Package 'NanoStringDiff'

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Type Package

Title Differential Expression Analysis of NanoString nCounter Data

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Imports matrixStats, methods, Rcpp

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Suggests testthat, BiocStyle

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Description This Package utilizes a generalized linear model(GLM) of the negative binomial family to characterize count data and allows for multi-factor design. NanoStrongDiff incorporate size factors, calculated from positive controls and housekeeping controls, and background level, obtained from negative controls, in the model framework so that all the normalization information provided by NanoString nCounter Analyzer is fully utilized.

License GPL

biocViews DifferentialExpression, Normalization

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`NanoStringDiff-package`

A short title line describing what the package does

Description

A more detailed description of what the package does. A length of about one to five lines is recommended.

Details

This section should provide a more detailed overview of how to use the package, including the most important functions.

Author(s)

Your Name, email optional.

Maintainer: Your Name <your@email.com>

References

This optional section can contain literature or other references for background information.

See Also

Optional links to other man pages

Examples

```
## Not run:
   ## Optional simple examples of the most important functions
   ## These can be in \dontrun{} and \donttest{} blocks.

## End(Not run)
```

estNormalizationFactors *estimate normalization factors,include positive size factors, background noise, housekeeping size factors.*

Description

This function estimates positive size factors, background noise and housekeeping size factors for the input "NanoStringSet" object and return the same object with positiveFactor, negativeFactor and housekeepingFactor slots filled or replaced.

Usage

```
estNormalizationFactors(NanoStringData)
```

Arguments

NanoStringData An object of "NanoStringSet" class.

Value

The same "NanoStringSet" object with positiveFactor, negativeFactor and housekeepingFactor field filled or replaced.

Author(s)

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Examples

```
data(NanoStringData)
NanoStringData=estNormalizationFactors(NanoStringData)
pf=positiveFactor(NanoStringData)
nf=negativeFactor(NanoStringData)
hf=housekeepingFactor(NanoStringData)
```

glm.LRT *perform gene-wise likelihood ratio test for NanoString Data*

Description

The method considers a generalized linear model of the negative binomial family to characterize count data and allows for multi-factor design. The method propose an empirical Bayes shrinkage approach to estimate the dispersion parameter and use likelihood ratio test to obtain p-value.

Usage

```
glm.LRT(NanoStringData,design.full,Beta=ncol(design.full), contrast=NULL)
```

Arguments

NanoStringData	An object of "NanoStringSet" class.
design.full	numeric matrix giving the design matrix for the generalized linear models under full model. must be of full column rank.
Beta	integer or character vector indicating which coefficients of the linear model are to be tested equal to zero. Values must be columns or column names of design. Defaults to the last coefficient. Ignored if contrast is specified.
contrast	numeric vector or matrix specifying one or more contrasts of the linear model coefficients to be tested equal to zero.

Value

A list

table	A data frame with each row corresponding to a gene. Rows are sorted according to likelihood ratio test statistics. The columns are: logFC: log fold change between two groups. lr: likelihood ratio test statictics. pvalue: p-value. qvalue: adjust p-value using the procedure of Benjamini and Hochberg.
dispersion	a vertor of dispersion
log.dispersion	a vector of log dispersion: log.dispersion=log(dispersion)
design.full	numeric matrix giving the design matrix under full generalizedlinear model.
design.reduce	numeric matrix giving the design matrix under reduced generalizedlinear model.
Beta.full	coefficients under full model.
mean.full	mean value under full model.
Beta.reduce	coefficients under reduced model.
mean.reduce	mean value under reduced model.
m0	hyper-parameter: mean value of the prior distribution of log dispersion
sigma	hyper-parameter: standard deviation of the prior distribution of log dispersion

Author(s)

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Examples

```
data(NanoStringData)
NanoStringData=estNormalizationFactors(NanoStringData)
group=pData(NanoStringData)
design.full=model.matrix(~0+factor(group$group))
contrast=c(1,-1)
result=glm.LRT(NanoStringData,design.full,
               Beta=ncol(design.full),contrast=contrast)
head(result$table)
```

housekeepingControl *Acessor functions for the 'housekeepingControl' slot in a NanoStringSet object.*

Description

user-defined housekeeping control genes can be used to estimate housekeeping factors to adjust variation caused by different sample input.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'NanoStringSet'
housekeepingControl(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'NanoStringSet,matrix'
housekeepingControl(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	A NanoStringSet object.
value	A matrix with housekeeping control genes.

Details

NanoString nCounter analyzer also contains probes for a set of species-specific mRNA housekeeping(reference) genes that are not spike-in the system. Nanostring recommends at least three housekeeping genes, but the more that are included, the more accurate the normalization will be. Housekeeping control genes are expected consistent in their expression levels.

