Class "PC" represents the result of a simple pairwise comparison between two groups of arrays

Description
Contains two slots - one for fold changes, one for t test p-scores

Objects from the Class
Objects can be created by calls of the form new("PC", ...).

Slots
fc Object of class "numeric" log2 fold changes
tt Object of class "numeric" t test p scores

Methods
[<- signature(x = "PC"): Not supported
[ signature(x = "PC"): subset by probeset
fc signature(object = "PC"): fold change accessor
tt signature(object = "PC"): t-test p score accessor

Author(s)
Crispin J. Miller

Examples
## Not run:
#add data
r <- pc(x,"group",c("a","b"))
## End(Not run)
array.subset

Given an expression object get a particular subset of arrays defined by the phenoData

Description

Looks up the column named ‘group’ in the phenoData object to find members with a particular name and returns the specified arrays

Usage

array.subset(x, group, members)

Arguments

x  expression data

group  the column to select on

members  vector of column entries to pick

Value

An object with only the selected arrays in it

Author(s)

Crispin Miller

References

http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/

See Also

group.indices

Examples

```r
## Not run:
#add data
array.subset(exprs, "group", c("a", "b"))

## End(Not run)
```
db.local.info

Display the contents/clear the contents of the local data directory

Description

The filtering functions will make a local copy of the filtering data they need in a directory, `db.local` in the R_XMAP_CONF_DIR, if `db.local` exists.

db.local.info lists the files that have been created, and clear.db.local.info deletes them all. These files are relatively small, and these functions should probably never be needed.

Usage

db.local.info()
clear.db.local()

Value

Nothing.

Author(s)

C.J. Miller

References

http://xmap.picr.man.ac.uk

Examples

if(interactive()) {
  db.local.info()
  clear.db.local()
}

details

Get detailed annotation for exons, transcripts and genes

Description

Given a character vector of Ensembl database names, get more detailed annotation from X:Map.

Usage

gene.details(v)
transcript.details(v)
exon.details(v)

Arguments

v A character vector of database identifiers
Details

Connects to the X:Map database to retrieve data. Before these functions can be used, `xmapConnect` must have been called.

Value

A `data.frame`.

Author(s)

C.J. Miller, M.J. Okoniewski

References

http://xmap.picr.man.ac.uk

See Also

`xmapConnect` filters mappings

Examples

```r
if(interactive()) {
  xmapConnect()
  gene <- probeset.to.gene(c("3743919"))
  transcripts <- gene.to.transcript(gene)
  exons <- gene.to.exon(gene)
  gene.details(gene)
  transcript.details(transcripts)
  exon.details(exons)
}
```

---

**filters**

Filter vectors of Affymetrix Exon array probeset names according to where they target

Description

Given a character vector of probeset names, filter it to keep (or exclude) those probesets that are mapped by X:Map to exons, introns, intergenic regions or are annotated as containing potentially cross-hybridizing (multitarget) probes. Functions of the form `is. ...` return a logical vector.

Usage

```r
exonic(v, exclude=FALSE, mt.rm=TRUE)
intronic(v, exclude=FALSE, mt.rm=TRUE)
intergenic(v, exclude=FALSE, mt.rm=TRUE)
multitarget(v, exclude=FALSE, mt.level=1)
is.exonic(v)
is.intronic(v)
is.intergenic(v)
is.multitarget(v, mt.level=1)
```
select.probewise(v, filter=c("exonic", "intronic", "intergenic", "multitarget"), mt.rm=TRUE, mt.level=1)
exclude.probewise(v, filter=c("exonic", "intronic", "intergenic", "multitarget"), mt.rm=TRUE, mt.level=1)

Arguments

v A character vector of probeset names identifiers
exclude If TRUE, remove (rather than keep) matching probesets, from the list.
mt.rm If TRUE, remove multitarget probesets before returning the result
mt.level The amount of multitargeting needed before a probeset is removed. See the package vignette for more details on how this number is calculated.
filter What sort of probeset should be retained/removed?

Details

Connects to the X:Map database to retrieve data. Before these functions can be used, xmapConnect must have been called.
By default, multitarget probesets are removed.

