Package ‘ClusterFoldSimilarity’

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Type Package

Title Calculate similarity of clusters from different single cell samples using foldchanges

Version 1.0.0

Description This package calculates a similarity coefficient using the fold changes of shared features (e.g. genes) among clusters of different samples/batches/datasets. The similarity coefficient is calculated using the dot-product (Hadamard product) of every pairwise combination of Fold Changes between a source cluster i of sample/dataset n and all the target clusters j in sample/dataset m

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clusterFoldSimilarity

Calculate cluster similarity between clusters from different single cell samples.

Description

'clusterFoldSimilarity()' returns a dataframe containing the best top similarities between all possible pairs of single cell samples.

Usage

```r
clusterFoldSimilarity(
  scList = NULL,
  sampleNames = NULL,
  topN = 1,
  topNFeatures = 1,
  nSubsampling = 15,
  parallel = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- **scList**: List. A list of Single Cell Experiments or Seurat objects. At least 2 are needed. The objects are expected to have cluster or label groups set as identity class.
- **sampleNames**: Character Vector. Specify the sample names, if not a number corresponding with its position on (scList).
- **topN**: Numeric. Specifies the number of target clusters with best similarity to report for each cluster comparison (default 1). If set to Inf, then all similarity values from all possible pairs of clusters are returned.
- **topNFeatures**: Numeric. Number of top features that explains the clusters similarity to report for each cluster comparison (default 1). If topN = Inf then topNFeatures is automatically set to 1.
- **nSubsampling**: Numeric. Number of random sampling of cells to achieve fold change stability (default 15).
- **parallel**: Boolean. Whether to use parallel computing using BiocParallel or not (default FALSE).
**Details**

This function will calculate a similarity coefficient using the fold changes of shared features (e.g.: genes for a single-cell RNA-Seq, peaks for ATAC-Seq) among clusters, or user-defined-groups, from different samples/batches. The similarity coefficient is calculated using the dot product of every pair-wise combination of Fold Changes between a source cluster/group i from sample n and all the target clusters/groups in sample j.

**Value**

The function returns a DataFrame containing the best top similarities between all possible pairs of single cell samples. Column values are:

- **similarityValue**: The top similarity value calculated between datasetL:clusterL and datasetR.
- **w**: Weight associated with the similarity score value.
- **datasetL**: Dataset left, the dataset/sample which has been used to be compared.
- **clusterL**: Cluster left, the cluster source from datasetL which has been compared.
- **datasetR**: Dataset right, the dataset/sample used for comparison against datasetL.
- **clusterR**: Cluster right, the cluster target from datasetR which is being compared with the clusterL from datasetL.
- **topFeatureConserved**: The features (e.g.: genes, peaks...) that most contributed to the similarity between clusterL & clusterR.
- **featureScore**: The similarity score contribution for the specific topFeatureConserved (e.g.: genes, peaks...).

**Author(s)**

Oscar Gonzalez-Velasco

**Examples**

```r
if (requireNamespace("Seurat") & requireNamespace("SeuratObject")){
  library(ClusterFoldSimilarity)
  library(Seurat)
  library(SeuratObject)
  # data dimensions
  nfeatures <- 2000; ncells <- 400
  # single-cell 1
  counts <- matrix(rpois(n=nfeatures * ncells, lambda=10), nfeatures)
  rownames(counts) <- paste0("gene",seq(nfeatures))
  colnames(counts) <- paste0("cell",seq(ncells))
  colData <- data.frame(cluster=sample(c("Cluster1","Cluster2","Cluster3"), size = ncells,replace = TRUE),
    row.names=paste0("cell",seq(ncells)))
  seu1 <- SeuratObject::CreateSeuratObject(counts = counts, meta.data = colData)
  Idents(object = seu1) <- "cluster"
  # single-cell 2
```
foldchangeComposition

`foldchangeComposition()` returns a dataframe containing the best top similarities between all possible pairs of single cell samples.

**Usage**

```r
foldchangeComposition(root = NULL, comparative = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `root` : Dataframe. Foldchanges between a source cluster and all the other clusters found on a sample.
- `comparative` : Dataframe. Foldchanges between a cluster and all the other clusters found on a second sample to be compared with the (root) cluster foldchanges.

**Details**

This function will perform the dot product of each possible combination of foldchanges, by constructing two dataframes: one with the source cluster’s foldchanges and the other with the foldchange values of a target sample’s cluster. The computation of all the possible combinations is the hadamard product of the matrix.

**Value**

A dataframe containing the hadamard product of all the possible combinations of foldchanges.
pairwiseClusterFoldChange

**Calculate the gene mean expression Fold Change between all possible combinations of clusters.**

**Description**

'pairwiseClusterFoldChange()' returns a list of dataframes containing the pairwise fold changes between all combinations of cluster.

**Usage**

```r
df <- pairwiseClusterFoldChange(countData, clusters, nSubsampling, functToApply)
```

**Arguments**

- `clusters`: Factor. A vector of corresponding cluster for each sample of (x).
- `nSubsampling`: Numeric. Number of random sampling of cells to achieve fold change stability.

**Details**

This function will perform fold change estimation from the mean feature’s expression between all possible combination of clusters specified on colLabels inside the sc object. Bayesian Estimation of FoldChanges and Pseudocounts adapted from: Florian Erhard, Estimating pseudocounts and fold changes for digital expression measurements, Bioinformatics, Volume 34, Issue 23, December 2018, Pages 4054–4063, https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/bty471 Please consider citing also Erhard et. al. paper when using ClusterFoldSimilarity.

**Value**

A list of dataframes containing the pairwise fold changes between all combinations of cluster.

**Author(s)**

Oscar Gonzalez-Velasco
plotClustersGraph

Description

'plotClustersGraph()' Creates a graph plot using the similarity values calculated with ClusterFoldSimilarity().