Value

A matrix contain housekeeping control genes

Author(s)

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See Also

housekeepingFactor

Examples

```
data(NanoStringData)
## obtain housekeeping control genes
housekeepingControl(NanoStringData)

## assign a matrix
n=ncol(exprs(NanoStringData))
r=nrow(housekeepingControl(NanoStringData))
housekeeping=matrix(rpois(r*n,1000),ncol=n)
housekeepingControl(NanoStringData)=housekeeping
```

housekeepingFactor *Acessor functions for the 'housekeepingFactor' slot in a NanoStringSet object.*

Description

Housekeeping size factors can be used to adjust the variance caused by different sample input.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'NanoStringSet'
housekeepingFactor(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'NanoStringSet,numeric'
housekeepingFactor(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	A NanoStringSet object.
value	A vector of housekeeping size factors.

Details

Housekeeping gene normalization corrects for different in sample input between assays,since reference genes are suppose have same expression rate between samples.So the read counts from housekeeping genes, after subtracting background noise and adjusting by positive size factors, that are not expected to vary between samples. If there exist difference, which should be caused by sample input variation.

Value

A vector contain housekeeping factors

Author(s)

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See Also

housekeepingControl

Examples

```
data(NanoStringData)
## obtain housekeeping factors
housekeepingFactor(NanoStringData)

## assign a vector
n=ncol(exprs(NanoStringData))
housekeepingFactor(NanoStringData)=rep(1,n)
```

NanoStringData *A real 'NanoStringSet' object.*

Description

The object is created based on Mori Data with normal and tumor groups and 2 samples in each group. The object contain 599 endogenes, 6 pisitive control, 6 negative control and 4 housekeeping control.

Usage

```
data(NanoStringData)
```

Value

An object of NanoStringSet

Examples

```
data(NanoStringData)
NanoStringData
```

NanoStringDataNormalization *Normalize NanoStringData*

Description

This function is used to get Normalized NanoString Data after adjusting for positive size factors, background noise and housekeeping size factors. Note that the normalized data values should only be used for data exploration / visualization purposes, e.g. drawing a heatmap. To perform differential expression analysis, we recommend users to follow the procedure described in the package vignette.

Usage

```
NanoStringDataNormalization(path=path, header=TRUE, designs)
```

Arguments

path	the path of the file which the data are to be read from.
header	a logical value indicating whether the file contains the names of the variables as its first line. If missing, the value is determined from the file format: header is set to TRUE if and only if the first row contains one fewer field than the number of columns.
designs	a data frame in which the length of vector matches the column number of NanoStringData

Author(s)

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Examples

```
##path="/Users/NanoStringdiff-Rcode/Data/horbinski.csv"
##designs=data.frame(control=c(0,0,0,1,1,1))
##NanoStringDataNormalization(path=path, header=TRUE, designs)
```

NanoStringSet-class *NanoStringSet object and constructors*

Description

The NanoStringSet is a s4 class used to store data from NanoString nCounter analyzer. This class a subclass of ExpressionSet, with six more slots: positiveControl, negativeControl, housekeepingControl, positiveFactor, negativeFactor and housekeepingFactor. The constructor functions createNanoStringSet and createNanoStringSetFromCsv create a NanoStringSet object from two types of input: seperate matrix or csv files. See the vignette for examples of contruction from these two input types.

Usage

```
createNanoStringSet(endogenous,positiveControl,negativeControl,
                housekeepingControl,designs)

createNanoStringSetFromCsv(path, header=TRUE, designs)
```

Arguments

endogenous	for matrix input: a matrix of non-negative integers of endogenes
positiveControl	for matrix input: a matrix of non-negative integers of positive control genes. There must have 6 positive control genes order by concentrations form high to low
negativeControl	for matrix input: a matrix of non-negative integers of negative control genes
housekeepingControl	for matrix input: a matrix of non-negative integers of housekeeping control genes
designs	for data.frame input: phenotype data for NanoString nCounter data with at least one column. Each row is one sample, that is the number of rows must equal number of samples or replicates in the data.
path	path to the csv file.
header	a logical value indicating whether the file contains the names of the variables as its first line. The default value is TRUE.

Value

A NanoStringSet object.

Methods

positiveControl, positiveControl<- : Access and set positive control genes.

negativeControl, negativeControl<- : Access and set negative control genes.

housekeepingControl, housekeepingControl<- : Access and set housekeeping control genes.

positiveFactor, positiveFactor<- : Access and set positive factors.

negativeFactor, negativeFactor<- : Access and set negative factors.

housekeepingFactor, housekeepingFactor<- : Access and set housekeeping factors.

Author(s)

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See Also

positiveControl, negativeControl, housekeepingControl, positiveFactor, negativeFactor, housekeepingFactor

Examples

```
endogenous=matrix(rpois(100,50),25,4)
positive=matrix(rpois(24,c(128,32,8,2,0.5,0.125)*80),6,4)
negative=matrix(rpois(32,10),8,4)
housekeeping=matrix(rpois(12,100),3,4)
designs=data.frame(group=c(0,0,1,1),gender=c("male","female","female","male"),
age=c(20,40,39,37))
NanoStringData=createNanoStringSet(endogenous,positive,negative,
                                   housekeeping,designs)
NanoStringData
pData(NanoStringData)
positiveControl(NanoStringData)
head(exprs(NanoStringData))
```

---

negativeControl *Acessor functions for the 'negativeControl' slot in a NanoStringSet object.*

Description

Negative control genes are provided by nCounter Analyzer which can be used to estimate background noise for each sample.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'NanoStringSet'
negativeControl(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'NanoStringSet,matrix'
negativeControl(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	A NanoStringSet object.
value	A matrix with negative control genes.

