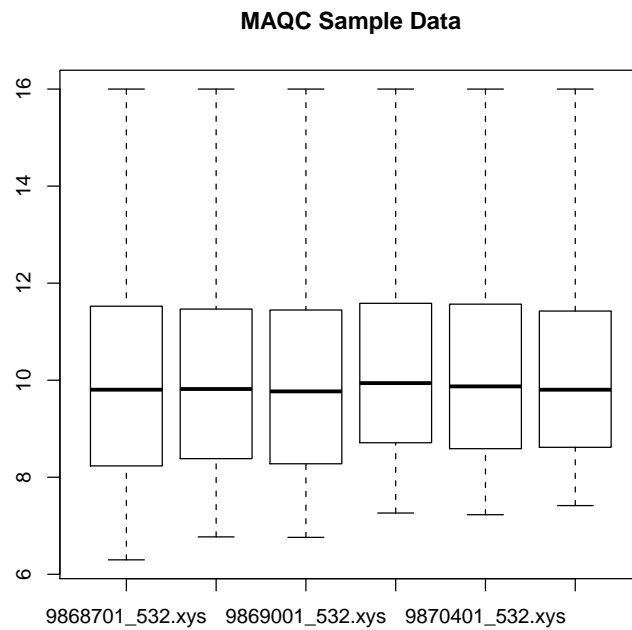
```
R> exprs(maqc)[10001:10010, 1:2]

      9868701_532.xys 9868901_532.xys
10001           735           742
10002          4786          4435
10003         25600         26155
10004          1079          1093
```

10005	3056	3128
10006	310	385
10007	NA	NA
10008	NA	NA
10009	599	713
10010	28712	29795

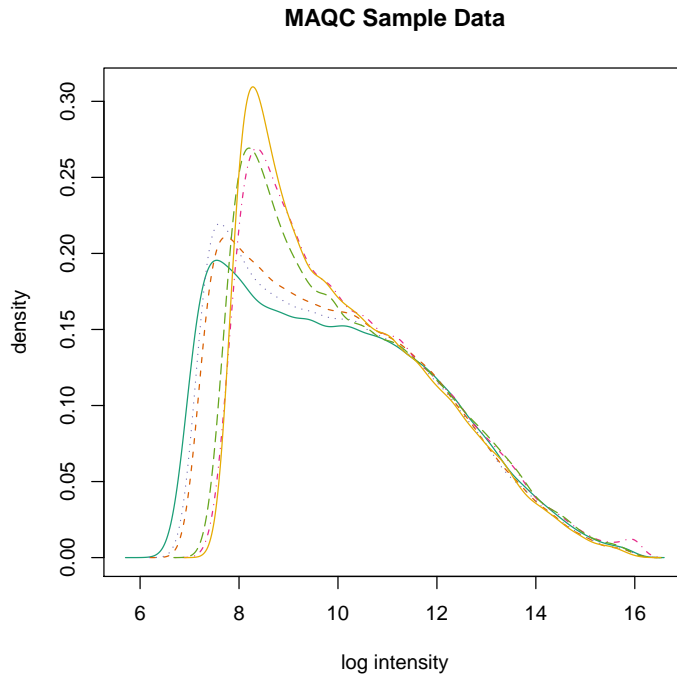
The `boxplot` method can be used to produce boxplots for the feature-level data.

```
R> boxplot(maqc, main = "MAQC Sample Data")
```



Similarly, a smoothed histogram for the feature-level data can be obtained with the `hist` method.

```
R> hist(maqc, main = "MAQC Sample Data")
```