Value

A character vector of filtered names.

Author(s)

C.J. Miller, M.J. Okoniewski

References

http://xmap.picr.man.ac.uk

See Also

xmapConnect mappings details

Examples

if(interactive()) {
  xmapConnect()
  gene <- probeset.to.gene(c("3743919"))
  ps <- gene.to.probeset(gene,as.vector=TRUE)
  exonic(ps)
  intronic(ps)
  intergenic(ps)
  multitarget(ps)
  exonic(ps,exclude=TRUE)
  intronic(ps,exclude=TRUE)
  intergenic(ps,exclude=TRUE)
  multitarget(ps,exclude=TRUE,mt.level=1)
  #or
  select.probewise(ps,"exonic") #etc..
  exclude.probewise(ps,"exonic") #etc..
  is.exonic(ps)
  is.intronic(ps)
is.intergenic(ps)
is.multitarget(ps)
is.multitarget(ps,mt.level=4)
}

gene.graph  

Use the X:Map database to find annotated gene structure and generate a plot

Description

Draws a variety of line graphs mapping expression data to a given gene.

Usage

gene.graph(gene, data, gps, group, gp.cols, gp.lty, gp.pch, scale.to.gene = FALSE, type = ...)  

Arguments

gene  The gene to plot

data  matrix or ExpressionSet object containing expression data

gps  Either a list of groups by which to collect the expression data when calculating, for example, fold change or mean intensities, or, if group is specified, the names of items in one of the columns in pData(x). See details.

group  If specified, then the column in pData(x) to use when defining the groups of arrays to compare. See details.

gp.cols  Vector of colours to colour each group’s line by. If generating a fold or splicing index plot, only the first element is used.

gp.lty  Vector of line types for each group’s line. If generating a fold change or splicing index plot, only the first element is used.

gp.pch  For ‘by.order’ plots, a vector of plot character types for each group’s line. If generating a fold change or splicing index plot, only the first element is used.

scale.to.gene  If TRUE, then mean-center each plot around zero.

type  The type of calculation used to create the data for the plot. See details.

use.symbol  If TRUE then label by the gene symbol, if FALSE, the gene name.

use.mt  If TRUE then include multitarget probesets. See select.probewise and exclude.probewise for details on how the filtering is done.

probes.min  Show probesets with at least this many probes hitting the gene.

main  Plot title.

xlab  X axis label. Overrides use.symbol.

ylab  Y axis label.

xlim  Range of values to plot on the x axis.

ylim  Range of values to plot on the y axis.

exon.y  y position to draw exons
exon.height  Height to draw exons.
by.order     If TRUE then the x axis position corresponds to the nucleotide position of the
            probeset match against the genome (see details), including introns. If FALSE,
            then sort probesets by chromosomal location, and plot them in numerical order.
show.introns Only has an effect when by.order is TRUE. If FALSE then don't include
            intronic probesets in the plot.
exon.bg.col  Background colour used to draw exons in by.order plots. Setting the colour
            to NA suppresses them.
exon.bg.border.col  Border colour used to draw exons. Setting the colour to NA suppresses them.

Details
At its simplest, takes an Ensembl gene id and plots the intron-exon structure of the gene along
with one or more line plots calculated from the expression data. The method used to calculate the
plotted data is specified by type, and can be used to define plots based on average intensities, fold
changes, or the splicing index.

The function divides the expression data into one or more groups, defined by the parameter gps.
Groups of arrays can be specified in two ways, depending on whether groups is supplied. If
it is, then it should represent the name of a column in the ExpressionSet's pData object,
and gps should be a list of levels in this factor defining the groups of arrays. So for example,
...,group="group",gps=c("a","b"),... will define two groups of arrays, one for
each cell line, as defined by the "group" column in the expression set's pData object.

Alternatively, if groups is not supplied, gps should be a list of numeric vectors, each defining the
indices of a set of arrays. For example, ...,gps=list(a=1:3,b=4:6),... would define
two groups, called "a" and "b", each with three arrays in it, while ...,gps=list(1,2,3,4,5,6),...
would define 6 groups, and would therefore result in a separate line for each of the individual arrays.