Usage

plotClustersGraph(similarityTable = NULL)

Arguments

similarityTable

Dataframe. A table obtained from ClusterFoldSimilarity that contains the similarity values as a column "similarity_value" that represents the similarity of a source cluster to a target cluster.

Details

This function will calculate a similarity coefficient using the fold changes of shared genes among clusters of different samples/batches. The similarity coefficient is calculated using the dotproduct of every pairwise combination of Fold Changes between a source cluster i of sample n and all the target clusters in sample j.

Value

This function plots a graph in which the nodes are clusters from a specific dataset, the edges represent the similarity and the direction of that similarity between clusters.

Author(s)

Oscar Gonzalez-Velasco

Examples

if (requireNamespace("Seurat") & requireNamespace("SeuratObject")){
library(ClusterFoldSimilarity)
library(Seurat)
library(SeuratObject)
# data dimensions
nfeatures <- 2000; ncells <- 400
# single-cell !
counts <- matrix(rpois(n=nfeatures * ncells, lambda=10), nfeatures)
rownames(counts) <- paste0("gene",seq(nfeatures))
colnames(counts) <- paste0("cell",seq(ncells))
colData <- data.frame(cluster=sample(c("Cluster1","Cluster2","Cluster3"),size = ncells,replace = TRUE),
similarityHeatmap

```r
row.names=paste0("cell",seq(ncells)))
seu1 <- SeuratObject::CreateSeuratObject(counts = counts, meta.data = colData)
Idents(object = seu1) <- "cluster"
# single-cell 2
counts <- matrix(rpois(n=nfeatures * ncells, lambda=10), nfeatures)
rownames(counts) <- paste0("gene",seq(nfeatures))
colnames(counts) <- paste0("cell",seq(ncells))
colData <- data.frame(cluster=sample(c("Cluster1","Cluster2","Cluster3","Cluster4"),size = ncells,replace = TRUE,
          row.names=paste0("cell",seq(ncells))))
seu2 <- SeuratObject::CreateSeuratObject(counts = counts, meta.data = colData)
Idents(object = seu2) <- "cluster"
# Create a list with the unprocessed single-cell datasets
singlecellObjectList <- list(seu1, seu2)
similarityTable <- clusterFoldSimilarity(scList = singlecellObjectList, sampleNames = c("sc1","sc2"))
head(similarityTable)
plotClustersGraph(similarityTable=similarityTable)
}
```

### Description

`similarityHeatmap()` returns a ggplot heatmap representing the similarity values between pairs of clusters as obtained from `clusterFoldSimilarity`.

### Usage

```r
similarityHeatmap(
  similarityTable = NULL,
  mainDataset = NULL,
  otherDatasets = NULL,
  highlightTop = TRUE
)
```

### Arguments

- **similarityTable**: A DataFrame containing the similarities between all possible pairs of single cell samples obtained with `clusterFoldSimilarity` using the option `n_top=Inf`.
- **mainDataset**: Numeric. Specify the main dataset (y axis). It corresponds with the `datasetL` column from the similarityTable.
- **otherDatasets**: Numeric. Specify some specific dataset to be plotted along the `mainDataset` (x axis, default: all other datasets found on `datasetR` column from similarity_table).
- **highlightTop**: Boolean. If the top 2 similarity values should be highlighted on the heatmap (default: TRUE).
Details

This function plots a heatmap using ggplot. It is intended to be used with the output table from `clusterFoldSimilarity`, which includes the columns: `datasetL` (the dataset used for comparison) `datasetR` (the dataset against `datasetL` has been contrasted), `clusterL` (clusters from `datasetL`), `clusterR` (clusters from `datasetR`) and the `similarityValue`.

Value

The function returns a heatmap ggplot object.

Author(s)

Oscar Gonzalez-Velasco

Examples

```r
if (requireNamespace("Seurat") & requireNamespace("SeuratObject")){
  library(ClusterFoldSimilarity)
  library(Seurat)
  library(SeuratObject)
  # data dimensions
  nfeatures <- 2000; ncells <- 400
  # single-cell 1
  counts <- matrix(rpois(n=nfeatures * ncells, lambda=10), nfeatures)
  rownames(counts) <- paste0("gene", seq(nfeatures))
  colnames(counts) <- paste0("cell", seq(ncells))
  colData <- data.frame(cluster=sample(c("Cluster1","Cluster2","Cluster3"), size = ncells, replace = TRUE),
                         row.names=paste0("cell", seq(ncells)))
  seu1 <- SeuratObject::CreateSeuratObject(counts = counts, meta.data = colData)
  Idents(object = seu1) <- "cluster"
  # single-cell 2
  counts <- matrix(rpois(n=nfeatures * ncells, lambda=10), nfeatures)
  rownames(counts) <- paste0("gene", seq(nfeatures))
  colnames(counts) <- paste0("cell", seq(ncells))
  colData <- data.frame(cluster=sample(c("Cluster1","Cluster2","Cluster3","Cluster4"), size = ncells, replace = TRUE),
                         row.names=paste0("cell", seq(ncells)))
  seu2 <- SeuratObject::CreateSeuratObject(counts = counts, meta.data = colData)
  Idents(object = seu2) <- "cluster"
  # Create a list with the unprocessed single-cell datasets
  singlecellObjectList <- list(seu1, seu2)
  # Using topN = Inf by default plots a heatmap using the similarity values:
  similarityTableAll <- clusterFoldSimilarity(scList=singlecellObjectList, topN=Inf)
  # Using the dataset 2 as a reference on the Y-axis of the heatmap:
  similarityHeatmap(similarityTable=similarityTableAll, mainDataset=2, highlightTop=FALSE)
}
```
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