4 RMA algorithm

The RMA algorithm can be applied to the raw data of expression arrays. It is available via the `rma` method. The algorithm will perform background subtraction, quantile normalization and summarization via median polish. The result of `rma` is an instance of `ExpressionSet` class, which also contains an `exprs` slot and method.

```
R> eset <- rma(maqc)
```

```
Background correcting
Normalizing
Calculating Expression
```

```
R> class(eset)
```

```
[1] "ExpressionSet"
attr(,"package")
[1] "Biobase"
```

```
R> show(eset)
```

```

ExpressionSet (storageMode: lockedEnvironment)
assayData: 24000 features, 6 samples
  element names: exprs
phenoData
  sampleNames: 9868701_532.xys, 9868901_532.x
ys, ..., 9870601_532.xys (6 total)
  varLabels and varMetadata description:
    Key:
      DateTime: date/time from raw files
    additional varMetadata: channel
featureData
  featureNames: NM_000014, NM_000015, ..., XM
_928211 (24000 total)
  fvarLabels and fvarMetadata description: none
experimentData: use 'experimentData(object)'
Annotation: pd.hg18.60mer.expr

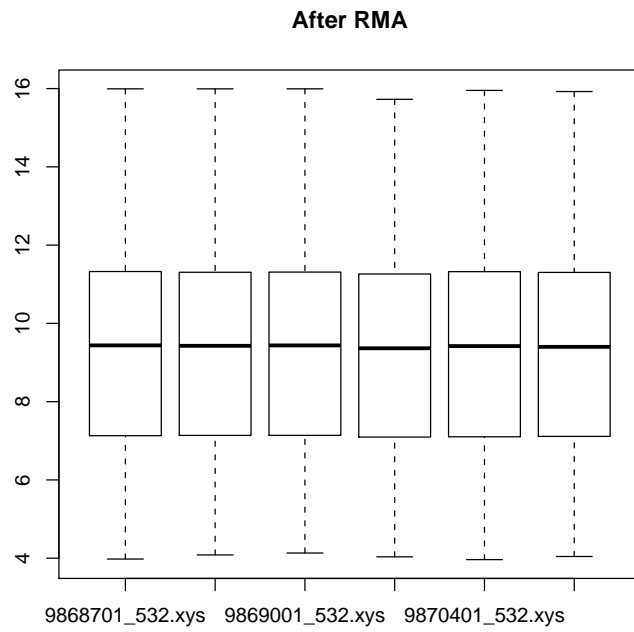
```

```
R> exprs(eset)[1:10, 1:2]
```

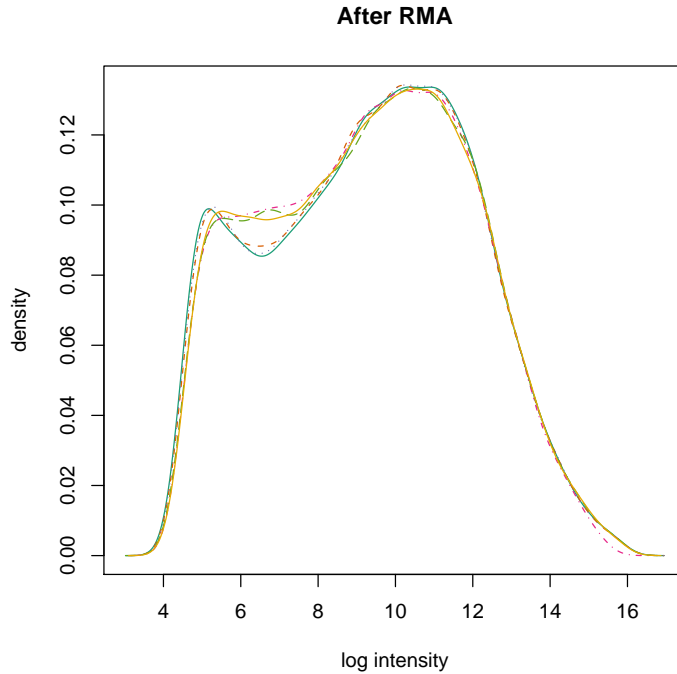
	9868701_532.xys	9868901_532.xys
NM_000014	12.3	12.3
NM_000015	4.5	4.6
NM_000016	12.4	12.2
NM_000017	8.5	8.5
NM_000018	12.6	12.4
NM_000019	11.7	11.6
NM_000020	8.9	9.2
NM_000021	11.8	11.8
NM_000022	8.9	8.4
NM_000023	8.9	9.1

The `boxplot` and `hist` methods are also implemented for *ExpressionSet* objects. Note that `rma`'s output is in the \log_2 scale, so we call such methods using the argument `transfo=identity`, so the data are not transformed in any way.

```
R> boxplot(eset, transfo = identity,
  main = "After RMA")
```



```
R> hist(eset, transfo = identity, main = "After RMA")
```