When the type of the plot is 'mean-int' or 'median-int' then the mean (or median) intensity for each
group is plotted as a separate line in the plot. If the type is 'mean-fc', 'median-fc' or 'splicing-
index', then gps is expected to contain two elements and a single line is plotted, representing the
average fold change.

Note that for fold change calculations the number returned is gps[1] -gps[2] i.e. if gp[1] is more
highly expressed than group 2, the result is positive.

The x position of each probeset is taken to be half way between the 5'-most and 3'-most probe
for that probeset. If by.order is TRUE, then probesets are sorted by x position and plotted in
numeric order. For these (by.order=TRUE plots), if show.introns is FALSE, then only
exon-targeting probesets are plotted.

Value
none

Author(s)
Crispin Miller

References
http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/
gene.legend

Generate a colour bar to use as a legend

Description

Adds a colour bar to a plot. Used by plotGene and gene.strip

Usage

gene.legend(x, y, w, h, col, col.range, border = "#dddddd", cex)

Arguments

- **x**: x location of legend
- **y**: y location of legend
- **w**: width of colour bar. Defaults to 10% of the plot region
- **h**: height of colour bar. Defaults to the height of a character
- **col**: palette used to generate colour bar
- **col.range**: a range specifying left and right extents of colour bar
- **cex**: character expansion
- **border**: Border colour for each cell in the colour ar

Details

Is called by plotGene and gene.strip by default. Position of the legend can be fine tuned by calling this function directly.

Value

- none

Author(s)

- Crispin Miller
gene.strip

References
http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/

See Also
plotGene gene.strip

Examples
if(interactive()) {
  xmapConnect("human")
  data(exonmap)
  plotGene("ENSG00000141510",x.rma,gps=list(1:3,4:6),type="mean-fc",show.legend=FALSE)
  gene.legend(par()$usr[1]+1000,2,col=col.rd.bl,col.range=c(-5,5),cex=0.75)
}

gene.strip  Use the X:MAP database to find annotated gene structure and generate a plot for multiple genes

Description
Takes a list of genes and an ExpressionSet object or matrix and generates a plot summarising the expression data for the supplied genes.

Usage
gene.strip(genes,data,gps,group,col=col.rd.bl,col.range,type=c("mean-int","median-int","mean-fc","median-fc","splicing-index"),show.introns=FALSE,f,f.extra.params, col.f =value.to.colour, scale.to.gene = FALSE, use.symbols = TRUE, use.mt=FALSE,no.data.col="white",probes.min=4,main,xlab,ylab,xlim,show.legend=TRUE)

value.to.colour(vals,col=col.rd.bl,col.range=c(-5,5))
ps.value(x,gps,type=c("mean-int","median-int","mean-fc","median-fc","splicing-index"),f,f.extra.params)

Arguments
genes  A character vector of Ensembl gene ids containing the genes to plot. Duplicates are removed, and genes plotted in order with the first gene being placed at the bottom of the plot

data  Expression data (should be a matrix or ExpressionSet). If a matrix is supplied row.names should correspond to probeset ids for the genes to be plotted. Note that if a probeset id is missing, the probeset will be silently ignored.

gps  List of groups by which to collect the expression data when calculating, for example, fold change or mean intensities. Each group is a vector of column indices into data


group  If specified, then the column in pData(x) to use

col  A vector containing the colours to use when colouring the plot by expression data. col.rd.bl is used by default.
gene.strip

col.range A range specifying the extents of the colour palette. Expression data are turned into a value for each probeset (how this is done is defined by type) and then mapped into the colour vector col. col.range specifies the value corresponding to the first and last entry in the colour palette; values outside this range are mapped to the extreme. By default the ranges are c(-5,5) for fold change plots and c(0,16) for intensity.

type The way to map the expression data onto colours. For example, mean-fc expects two groups and calculates the mean fold-changes between them.

show.introns If FALSE, then draw exons in number order, all the same size. If TRUE, then x-position corresponds to residue position from the start of the gene, and intronic probes are also shown.

f The function used to map between the expression data and a colour in col. By default, this is ps.value.

f.extra.params Any extra parameters that need to be passed through to f. This is only necessary if supplying an alternative function for computing the colourings.

