

Package ‘doubletrouble’

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Title Identification and classification of duplicated genes

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Description doubletrouble aims to identify duplicated genes from whole-genome protein sequences and classify them based on their modes of duplication. The duplication modes are:

- i. whole-genome duplication (WGD);
- ii. tandem duplication (TD);
- iii. proximal duplication (PD);
- iv. transposed duplication (TRD) and;
- v. dispersed duplication (DD).

If users want a simpler classification scheme, duplicates can also be classified into WGD- and SSD-derived (small-scale duplication) gene pairs. Besides classifying gene pairs, users can also classify genes, so that each gene is assigned a unique mode of duplication.

Users can also calculate substitution rates per substitution site (i.e., K_a and K_s) from duplicate pairs, find peaks in K_s distributions with Gaussian Mixture Models (GMMs), and classify gene pairs into age groups based on K_s peaks.

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URL <https://github.com/almeidasilvaf/doubletrouble>

BugReports <https://support.bioconductor.org/t/doubletrouble>

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cds_scerevisiae *Coding sequences (CDS) of S. cerevisiae*

Description

Data were obtained from Ensembl Fungi, and only CDS of primary transcripts were included.

Usage

```
data(cds_scerevisiae)
```

Format

A DNASTringSet object with CDS of *S. cerevisiae*.

Examples

```
data(cds_scerevisiae)
```

classify_genes	<i>Classify genes into unique modes of duplication</i>
----------------	--

Description

Classify genes into unique modes of duplication

Usage

```
classify_genes(gene_pairs_list = NULL)
```

Arguments

gene_pairs_list

List of classified gene pairs as returned by `classify_gene_pairs()`.

Value

A list of 2-column data frames with variables **gene** and **type** representing gene ID and duplication type, respectively.

Examples

```
data(diamond_intra)
data(yeast_annot)
data(yeast_seq)

pdata <- syntenet::process_input(yeast_seq, yeast_annot)
annot <- pdata$annotation["Scerevisiae"]
duplicates <- classify_gene_pairs(diamond_intra, annot)
class_genes <- classify_genes(duplicates)
```

classify_gene_pairs *Classify duplicate gene pairs based on their modes of duplication*

Description

Classify duplicate gene pairs based on their modes of duplication

Usage

```
classify_gene_pairs(
  blast_list = NULL,
  annotation = NULL,
  evalue = 1e-10,
  anchors = 5,
  max_gaps = 25,
  binary = FALSE,
  proximal_max = 10,
  blast_inter = NULL
)
```

Arguments

blast_list	A list of data frames containing BLAST tabular output for intraspecies comparisons. Each list element corresponds to the BLAST output for a given species, and names of list elements must match the names of list elements in annotation. BLASTp, DIAMOND or similar programs must be run on processed sequence data as returned by process_input().
annotation	A processed GRangesList or CompressedGRangesList object as returned by syntenet::process_input().
evalue	Numeric scalar indicating the E-value threshold. Default: 1e-10.
anchors	Numeric indicating the minimum required number of genes to call a syntenic block, as in syntenet::infer_syntenet. Default: 5.
max_gaps	Numeric indicating the number of upstream and downstream genes to search for anchors, as in syntenet::infer_syntenet. Default: 25.
binary	Logical indicating whether to perform a binary classification (i.e., whole-genome and small-scale duplication) or not. If FALSE, small-scale duplications are subdivided into tandem, proximal, and dispersed duplications. Default: FALSE.
proximal_max	Numeric scalar with the maximum distance (in number of genes) between two genes to consider them as proximal duplicates. Default: 10.
blast_inter	A list of data frames containing BLAST tabular output for the comparison between target species and outgroups. Names of list elements must match the names of list elements in annotation. BLASTp, DIAMOND or similar programs must be run on processed sequence data as returned by process_input().

Value

A list of 3-column data frames of duplicated gene pairs (columns 1 and 2), and their modes of duplication (column 3).