Details

Each code set in the nCounter Analyzer includes several negatives control genes for which no tranCounterript is expected to be present. We use these spike-in negative control genes to estimate background noise for each sample.

Value

A matrix contain negative control genes

Author(s)

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See Also

negativeFactor

Examples

```
data(NanoStringData)
## obtain negative control genes
negativeControl(NanoStringData)

## assign a matrix
n=ncol(exprs(NanoStringData))
r=nrow(negativeControl(NanoStringData))
negative=matrix(rpois(r*n,10),ncol=n)
negativeControl(NanoStringData)=negative
```

---

negativeFactor *Acessor functions for the 'negativeFactor' slot in a NanoStringSet object.*

Description

Negative size factors can be used to adjust background niose for each sample.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'NanoStringSet'
negativeFactor(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'NanoStringSet,numeric'
negativeFactor(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	A NanoStringSet object.
value	A vector of background noise.

Details

Accurate estimation of system background is essential for DE detection analysis. Each code set in the nCounter Analyzer includes several negatives control genes for which no tranCounterript is expected to be present. We use these spike-in negative control genes to estimate background noise for each sample

Value

A vector contain background noise

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See Also

negativeControl

Examples

```
data(NanoStringData)
## obtain negative factors
negativeFactor(NanoStringData)

## assign a vector
n=ncol(exprs(NanoStringData))
lamda=rpois(n,10)
negativeFactor(NanoStringData)=lamda
```

PlotsPositiveHousekeeping

Plots of positive controls and housekeeping genes

Description

This function is used to pre-check the expressions of positive controls and housekeeping genes before data analysis. Linear regression plot of positive controls and variation analysis of housekeeping genes are available. The expressions of positive controls are supposed to be linearly related to the concentration of input sample materials, and the expressions of housekeeping genes are supposed to have relatively low variation. Nanostring recommends at least three housekeeping genes, but the more that are included, the more accurate the normalization will be.

Usage

```
PlotsPositiveHousekeeping(path=path, header=TRUE)
```

Arguments

path	the path of the file which the data are to be read from.
header	a logical value indicating whether the file contains the names of the variables as its first line. If missing, the value is determined from the file format: header is set to TRUE if and only if the first row contains one fewer field than the number of columns.

Author(s)

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Examples

```
##path="/Users/NanoStringdiff-Rcode/Data/horbinski.csv"
##PlotsPositiveHousekeeping(path=path, header=TRUE)
```

---

positiveControl *Acessor functions for the 'positiveControl' slot in a NanoStringSet object.*

Description

nCounter Analyzer has positive spike-in RNA hybridization controls for each sample which can be used to estimate the overall efficiency of hybridization and recovery for each sample.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'NanoStringSet'
positiveControl(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'NanoStringSet,matrix'
positiveControl(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	A NanoStringSet object.
value	A matrix with six positive control genes.

Details

Positive control genes are provided by NanoString nCounter technology. For each sample, nCounter provide six positive controls corresponding to six different concentrations in the 30 ul hybridzation: 128fM, 32fM, 8fM, 2fM, 0.5fM, and 0.125fM. Six positive control genes must be order by concentrations from high to low.

Value

A matrix contain positive control genes

Author(s)

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See Also

positiveFactor

Examples

```
data(NanoStringData)
## obtain positive control genes
positiveControl(NanoStringData)

## assign a matrix
n=ncol(exprs(NanoStringData))
x=matrix(c(128,32,8,2,0.5,0.125)*80,ncol=1)
positive=matrix(rpois(6*n,x),ncol=n)
positiveControl(NanoStringData)=positive
```

`positiveFactor` *Acessor functions for the 'positiveFactor' slot in a NanoStringSet object.*

Description

Positive size factors can be used to adjust all platform associated sources of variation.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'NanoStringSet'
positiveFactor(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'NanoStringSet,numeric'
positiveFactor(object) <- value
```

Arguments

`object`	A NanoStringSet object.
`value`	A vector of positive size factors.

Details

The observed counts including negative control genes and housekeeping control genes might be effect by some experimental factors like hybridization and binding efficiency. In order to get the true rate of gene expression, these variations must be normalized. Positive size factors can normalize this kind of variation.

Value

A vector contain positive size factors

Author(s)

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See Also

positiveControl

Examples

```
data(NanoStringData)
## obtain positive factors
positiveFactor(NanoStringData)

## assign a vector
n=ncol(exprs(NanoStringData))
positiveFactor(NanoStringData)=rep(1,n)
```

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