Package ‘GSEABase’

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### Description

This package provides classes and methods to support Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA). The GeneSet class provides a common data structure for representing gene sets. The GeneColorSet class allows genes in a set to be associated with phenotypes. The GeneSetCollection class facilitates grouping together a list of related gene sets. The GeneIdentifierType class hierarchy reflects how genes are represented (e.g., Entrez versus symbol) in the gene set. mapIdentifiers provides a way to convert identifiers in a set from one type to another. The CollectionType class hierarchy reflects how the gene set was made, and can order genes into distinct sets or collections.

### Author(s)

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### See Also

- GeneSet
- GeneColorSet
- GeneSetCollection

### Examples

```r
example(GeneSet)
```
Description

These functions construct collection types. Collection types can be used in manipulating (e.g., selecting) sets, and can contain information specific to particular sets (e.g., 'category' and 'subcategory' classifications of 'BroadCollection'.)

Usage

NullCollection(...)  
ComputedCollection(...)  
ExpressionSetCollection(...)  
ChrCollection(ids,...)  
ChrlocCollection(ids,...)  
KEGGCollection(ids,...)  
MapCollection(ids,...)  
OMIMCollection(ids,...)  
PMIDCollection(ids,...)  
PfamCollection(ids,...)  
PrositeCollection(ids,...)  
GOCollection(ids=character(0), evidenceCode="ANY", ontology="ANY", ..., err=FALSE)  
OBOCollection(ids, evidenceCode="ANY", ontology="ANY", ...)  
BroadCollection(category, subCategory=NA, ...)

Arguments

category (Required) Broad category, one of "c1" (positional), "c2" (curated), "c3" (motif), "c4" (computational), "c5" (GO), "c6" (Oncogenic Pathway Activation Modules) "c7" (Immunologic Signatures), "c8" (Cell Type Signatures), "h" (Hallmark).

subCategory (Optional) Sub-category; no controlled vocabulary.

ids (Optional) Character vector of identifiers (e.g., GO, KEGG, or PMID terms).

evidenceCode (Optional) Character vector of GO evidence codes to be included, or "ANY" (any identifier; the default). Evidence is a property of particular genes, rather than of the ontology, so evidenceCode is a convenient way of specifying how users of a GOCollection might restrict derived objects (as in done during create of a gene set from an expression set).

ontology (Optional) Character vector of GO ontology terms to be included, or "ANY" (any identifier; the default). Unlike evidence code, ontology membership is enforced when GOCollection gene sets are constructed.

err (Optional) logical scalar indicating whether non-existent GO terms signal an error (TRUE), or are silently ignored (FALSE).

... Additional arguments, usually none but see specific CollectionType classes for possibilities.
**ValueCollection**

An object of the same class as the function name, initialized as appropriate for the collection.

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**See Also**

ValueCollection, examples

**Examples**

NullCollection()

```r
## NullCollection when no collection type specified
collectionType(GeneSet())

## f1 could be a url
f1 <- system.file("extdata", "Broad.xml", package="GSEABase")
gs1 <- getBroadSets(f1)[[1]]
collectionType(gs1) # BroadCollection

## new BroadCollection, with different category
bc <- BroadCollection(category="c2")
## change collectionType of gs2
gs2 <- gs1
collectionType(gs2) <- NullCollection()

## OBOCollection
f1 <- system.file("extdata", "goslim_plant.obo", package="GSEABase")
getOBOCollection(f1, evidenceCode="TAS") # returns OBOCollection
```

---

**CollectionType-class**  
Class "CollectionType"

**Description**

These classes provide a way to tag the origin of a GeneSet. Collection types can be used in manipulating (e.g., selecting) sets, and can contain information specific to particular sets (e.g., category and subcategory classifications of BroadCollection.)
Objects from the Class

The following classes can tag gene sets: GO, KEGG, Chr, Chrloc, OMIM, and PMID collections can be derived from chip or organism ‘annotation’ packages.

**NullCollection**  No formal collection information available.

**BroadCollection**  Derived from, or destined to be, Broad XML. Usually created and written `getBroadSets`, `toBroadXML`.