5 Assessing differential expression

One simple approach to assess differential expression is to flag units with log-ratios greater (in absolute value) than 1, i.e. a change greater than 2-fold when comparing brain vs. universal reference.

```
R> e <- exprs(eset)
R> index <- which(eset[["Key"]] == "brain")
R> d <- rowMeans(e[, index]) - rowMeans(e[,
  -index])
R> a <- rowMeans(e)
R> sum(abs(d) > 1)

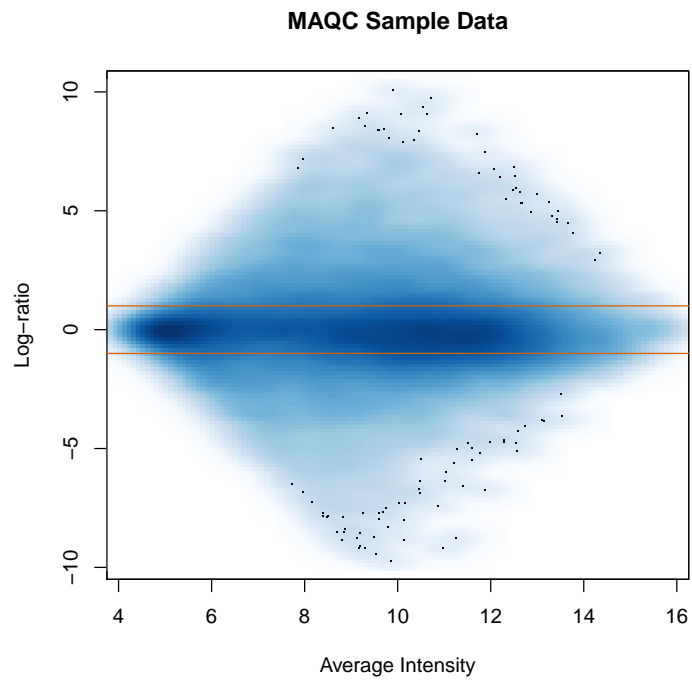
[1] 10043
```

Another approach is to use *t*-tests to infer whether or not there is differential expression.

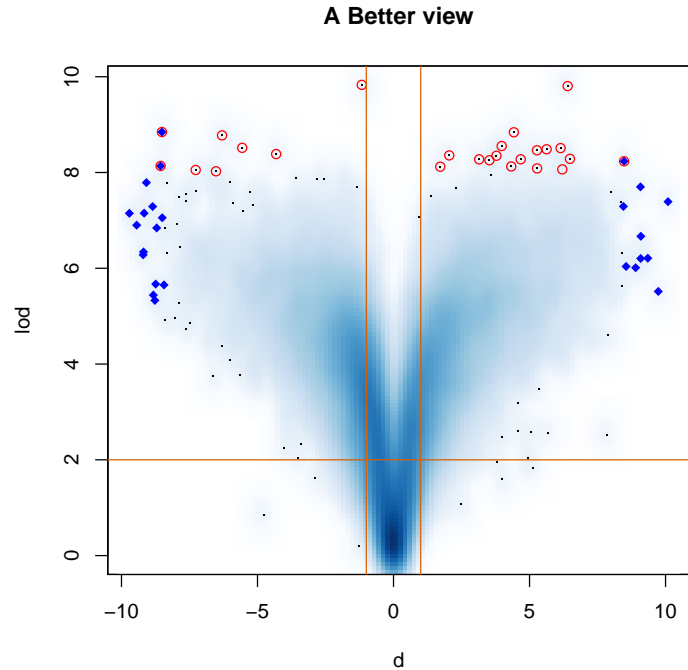
```
R> tt <- rowttests(e, factor(eset[["Key"]]))
R> lod <- -log10(tt[["p.value"]])
```

The MA plot can be used to visualize the behavior of the log-ratio as a function of average log-intensity. Features with log-ratios greater (in absolute value) than 1 are candidates for being classified as differentially expressed.

```
R> smoothScatter(a, d, xlab = "Average Intensity",
  ylab = "Log-ratio", main = "MAQC Sample Data")
R> abline(h = c(-1, 1), col = 2)
```



The use of t -tests allows us to use the volcano plot to visualize candidates for differential expression. Below, we highlight, in blue, the top 25 in log-ratio and,



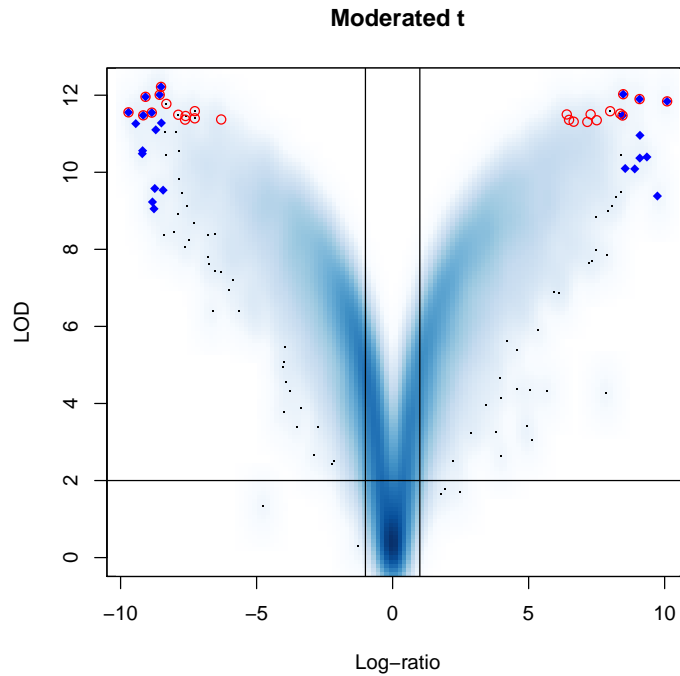
in red, the top 25 in effect size.