Examples

```
data(diamond_intra)
data(diamond_inter)
data(yeast_annot)
data(yeast_seq)
blast_list <- diamond_intra
blast_inter <- diamond_inter

pdata <- syntenet::process_input(yeast_seq, yeast_annot)
annot <- pdata$annotation["Scerevisiae"]

# Binary classification scheme
dup_binary <- classify_gene_pairs(blast_list, annot, binary = TRUE)
table(dup_binary$Scerevisiae$type)

# Expanded classification scheme
dup_exp <- classify_gene_pairs(blast_list, annot)
table(dup_exp$Scerevisiae$type)

# Full classification scheme
annotation <- pdata$annotation
dup_full <- classify_gene_pairs(
  blast_list, annotation, blast_inter = blast_inter
)
table(dup_full$Scerevisiae$type)
```

classify_ssd_pairs *Classify small-scale duplication-derived gene pairs into subcategories*

Description

SSD-derived gene pairs are classified into tandem, proximal, and dispersed duplicates (TD, PD, and DD, respectively).

Usage

```
classify_ssd_pairs(
  ssd_pairs = NULL,
  annotation_granges = NULL,
  annotation = NULL,
  proximal_max = 10,
  blast_inter = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>ssd_pairs</code>	A 2-column data frame with SSD-derived gene pairs. This data frame can be obtained by filtering the output of <code>get_wgd_pairs()</code> to keep only rows where <code>type == "SSD"</code> .
<code>annotation_granges</code>	A processed GRanges object as in each element of the list returned by <code>syntenet::process_input()</code> .
<code>annotation</code>	A processed GRangesList or CompressedGRangesList object as returned by <code>syntenet::process_input()</code> , which must contain the gene ranges for all species.
<code>proximal_max</code>	Numeric scalar with the maximum distance (in number of genes) between two genes to consider them as proximal duplicates. Default: 10.
<code>blast_inter</code>	A list of data frames containing the tabular output of interspecies BLAST/DIAMOND searches, as returned by <code>run_diamond()</code> . Each element must contain the pair-wise comparison between a target species and its outgroup, which will be used to identify duplicated genes derived from transpositions (TRD). If this parameter is NULL, this function will not identify TRD genes.

Value

A 3-column data frame with the variables:

dup1 Duplicated gene 1

dup2 Duplicated gene 2

type Duplication type, which can be "TD" (tandem duplication), "PD" (proximal duplication), "TRD" (transposed duplication), and "DD" (dispersed duplication).

Examples

```
data(diamond_intra)
data(diamond_inter)
data(yeast_annot)
data(yeast_seq)
blast_list <- diamond_intra
blast_inter <- diamond_inter

# Get processed annotation for S. cerevisiae
pdata <- annotation <- syntenet::process_input(yeast_seq, yeast_annot)
annotation <- pdata$annotation[1]

# Get list of intraspecies anchor pairs
anchor_pairs <- get_anchors_list(blast_list, annotation)
anchor_pairs <- anchor_pairs[[1]][, c(1, 2)]

# Get duplicate pairs from DIAMOND output and classify them
duplicates <- diamond_intra[[1]][, c(1, 2)]
dups <- get_wgd_pairs(anchor_pairs, duplicates)
ssd_pairs <- dups[dups$type == "SSD", ]

# Get GRanges
annotation_granges <- pdata$annotation[["Scerevisiae"]]
```

```
# Get annotation list
annotation <- pdata$annotation

# Classify SSD-derived gene pairs
ssd_classes <- classify_ssd_pairs(
  ssd_pairs, annotation_granges, annotation, blast_inter = blast_inter
)
```

diamond_inter *Interspecies DIAMOND output for yeast species*

Description

This list contains a similarity search of *S. cerevisiae* against *C. glabrata*, and it was obtained with `run_diamond()`.

Usage

```
data(diamond_inter)
```

Format

A list of data frames (length 1) containing the output of a DIAMOND search of *S. cerevisiae* against *C. glabrata* (outgroup).

Examples

```
data(diamond_inter)
```

diamond_intra *Intraspecies DIAMOND output for S. cerevisiae*

Description

List obtained with `run_diamond()`.

Usage