**ComputedCollection**  A computationally created collection, e.g., by performing logic operations on gene sets.

**ExpressionSetCollection**  Derived from `ExpressionSet`. Usually created during a call to `GeneSet` or `GeneColorSet`.

**GOCollection**  Collection derived using Gene Ontology (GO) terms.

**OBOCollection**  Collection derived from GOCollection, specifically from files described by the OBO file format. See `OBOCollection`.

**KEGGCollection**  Collection derived using KEGG terms.

**ChrCollection**  Collection derived using chromosome locations

**ChrlocCollection**  Collection derived using chromosome starting positions

**MapCollection**  Collection derived from cytogenic bands.

**OMIMCollection**  Collection derived from identifiers in the Online Inheritance in Man.

**PMIDCollection**  Collection derived from PMID identifiers.

**PfamCollection**  Collection derived from Pfam identifiers.

**PrositeCollection**  Collection derived from Prosite identifiers.

Objects are instantiated with calls to `CollectionType` constructors, with slot names as possible arguments.

Slots

`CollectionType` classes (`Null`, `ComputedCollection`, `ExpressionSet`) have the slot:

*type*: Object of class "ScalarCharacter" containing the character string representation of this `CollectionType`.

`CollectionIdType` classes (`KEGG`, `OMIM`, `PMID`, `Chr`, `Chrloc`, `Map`, `GO`) extend the `CollectionType` and have the additional slot:

*ids*: Object of class "character" containing a vector of character string representations of corresponding identifiers, e.g., ‘KEGG’ or ‘GO’ terms.

**GOCollection** extends `CollectionIdType` and has the additional slot:

*evidenceCode*: Object of class "character", containing GO evidence codes used to construct the gene set.

**ontology**  Object of class "character" vector of GO ontology terms used to filter GO terms in the GO Collection.
The values of evidenceCode are

**Experimental Evidence Codes** EXP  Inferred from Experiment
- IDA  Inferred from Direct Assay
- IPI  Inferred from Physical Interaction
- IMP  Inferred from Mutant Phenotype
- IGI  Inferred from Genetic Interaction
- IEP  Inferred from Expression Pattern

**Computational Analysis Evidence Codes** ISS  Inferred from Sequence or Structural Similarity
- ISO  Inferred from Sequence Orthology
- ISA  Inferred from Sequence Alignment
- ISM  Inferred from Sequence Model
- IGC  Inferred from Genomic Context
- RCA  Inferred from Reviewed Computational Analysis

**Author Statement Evidence Codes** TAS  Traceable Author Statement
- NAS  Non-traceable Author Statement

**Curator Statement Evidence Codes** IC  Inferred by Curator
- ND  No biological Data available

**Automatically-assigned Evidence Codes** IEA  Inferred from Electronic Annotation

OBOCollection extends GOCollection; see OBOCollection.

BroadCollection has slots:

- category: Object of class "ScalarCharacter" containing terms from the Broad list of categories, or NA
- subCategory: Object of class "ScalarCharacter" containing Broad sub-categories, or NA

**Methods**

CollectionType classes have methods:

- `collectionType<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "CollectionType"): Replace the CollectionType
- `collectionType` signature(object = "CollectionType"): Retrieve the collection type.
- `, & intersect, union, setdiff` signature(e1="CollectionType", e2="CollectionType"): return e1 when class(e1) and class(e2) are the same, or ComputedCollection when different.
- `show` signature(object = "CollectionType"): display the collection type.

CollectionIdType classes inherit CollectionType methods, and have in addition:

- `ids` signature(object="CollectionIdType"): Retrieve the identifiers of the collection type.
- `[` signature(object="CollectionIdType", i="missing", j="missing", ..., ids=ids(object)): return a subset of object containing only ids in ids
- `, &, intersect, union, setdiff` signature(e1="CollectionIdType", e2="CollectionIdType"): always return ComputedCollection.
CollectionType-class

GOCollection inherits CollectionIdType methods, and has in addition:

**evidenceCode**  Retrieve the evidence codes of the GO collection.

**ontology**  Retrieve the ontology terms of the GO collection.

[ signature(object="CollectionIdType", i="missing", j="missing", ..., evidenceCode=evidenceCode(object), ontology=ontology(object)): return a subset of object containing only evidence and ontology codes in evidenceCode, ontology. This method passes arguments ... to [,CollectionIdType methods.