col.f Function used to map the expression summary data generated by f to a colour in col. Not normally required; might be used for a non-linear scale, for example.

scale.to.gene If TRUE, then mean-center the values for each gene around zero.

use.symbols If TRUE then label the plot using gene symbols. otherwise, use the Ensembl gene id.

use.mt If TRUE then use data from multiply targeted probesets when generating the plots. See select.probewise and exclude.probewise for more details.

no.data.col The colour to draw exons when there is no matching probeset

probes.min Ignore probesets unless they have at least this many probes hitting an exon or gene

main plot title

xlab x axis label

ylab y axis label

vals A numeric vector containing values that should be mapped into the specified palette

x A vector of expression data for a probeset

xlim range specifying x-axis limits within which to plot

show.legend If TRUE, then plot a colour bar in the margin of the plot, showing col and the col.range

Details

At its simplest, takes a list of genes and an ExpressionSet object and plots their data coloured by expression. Each row of the plot corresponds to a gene, and the X axis corresponds to position within that gene. By default the plot shows only exons. Each exon is represented by a rectangle, coloured using the expression data (see below), and introns are ignored. Overlapping exons are plotted next to each other, and if multiple probesets hit an exon they are stacked vertically within the exon. Data are filtered (by default) to remove multiply targeted probesets. If there are no `well-behaved’ probesets hitting an exon, it is drawn as a rectangle in the `no.data.col’, which is, by default, white.
If `plot.introns` is `TRUE` then introns are included in the plot, and position on the x-axis corresponds to nucleotide position relative to the start of the gene. Exons are drawn as rectangles in the border colour - the default is black. Note that they will show up as vertical lines if the gene is long and the the graph is not very wide. Each probe is represented by a line, is coloured by expression.

Groups of arrays can be specified in two ways, depending on whether `groups` is supplied. If it is, then it should represent the name of a column in the `ExpressionSet`'s `pData` object, and `gps` should be a list of levels in this factor defining the groups of arrays. So for example, `..., group="group", gps=c("a", "b"),...` will define two groups of arrays, one for each cell line, as defined by the `"group"` column in the expression set's `pData` object.

Alternatively, if `groups` is not supplied, `gps` should be a list of numeric vectors, each defining the indices of a set of arrays. For example, `..., gps=list(a=1:3, b=4:6),...` would define two groups, called "a" and "b", each with three arrays in it.

Note that for fold change calculations the number returned is `gps[1] - gps[2]` i.e. if `gp[1]` is more highly expressed than group 2, the result is positive. With default colouring, positive values are blue, negative, red.

Colouring can be changed by supplying an alternate palette to the default (col.rd.bl), and alternate mappings between values and colours can be generated by supplying a different function via `col.f`. See `value.to.colour` for more details.

### Value

- `none`

### Author(s)

- Crispin Miller

### References

- [http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/](http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/)

### See Also

- `gene.legend`
- `plotGene`
- `gene.graph`

### Examples

```r
if(interactive()) {
  data(exonmap)
  xmapConnect()
  genes <- probeset.to.gene(featureNames(x.rma))
  gene.strip(genes, x.rma, list(1:3, 4:6), type="mean-fc", col.range=c(-2, 2))
  par(mfrow=c(2,2))
  gene.strip(genes, x.rma, list(1:3), type="mean-int", col.range=c(0,16), col=heat.colors(16))
  gene.strip(genes, x.rma, list(4:6), type="mean-int", col.range=c(0,16), col=heat.colors(16))
  fold.changes <- apply(exprs(x.rma)[1:10,],1,ps.value, gps=list(1:3,4:6), type="mean-fc")
  value.to.colour(fold.changes)
}
```
group.indices

Given an expression object get the array indices for a particular set of arrays

Description

Looks up the column named 'group' in the phenoData object to find members with a particular name and returns the indices of those arrays

Usage

`group.indices(x, group, members)`

Arguments

- `x` expression data
- `group` the column to select on
- `members` vector of column entries to pick

Value

An object with only the selected arrays in

Author(s)

Crispin Miller

References

[http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/](http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/)