```
data(diamond_intra)
```

Format

A list of data frames (length 1) containing the whole paranome of *S. cerevisiae* resulting from intragenome similarity searches.

Examples

```
data(diamond_intra)
```

 find_ks_peaks

Find peaks in a Ks distribution with Gaussian Mixture Models

Description

Find peaks in a Ks distribution with Gaussian Mixture Models

Usage

```
find_ks_peaks(ks, npeaks = 2, min_ks = 0.01, max_ks = 4, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

ks	A numeric vector of Ks values.
npeaks	Numeric scalar indicating the number of peaks in the Ks distribution. If you don't know how many peaks there are, you can include a range of values, and the number of peaks that produces the lowest BIC (Bayesian Information Criterion) will be selected as the optimal. Default: 2.
min_ks	Numeric scalar with the minimum Ks value. Removing very small Ks values is generally used to avoid the incorporation of allelic and/or splice variants and to prevent the fitting of a component to infinity. Default: 0.01.
max_ks	Numeric scalar indicating the maximum Ks value. Removing very large Ks values is usually performed to account for Ks saturation. Default: 4.
verbose	Logical indicating if messages should be printed on screen. Default: FALSE.

Value

A list with the following elements:

mean Numeric with the estimated means.

sd Numeric with the estimated standard deviations.

lambda Numeric with the estimated mixture weights.

ks Numeric vector of filtered Ks distribution based on arguments passed to min_ks and max_ks.

Examples

```
data(scerevisiae_kaks)
ks <- scerevisiae_kaks$Ks

# Find 2 peaks in Ks distribution
peaks <- find_ks_peaks(ks, npeaks = 2)

# From 2 to 4 peaks, verbose = TRUE to show BIC values
peaks <- find_ks_peaks(ks, npeaks = c(2, 3, 4), verbose = TRUE)
```

get_anchors_list	<i>Get a list of anchor pairs for each species</i>
------------------	--

Description

Get a list of anchor pairs for each species

Usage

```
get_anchors_list(  
  blast_list = NULL,  
  annotation = NULL,  
  evalue = 1e-10,  
  anchors = 5,  
  max_gaps = 25  
)
```

Arguments

blast_list	A list of data frames containing BLAST tabular output for intraspecies comparisons. Each list element corresponds to the BLAST output for a given species, and names of list elements must match the names of list elements in annotation. BLASTp, DIAMOND or similar programs must be run on processed sequence data as returned by process_input().
annotation	A processed GRangesList or CompressedGRangesList object as returned by syntenet::process_input().
evalue	Numeric scalar indicating the E-value threshold. Default: 1e-10.
anchors	Numeric indicating the minimum required number of genes to call a syntenic block, as in syntenet::infer_syntenet. Default: 5.
max_gaps	Numeric indicating the number of upstream and downstream genes to search for anchors, as in syntenet::infer_syntenet. Default: 25.

Value

A list of data frames representing intraspecies anchor pairs.

Examples

```
data(diamond_intra)  
data(yeast_annot)  
data(yeast_seq)  
blast_list <- diamond_intra  
  
# Get processed annotation for S. cerevisiae  
annotation <- syntenet::process_input(yeast_seq, yeast_annot)$annotation  
  
# Get list of intraspecies anchor pairs  
anchorpairs <- get_anchors_list(blast_list, annotation)
```

get_transposed	<i>Get transposed duplicate pairs</i>
----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Get transposed duplicate pairs

Usage

```
get_transposed(pairs, blast_inter, annotation)
```

Arguments

pairs	A 2-column data frame with duplicated gene 1 and 2 in columns 1 and 2, respectively.
blast_inter	A list of data frames of length 1 containing BLAST tabular output for the comparison between target species and outgroup. Names of list elements must match the names of list elements in annotation. BLASTp, DIAMOND or similar programs must be run on processed sequence data as returned by <code>process_input()</code> .
annotation	A processed GRangesList or CompressedGRangesList object as returned by <code>syntenet::process_input()</code> .