The *limma* Package can also be used to assess difference in expression between the two groups.

```
R> design <- model.matrix(~factor(eset[["Key"]]))
R> fit <- lmFit(eset, design)
R> eBayes <- eBayes(fit)
R> lod <- -log10(eBayes[["p.value"]][,
  2])
R> mtstat <- eBayes[["t"]][, 2]
```

The Empirical Bayes approach implemented in *limma* provides moderated *t*-statistic, shown to have a better performance when compared to the standard *t*-statistic. Below, we reconstruct the volcano plot, but using the moderated *t*-statistic.

```
R> o1 <- order(abs(d), decreasing = TRUE)[1:25]
R> o2 <- order(abs(mtstat), decreasing = TRUE)[1:25]
R> o <- union(o1, o2)
R> smoothScatter(d, lod, main = "Moderated t",
  xlab = "Log-ratio", ylab = "LOD")
R> points(d[o1], lod[o1], pch = 18, col = "blue")
R> points(d[o2], lod[o2], pch = 1, col = "red")
R> abline(h = 2, v = c(-1, 1))
```



The `topTable` command provides us a way of ranking genes for further evaluation. In the case below, we adjust for multiple testing by FDR and look at the Top-10 genes.

```
R> tab <- topTable(ebayes, coef = 2,
  adjust = "fdr", n = 10)
R> tab
```

	ID	logFC	AveExpr	t	P.Value
13761	NM_021871	8.5	8.7	118	6.1e-13
746	NM_000806	-8.5	8.6	-111	9.4e-13
169	NM_000184	8.6	9.2	111	9.8e-13
13760	NM_021870	9.1	9.2	109	1.1e-12
10465	NM_014841	-9.1	10.1	-107	1.3e-12
7467	NM_005277	-10.1	9.9	-105	1.4e-12
3286	NM_001034	8.3	8.9	103	1.7e-12
4919	NM_002421	7.3	8.4	96	2.6e-12
9238	NM_007325	-8.0	9.1	-96	2.6e-12
4201	NM_001622	9.7	9.9	96	2.8e-12
	adj.P.Val	B			
13761	3.8e-09	19			
746	3.8e-09	19			
169	3.8e-09	19			

```
13760 3.8e-09 19
10465 3.8e-09 19
7467 3.8e-09 19
3286 3.8e-09 18
4919 3.8e-09 18
9238 3.8e-09 18
4201 3.8e-09 18
```

6 Session Info

This document was created using the following:

```
R> sessionInfo()
```

```
R version 2.10.1 (2009-12-14)
x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu
```

locale:

```
[1] LC_CTYPE=en_US.UTF-8
[2] LC_NUMERIC=C
[3] LC_TIME=en_US.UTF-8
[4] LC_COLLATE=en_US.UTF-8
[5] LC_MONETARY=C
[6] LC_MESSAGES=en_US.UTF-8
[7] LC_PAPER=en_US.UTF-8
[8] LC_NAME=C
[9] LC_ADDRESS=C
[10] LC_TELEPHONE=C
[11] LC_MEASUREMENT=en_US.UTF-8
[12] LC_IDENTIFICATION=C
```

attached base packages:

```
[1] tools      stats      graphics  grDevices
[5] utils      datasets  methods   base
```

other attached packages:

```
[1] pd.hg18.60mer.expr_2.4.1
[2] RColorBrewer_1.0-2
[3] limma_3.2.3
[4] genefilter_1.28.2
[5] maqcExpression4plex_1.2
[6] pd.mapping50k.xba240_0.4.1
[7] RSQLite_0.8-4
[8] DBI_0.2-5
[9] hapmap100kxba_1.3.3
[10] oligo_1.10.4
```

```
[11] preprocessCore_1.8.0
[12] oligoClasses_1.8.0
[13] Biobase_2.6.1
```

loaded via a namespace (and not attached):

```
[1] affxparser_1.18.0  affyio_1.14.0
[3] annotate_1.24.1    AnnotationDbi_1.8.2
[5] Biostrings_2.14.12 IRanges_1.4.16
[7] KernSmooth_2.23-3 splines_2.10.1
[9] survival_2.35-8   xtable_1.5-6
```