See Also

`array.subset`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
#add data
group.indices(exprs,"group",c("a","b"))

## End(Not run)
```
mappings

Map between probes, probesets, exons, transcripts and genes

Description
A set of functions of the form X.to.Y. That take a character vector of database identifiers of type X, and return a set of type Y, either as a character vector, or as rows in a dataframe.

Usage

probeset.to.probe(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, mt.rm=TRUE)
probeset.to.exon(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est", "prediction")
probeset.to.transcript(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est", "prediction")
probeset.to.gene(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est"))
exon.to.probeset(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est", "prediction")
exon.to.transcript(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est", "prediction")
exon.to.gene(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est"))
transcript.to.probeset(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est", "prediction")
transcript.to.exon(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est", "prediction")
transcript.to.gene(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est", "prediction")
gene.to.probeset(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est"), probes.min=4)
gene.to.exon(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est"))
gene.to.transcript(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est"))
symbol.to.gene(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE)
gene.to.exon.probeset.expr(x, v, probes.min=4)
exon.to.sequence(v, as.vector=TRUE, unique=TRUE, subset=c("core", "est"))

Arguments

v A character vector of database identifiers
as.vector If TRUE, return a character vector otherwise return a data.frame
unique If TRUE, remove duplicates from the results
mt.rm If TRUE, remove multitarget probesets before returning the result
probes.min Only return probesets with at least this many probes
subset Which subset of the database to perform the mapping against? core refers to Ensembl genes, est refers to Ensembl ESTs and prediction refers to Ensembl predictions.

x An ExpressionSet object or a matrix containing expression data. If the latter, then the rownames must specify the exon array probeset names.

Details

Connects to the X:Map database to retrieve data. Before these functions can be used, xmapConnect must have been called.

By default the results are returned as a vector, and duplicate entries are removed. Note that the function probeset.to.probe, by default, also removes multitarget probesets.
gene.to.exon.probeset generates a single data.frame with mappings between genes, exons and probesets. gene.to.exon.probeset.exprs does the same but adds the expression data for the corresponding probesets onto the beginning of the data.frame.

Mappings against the prediction subset of the database are made slightly more complicated since there are no predicted genes, only transcripts and exons. In addition, their IDs are integers not strings. The additional functions genscan.label.to.id and genscan.id.to.label should be used to provide the mapping between names of the form 'GENSCAN0000...' and the integer ids used for the transcripts.

Value

A character vector, or, if as.vector=FALSE, a data.frame.

Author(s)

C.J. Miller, M.J. Okoniewski

References

http://xmap.picr.man.ac.uk

See Also

xmapConnect filters details

Examples

if(interactive()) {
  xmapConnect()
  probeset.to.gene(c("3743919"))
  probeset.to.gene(c("3743919"),as.vector=FALSE)
  probeset.to.gene(c("3743919","3743919"),as.vector=FALSE,unique=TRUE)
  gene <- probeset.to.gene(c("3743919"))
  gene.to.probeset(gene,as.vector=TRUE)
  gene.to.exon.probeset(gene)
}

---

**Description**

Get fold change t test p score for each probeset between a pair of arrays.

**Usage**

pc(x, group, members)
fcp(object)
ttt(object)
plotGene

Arguments

x expression data
group the column to select on
members vector of length 2 of column entries to compare between
object a pairwise comparison object of class PC as produced by pc

Details

Takes the expression data in x, use the column named 'group' in its phenotypic data and compare between the two groups of arrays defined by 'members'. fc,tt can be used to extract the fold changes and p-scores out of the resultant object.

Value

A PC object

Author(s)

Crispin Miller

References

http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/

See Also

group.indices

Examples

## Not run:
  r <- pc(exprs,"group",c("a","b"))
  fc(r)[1:1000]
  tt(r)[1:1000]
## End(Not run)

plotGene

Use the X:MAP database to find annotated gene structure and generate a plot

Description

Draws a plot of a gene’s structure, possibly coloured by expression data, similar to those shown in the X:Map genome browser.
Usage

plotGene(x, data, gps, group, scale.to.gene = FALSE,
        type = c("mean-int", "median-int", "mean-fc", "median-fc", "splicing-index"),
        use.symbol = TRUE, use.mt = FALSE,
        probes.min = 4, f = ps.value, f.extra.params,
        col = col.rd.bl, col.range, col.f = value.to.colour,
        main, xlab, ylab, xlim, ylim,
        border.col = "#aaaaaa", no.data.col = "white", text.col="black",text.bg="white",
        exon.borders,
        pad=0.1,transcript.height=0.9,show.legend=TRUE)

col.rd.bl

Arguments

x the Ensembl gene id of the gene to plot
data Expression data (should be a matrix or ExpressionSet). If present, used to
colour the plot
gps Either a list of groups by which to collect the expression data when calculat-
ing, for example, fold change or mean intensities, or, if group is specified, the
names of items in one of the columns in pData(x). See details.
group If specified, then the column in pData(x) to use when defining the groups of
arrays to compare. See details.
scale.to.gene If TRUE, then mean-center each plot around zero.
type The type of calculation used to create the data for the plot. See details.
use.symbol If TRUE then label by the gene symbol, if FALSE, the gene name.