Value

A 3-column data frame with the following variables:

dup1 Duplicated gene 1

dup2 Duplicated gene 2

type Duplication type, which can be either "TRD" (transposed duplication) or "DD" (dispersed duplication).

Examples

```
data(diamond_inter)
data(diamond_intra)
data(yeast_seq)
data(yeast_annot)
blast_inter <- diamond_inter

# Get processed annotation
pdata <- syntenet::process_input(yeast_seq, yeast_annot)
annotation <- pdata$annotation

# Get duplicated pairs
annot <- pdata$annotation["Scerevisiae"]
pairs_all <- classify_gene_pairs(diamond_intra, annot)
pairs <- pairs_all$Scerevisiae[pairs_all$Scerevisiae$type == "DD", c(1, 2)]

trd <- get_transposed(pairs, blast_inter, annotation)
```

get_wgd_pairs	<i>Get gene pairs derived from whole-genome and small-scale duplications</i>
---------------	--

Description

Get gene pairs derived from whole-genome and small-scale duplications

Usage

```
get_wgd_pairs(anchor_pairs = NULL, duplicate_pairs = NULL)
```

Arguments

anchor_pairs A 2-column data frame with anchor pairs in columns 1 and 2.
duplicate_pairs A 2-column data frame with all duplicate pairs. This is equivalent to the first 2 columns of the tabular output of BLAST-like programs.

Value

A 3-column data frame with the variables:

dup1 Duplicated gene 1

dup2 Duplicated gene 2

type Duplication type, which can be either "WGD" (whole-genome duplication) or "SSD" (small-scale duplication).

Examples

```
data(diamond_intra)
data(yeast_annot)
data(yeast_seq)
blast_list <- diamond_intra

# Get processed annotation for S. cerevisiae
annotation <- syntenet::process_input(yeast_seq, yeast_annot)$annotation[1]

# Get list of intraspecies anchor pairs
anchor_pairs <- get_anchors_list(blast_list, annotation)
anchor_pairs <- anchor_pairs[[1]][, c(1, 2)]

# Get duplicate pairs from DIAMOND output
duplicates <- diamond_intra[[1]][, c(1, 2)]
dups <- get_wgd_pairs(anchor_pairs, duplicates)
```

gmax_ks	<i>Duplicate pairs and Ks values for Glycine max</i>
---------	--

Description

This data set was obtained with `classify_gene_pairs()` followed by `pairs2kaks()`.

Usage

```
data(gmax_ks)
```

Format

A data frame with the following variables:

dup1 Character, duplicated gene 1.

dup2 Character, duplicated gene 2.

Ks Numeric, Ks values.

Examples

```
data(gmax_ks)
```

pairs2kaks	<i>Calculate Ka, Ks, and Ka/Ks from duplicate gene pairs</i>
------------	--

Description

Calculate Ka, Ks, and Ka/Ks from duplicate gene pairs

Usage

```
pairs2kaks(gene_pairs_list, cds, model = "MYN", threads = 1)
```

Arguments

gene_pairs_list	List of data frames containing duplicated gene pairs as returned by <code>classify_gene_pairs()</code> .
cds	List of <code>DNAStrngSet</code> objects containing the coding sequences of each gene.
model	Character scalar indicating which codon model to use. Possible values are "Li", "NG86", "NG", "LWL", "LPB", "MLWL", "MLPB", "GY", "YN", "MYN", "MS", "MA", "GNG", "GLWL", "GLPB", "GMLWL", "GMLPB", "GYN", and "GMYN". Default: "MYN".
threads	Numeric scalar indicating the number of threads to use. Default: 1.

Value

A list of data frames containing gene pairs and their Ka, Ks, and Ka/Ks values.

