Package ‘CTSV’

March 1, 2024

Type Package

Title Identification of cell-type-specific spatially variable genes accounting for excess zeros

Version 1.4.0

Description The R package CTSV implements the CTSV approach developed by Jinge Yu and Xiangyu Luo that detects cell-type-specific spatially variable genes accounting for excess zeros. CTSV directly models sparse raw count data through a zero-inflated negative binomial regression model, incorporates cell-type proportions, and performs hypothesis testing based on R package pscl. The package outputs p-values and q-values for genes in each cell type, and CTSV is scalable to datasets with tens of thousands of genes measured on hundreds of spots. CTSV can be installed in Windows, Linux, and Mac OS.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.2.0

Depends R (>= 4.2),

URL https://github.com/jingeyu/CTSV

BugReports https://github.com/jingeyu/CTSV/issues

Imports stats, pscl, qvalue, BiocParallel, methods, knitr, SpatialExperiment, SummarizedExperiment

Suggests testthat, BiocStyle

biocViews GeneExpression, StatisticalMethod, Regression, Spatial, Genetics

NeedsCompilation yes

VignetteBuilder knitr

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Repository Bioconductor 3.18
**Description**

Detection of cell-type-specific spatially variable genes

**Usage**

```r
CTSV(spe, W, num_core = 1, BPPARAM = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `spe` A SpatialExperiment class.
- `W` A n by K cell-type proportion matrix, where K is the number of cell types. The column names of W are cell type names.
- `num_core` Number of cores if using parallelizing. The default is one.
- `BPPARAM` Optional additional argument for parallelization. The default is NULL, in which case `num_core` will be used. If provided, this should be an instance of `BiocParallelParam`. For most users, the recommended option is to use the `num_core` argument.

**Value**

A list with a G by 2K matrix of p-values and a G by 2K matrix of q-values.

- `pval` A G by 2K matrix of p-values. The first K columns correspond to the first coordinate, and the last K columns to the second coordinate.
- `qval` A G by 2K matrix of q-values. The first K columns correspond to the first coordinate, and the last K columns to the second coordinate.
Examples

```r
library(CTSV)
data(CTSVexample_data)
spe <- CTSVexample_data[[1]]
W <- CTSVexample_data[[2]]
gamma_true <- CTSVexample_data[[3]]
# gene number
G <- nrow(spe)
# spot number
n <- ncol(spe)
# cell type number
K <- ncol(W)
# SV genes in each cell type:
rownames(W)[which(gamma_true[,1] == 1)]
rownames(W)[which(gamma_true[,2] == 1)]
# Number of SV genes at the aggregated level:
sum(rowSums(gamma_true)>0)
#--- Run CTSV ----
result <- CTSV(spe,W,num_core = 8)
# View on q-value matrix
head(result$qval)
# detect SV genes
re <- svGene(result$qval,0.05)
#SV genes in each cell type:
re$SVGene
```

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**CTSVexample_data**  
*A simulated data set*

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**Description**

A simulated data set for demonstrating how to use the ctsv function.

- **gamma_true**  A 20 by 2 0-1 matrix, indicator of SV genes.
- **spe**  A SpatialExperiment class.
- **W**  A 100 by 2 cell-type proportion matrix.

**Format**

A list containing 3 elements.
Examples

```r
library(SpatialExperiment)

rDirichlet <- function(n, alpha){
  l <- length(alpha)
  x <- matrix(rgamma(l * n, alpha), ncol = l, byrow = TRUE)
  sm <- x
  return(x/as.vector(sm))
}

seed <- 20210509
set.seed(seed)

# gene numbers
G <- 20
# cell type numbers
K <- 2
# spot numbers
n <- 100
# number of DE genes
DE_num <- 10
# drop out probability
pai <- 0.5
# parameter of NB distribution
size = 100

# coordinates of spots
loc <- NULL
for(i in 1:10){
  for(j in 1:10){
    loc <- rbind(loc, c(i, j))
  }
}
rownames(loc) <- paste0("spot", 1:n)
colnames(loc) <- c("x", "y")
NDE_scrna <- rnorm(G, mean = 2, sd = 0.2)
scrna_1 <- NDE_scrna
scrna_2 <- NDE_scrna
scrna_2[sample(1:G, DE_num, replace = FALSE)] <- rnorm(DE_num, mean = 3, sd = 0.2)
eta <- cbind(scrna_1, scrna_2)

gamma_true <- matrix(0, G, K)
gamma_true[11:13, 1] <- 1
gamma_true[14:16, 2] <- 1
beta1 <- matrix(0, G, K)
beta2 <- matrix(0, G, K)

# cell type proportion
W <- rDirichlet(n, c(1, 2))
W <- t(W)

S <- t(loc) - colMeans(loc)
S <- t(S / apply(S, 1, sd))
```
svGene

Report spatially variable genes

Description

Report spatially variable genes

Usage

svGene(Q_val, thre.alpha = 0.05)

Arguments

Q_val

A G by 2K q-value matrix, where G is the number of genes and K is the number of cell types.

thre.alpha

numeric, a q-value threshold to control FDR less than thre.alpha.

Value

A list with a G by 2K 0-1 matrix and a list with SV gene names in each cell type. The first K columns of the 0-1 matrix correspond to the coordinate of $S_1$, and the last K columns to the coordinate of $S_2$.

SV

A G by 2K 0-1 matrix. The first K columns correspond to the coordinate of $S_1$, the last K columns to the coordinate of $S_2$.

SVGene

A list with SV gene names in each cell type.
Examples

library(CTSV)
# Simulate a Q value matrix
K <- 2  # cell-type number
G <- 10 # gene number
set.seed(1)
Q_val <- matrix(runif(G*K,0,0.1),G,K)
rownames(Q_val) <- paste0("gene",seq_len(G))
# detect SV genes
re <- svGene(Q_val,0.05)
#SV genes in each cell type:
re$SVGene
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