use.mt If TRUE then include multitarget probesets. See select.probewise and
exclude.probewise for details on how the filtering is done.
probes.min The minimum number of probes within a probeset that must match to an exon
before it is incorporated in the plot.
f The function used to map between the expression data and a colour in col. By
default, this is ps.value.
f.extra.params Any extra parameters that need to be passed through to f. This is only necessary
if supplying an alternative function for computing the colourings.
col A vector containing the colours to use when colouring the plot by expression
data. col.rd.bl is used by default.
col.range A range specifying the extents of the colour palette. Expression data are turned
into a value for each probeset (how this is done is defined by type) and then
mapped into the colour vector col. col.range specifies the value corre-
sponding to the first and last entry in the colour palette; values outside this range
are mapped to the extremes. By default the ranges are c(-5,5) for fold change
plots and c(0,16) for intensity.
col.f Function used to map the expression summary data generated by f to a colour in
col. Not normally required; might be used for a non-linear scale, for example.
main Plot title.
xlab X axis label. Overrides use.symbol.
plotGene

ylab Y axis label.
xlim Range of values to plot on the x axis.
ylim Height of y-axis. By default this is just big enough to fit the gene.
border.col Colour to use for gene, transcript and exon edges.
no.data.col Colour to plot exons with no matching probeset after filtering using probes.min and use.mt.
text.col Colour to label genes and transcripts.
text.bg Label background colour for the gene label.
exon.borders If TRUE then draw a border around exons.
pad Vertical space to leave between each element of the plot. Character height is adjusted to be the same as pad
transcript.height Height of each transcript. With defaults, each gene is (transcript.height + pad) * N + 3 * pad
high show.legend If TRUE, show a colour bar as a legend in the margin of the plot.

Details

At its simplest, takes an Ensembl gene name and plots the location and structure of the gene. If data, gp1, and gp2 are specified, then colours the gene according to the expression data. By default, this is done by calculating the mean fold change for all the well behaved exon probes (i.e. those that only hit the genome, once, in an exon in the gene of interest), mapping this value to a colour and using this to paint each exon in the gene. The same is done for transcripts and genes. Other methods of colouring are specified by type, and should be self-explanatory. See the vignette for more details. If scale.to.gene is TRUE, then fold-changes (or intensities, depending on the value of type) are calculated relative to the mean fold change for the gene. Exons for which no matching probesets are found are drawn with a black border and annotated with an 'x'.

Groups of arrays can be specified in two ways, depending on whether groups is supplied. If it is, then it should represent the name of a column in the ExpressionSet's pData object, and gps should be a list of levels in this factor defining the groups of arrays. So for example, ...,group="group",gps=c("a","b"),... will define two groups of arrays, one for each cell line, as defined by the "group" column in the expression set's pData object.

Alternatively, if groups is not supplied, gps should be a list of numeric vectors, each defining the indices of a set of arrays. For example, ...,gps=list(a=1:3,b=4:6),... would define two groups, called "a" and "b", each with three arrays in it.

Note that for fold change calculations the number returned is gps[1] -gps[2] i.e. if gp[1] is more highly expressed than group 2, the result is positive. With default colouring, positive values are blue, negative, red.

Colouring can be changed by supplying an alternate palette to the default (col.rd.bl), and alternate mappings between values and colours can be generated by supplying a different function via col.f. See value.to.colour for more details.

Value

none

Author(s)

Crispin Miller
probes.in.range

Given a set of chromosome coordinates, return the genomic features within.

Description
Return the probes, probesets, exons, transcripts or genes between the specified locations.

Usage

probes.in.range(start, stop, strand, chr, unique=TRUE)
probesets.in.range(start, stop, strand, chr, unique=TRUE)
exons.in.range(start, stop, strand, chr, unique=TRUE)
transcripts.in.range(start, stop, strand, chr, unique=TRUE)
genes.in.range(start, stop, strand, chr, unique=TRUE)

Arguments

- start: Starting nucleotide position
- stop: Ending nucleotide position
- strand: 1 is forward, -1 is reverse
- chr: Chromosome
- unique: If TRUE remove duplicates

Details
Connects to the X:Map database to retrieve data. Before these functions can be used, xmapConnect must have been called.

Value
A character vector, of database identifiers.
probeset.stats

Author(s)
C.J. Miller, M.J. Okoniewski

References
http://xmap.picr.man.ac.uk

See Also
xmapConnect

Examples
if(interactive()) {
  xmapConnect()
  probes.in.range(1,1000,1,"1")
  probesets.in.range(1,1000,1,"1")
  exons.in.range(1,1000,1,"1")
  transcripts.in.range(1,1000,1,"1")
  genes.in.range(1,1000,1,"1")
}

Description
Each column represent the uniqueness of a probeset’s hits to the genome, exons or introns. Each
value in a column is 0 or a positive integer. If the value is zero then one or more probes within the
probeset do not match the genome (or exons, or introns). Values of 1 correspond to probesets where
each probe matches once and only once; values > 1 correspond to probesets where 1 or more probes
hit multiple times. For more details see the package vignette.

Usage
probeset.stats(probesets)

Arguments
probesets a probeset list

Value
A data frame with gene, exon and intron matches for each probeset.

Author(s)
Crispin. J. Miller, Michal Okoniewski

References
http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/
See Also

select.probewise exclude.probewise

Examples