Examples

```
data(diamond_intra)
data(diamond_inter)
data(yeast_annot)
data(yeast_seq)
data(cds_scerevisiae)
blast_list <- diamond_intra
blast_inter <- diamond_inter

pdata <- syntenet::process_input(yeast_seq, yeast_annot)
annot <- pdata$annotation["Scerevisiae"]

# Binary classification scheme
gene_pairs_list <- classify_gene_pairs(blast_list, annot, binary = TRUE)
gene_pairs_list <- list(
  Scerevisiae = gene_pairs_list[[1]][seq(1, 5, by = 1), ]
)

cds <- list(Scerevisiae = cds_scerevisiae)

kaks <- pairs2kaks(gene_pairs_list, cds)
```

plot_ks_peaks

Plot histogram of Ks distribution with peaks

Description

Plot histogram of Ks distribution with peaks

Usage

```
plot_ks_peaks(peaks = NULL, binwidth = 0.05)
```

Arguments

peaks A list with elements **mean**, **sd**, **lambda**, and **ks**, as returned by the function `fins_ks_peaks()`.

binwidth Numeric scalar with binwidth for the histogram. Default: 0.05.

Value

A ggplot object with a histogram and lines for each Ks peak.

Examples

```
data(scerevisiae_kaks)
ks <- scerevisiae_kaks$Ks

# Find 2 peaks in Ks distribution
peaks <- find_ks_peaks(ks, npeaks = 2)

# Plot
plot_ks_peaks(peaks, binwidth = 0.05)
```

scerevisiae_kaks *Duplicate pairs and Ka, Ks, and Ka/Ks values for S. cerevisiae*

Description

This data set was obtained with `classify_gene_pairs()` followed by `pairs2kaks()`.

Usage

```
data(scerevisiae_kaks)
```

Format

A data frame with the following variables:

dup1 Character, duplicated gene 1.

dup2 Character, duplicated gene 2.

Ka Numeric, Ka values.

Ks Numeric, Ks values.

Ka_Ks Numeric, Ka/Ks values.

type Character, mode of duplication

Examples

```
data(scerevisiae_kaks)
```

split_pairs_by_peak *Split gene pairs based on their Ks peaks*

Description

The purpose of this function is to classify gene pairs by age when there are 2+ Ks peaks. This way, newer gene pairs are found within a certain number of standard deviations from the highest peak, and older genes are found close within smaller peaks.

Usage

```
split_pairs_by_peak(ks_df, peaks, nsd = 2, binwidth = 0.05)
```

Arguments

ks_df	A 3-column data frame with gene pairs in columns 1 and 2, and Ks values for the gene pair in column 3.
peaks	A list with mean, standard deviation, and amplitude of Ks peaks as generated by find_ks_peaks.
nsd	Numeric with the number of standard deviations to consider for each peak.
binwidth	Numeric scalar with binwidth for the histogram. Default: 0.05.

Value

A list with the following elements:

pairs A 4-column data frame with the variables **dup1** (character), **dup2** (character), **ks** (numeric), and **peak** (numeric), representing duplicate gene pair, Ks values, and peak ID, respectively.

plot A ggplot object with Ks peaks as returned by plot_ks_peaks, but with dashed red lines indicating boundaries for each peak.

Examples

```
data(scerevisiae_kaks)

# Create a data frame of duplicate pairs and Ks values
ks_df <- scerevisiae_kaks[, c("dup1", "dup2", "Ks")]

# Create list of peaks
peaks <- find_ks_peaks(ks_df$Ks, npeaks = 2)

# Split pairs
spairs <- split_pairs_by_peak(ks_df, peaks)
```

yeast_annot

Genome annotation of the yeast species S. cerevisiae and C. glabrata

Description

Data obtained from Ensembl Fungi. Only annotation data for primary transcripts were included.

Usage

```
data(yeast_annot)
```

Format

A CompressedGRangesList containing the elements **Scerevisiae** and **Cglabrata**.

Examples

```
data(yeast_annot)
```

yeast_seq

Protein sequences of the yeast species S. cerevisiae and C. glabrata

Description

Data obtained from Ensembl Fungi. Only translated sequences of primary transcripts were included.

Usage

```
data(yeast_seq)
```

Format

A list of AAStringSet objects with the elements **Scerevisiae** and **Cglabrata**.

Examples

```
data(yeast_seq)
```


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