```r
if(interactive()) {
  xmapConnect()
  probesets <- gene.to.probeset("ENSG00000005893");
  probeset.stats(probesets)
}
```

---

**read.exon**

*Read a Set of .CEL Files and Phenotypic Data representing exon arrays*

**Description**

Reads the specified file, which defines an AnnotatedDataFrame for a set of .CEL files. Reads the specified files into an **AffyBatch** object and then creates an **AnnotatedDataframe** object, defining the experimental factors for those chips.

**Usage**

```r
read.exon(covdesc = "covdesc", path=".", ...)```

**Arguments**

- **covdesc**: A white space delimited file suitable for reading as a **data.frame**. The first column (with no column name) contains the names(or paths to) the .CEL files to read. Remaining columns (with names) represent experimental factors for each chip. these become elements of the **AnnotatedDataframe** object.
- **...**: extra functions to pass on to **ReadAffy**
- **path**: The path to prefix the filenames with before calling **ReadAffy**

**Value**

An **AffyBatch** object

**Author(s)**

Crispin J Miller

**References**

[http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/](http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/)

**See Also**

**ReadAffy, AffyBatch data.frame AnnotatedDataframe**
Examples

```r
## Not run:
eset <- read.exon(); # read a set of CEL files
## End(Not run)
```

---

si **Calculate the splicing index**

Description

Calculates the splicing index for the probesets in one or more genes, as defined in the Affymetrix white paper "Alternative Transcript Analysis Methods for Exon Arrays".

Usage

```r
si(x, v, group, gps, median.gene=FALSE, median.probeset=FALSE, unlogged=TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `x`: eSet containing expression data
- `v`: Character vector of Ensembl gene names
- `group`: If defined, the column name in the ExpressionSet's pData object in which to look for `gps`
- `gps`: The two sets of arrays to compare
- `median.gene`: Use the median instead of the mean when calculating averages across genes
- `median.probeset`: Use the median instead of the mean when calculating averages across probesets in each replicate group
- `unlogged`: Unlog the expression data before calculating the splicing index (and then re-log afterwards)

Details

The splicing index gives a measure of the difference in expression level for each probeset in a gene between two sets of arrays, relative to the gene-level average in each set. This is calculated only for those probesets that are defined as exon targeting and non-multitargetted (See `select.probewise` and `exclude.probewise` for more details of how this filtering is performed).

The two sets of arrays can be specified in two ways: First, by using numeric indices defining the appropriate columns in the expression data. This is done by supplying these as a list to `gps` (e.g. `gps=list(1:3,4:6)`) will calculate the splicing index between arrays 1,2,3 and 4,5,6. Alternatively, the annotation in the pData object from `x` can be used (e.g. `group="treatment",gps=c("a","b")`) will compare between the arrays labelled "a", and "b" in the "treatment" column of pData(x)).

The implementation also calculates a `p.value` and `t.statistic` for each probeset; these are returned alongside the splicing index.

By default, the splicing index is calculated using the mean across genes and samples. Specifying `median.gene=TRUE` or `median.probeset=TRUE` will use the median instead (for the gene or probeset level averages, respectively). It is calculated using the unlogged data, unless `unlogged=FALSE`. This only affects the internal calculations; values in `x` are always assumed to be logged, and the splicing index is always returned on the log2 scale.
Value

A list, one element for each gene. Each element contains a data.frame, with the results for a given gene. Each row corresponds to a probeset, and there are four columns in the data.frame: "si", "p.value", "t.statistic" and "gene.av".

Author(s)

Crispin J Miller with contributions from Carla Moller Levet and Michal J Okoniewski

References

http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/

See Also

splanova

Examples

if(interactive()) {
  xmapConnect()
  data(exonmap)
  gg <- probeset.to.gene(c("2326780","2326822" ))
  spl.idx <- si(x, gg, "group", c("a","b"))
  spl.idx <- si(x, gg, gps=list(1:3,4:6))
}

x.rma

Sample exonmap dataset

Description

ExpressionSet object that include probesets for genes TP53, SULF1, MDFI, TFF3, VNN1, APOBEC3D and PGR

Usage

data(exonmap)

Details

The ExpressionSet object is a subset (7 genes, 240 probesets) of RMA processed exon array data comparing triplicate samples from the cell lines MCF7 and MCF10A.

Value

On loading, creates the object x.rma.

Author(s)

Michal Okoniewski
xmapDatabase

Connect/disconnect to an xmap database

Description

xmapConnect connects to an instance of the xmap database. xmapDisconnect disconnects. If no parameters are specified, then the user is presented with a list of possible databases to chose from. Alternatively, the name of the database can be specified. Username and password can be specified if required; they are requested if they are needed but not specified in the function call. xmapDatabase provides the same functionality as xmapConnect; it is there for backwards compatibility.

Usage

xmapConnect(name,username,password)
xmapDatabase(name,username,password)
xmapDisconnect()

Arguments

name The name of the database to connect to
username The username to use
password The password to specify for the connection

Details

The function looks in the file databases.txt for a list of possible databases and their connection details. For information about the contents of this file, see the package installation instructions.

Value

Nothing.

Author(s)

C.J. Miller, M.J. Okoniewski

References

http://xmap.picr.man.ac.uk

Examples

if(interactive()) {
  xmapDatabase()
  xmapConnect()
  xmapDisconnect()
}
xmapGene

Open a browser window at the X:Map database, centered on the specified feature

Description

Displays gene/transcript/exon/probeset in a web browser using the X:Map genome database.

Usage

xmapGene(v)

xmapTranscript(v)

xmapExon(v)

xmapProbeset(v)

Arguments

v 
Database identifier

Details

The function attempts to open a new window using the default web browser, pointing at the X:Map website for the item of interest.

Author(s)

CJ Miller, MJ Okoniewski

References

http://bioinformatics.picr.man.ac.uk/

Examples

if(interactive()) {
  xmapConnect()
  xmapGene("ENSG00000146556")
}

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