BroadCollection has methods:

**bcCategory**  Retrieve the category of the Broad collection.

**bcSubCategory**  Retrieve the sub-category of the Broad collection.

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See Also

CollectionType constuctors; getBroadSets for importing collections from the Broad (and sources).

Examples

names(getClass("CollectionType")@subclasses)

## Create a CollectionType and ask for its type
collectionType(ExpressionSetCollection())

## Read two GeneSets from a Broad XML file into a list, verify that
## they are both BroadCollection's. Category / subcategory information
## is unique to Broad collections.
fl <- system.file("extdata", "Broad.xml", package="GSEABase")
sets <- getBroadSets(fl)
sapply(sets, collectionType)

## ExpressionSets are tagged with ExpressionSetCollection; there is no
## 'category' information.
da(sample.ExpressionSet)
gs <- GeneSet(sample.ExpressionSet[100:109],
              setName="sample.GeneSet", setIdentifier="123")
collectionType(gs)

## GOCollections are created by reference to GO terms and evidenceCodes
GOCollection("GO:0005488")
## requires library(GO); EntrezIdentifiers automatically created
## Not run:
GeneSet(GOCollection(c("GO:0005488", "GO:0019825"),
                   evidenceCode="IDA"))

## End(Not run)
**details-methods**  
*Methods for Displaying Detailed GeneSet Information*

**Description**

This generic and methods supplement show, providing more detail on object contents.

**Methods**

Defined methods include:

These methods display information about `setIdentifier`, `description`, `organism`, `pubMedIds`, `urls`, `contributor`, `setVersion`, and `creationDate`.

**signature(object = "GeneSet"), signature(object = "GeneColorSet")**

**GeneColorSet**  
*Methods to Construct "GeneColorSet" Instances*

**Description**

`GeneColorSet` is a generic for constructing gene color sets (i.e., gene sets with "coloring" to indicate how features of genes and phenotypes are associated).

**Methods**

Available methods are the same as those for `GeneSet`, but a `GeneColorSet` requires an additional `phenotype` argument to identify the phenotype that is being colored. See documentation for `GeneColorSet` for examples.

An additional method is:

`signature(type = "GeneSet", phenotype="character")` This method constructs a `color` gene set from an uncolored gene set.

**See Also**

`GeneColorSet-class`
Description

A GeneColorSet extends GeneSet to allow genes to be 'colored'. Coloring means that for a particular phenotype, each gene has a color (e.g., expression levels "up", "down", or "unchanged") and a phenotypic consequence (e.g., the phenotype is "enhanced" or "reduced").

All operations on a GeneSet can be applied to a GeneColorSet; coloring can also be accessed.

Objects from the Class

Construct a GeneColorSet with a GeneColorSet method. These methods are identical to those for GeneSet, except they require an additional phenotype argument to specify the phenotype to which the genetic and phenotypic coloring apply. A GeneColorSet can be constructed from a GeneSet with GeneColorSet(<GeneSet>, phenotype="<phenotype>").

Slots

A GeneColorSet inherits all slots from GeneSet, and gains the following slots:

phenotype: Object of class "ScalarCharacter" describing the phenotype for which this gene set is colored.
geneColor: Object of class "factor" describing the coloring of each gene in the set. The lengths of geneColor and gene must be equal.
phenotypeColor: Object of class "factor" describing the phenotypic coloring of each gene in the set. The lengths of phenotypeColor and gene must be equal.

Extends

Class "GeneSet", directly.

Methods

Methods unique to GeneColorSet include:

coloring signature(object = "GeneColorSet"): retrieve coloring as a data.frame. The row names of the data frame are the gene names; the columns are geneColor and phenotypeColor.
coloring<- signature(object = "GeneColorSet", value = "data.frame"): use a data frame to assign coloring information. The data.frame must have the same number of rows as the GeneColorSet has genes (though see the examples below for flexible ways to alter coloring of a subset of genes). Row names of the data.frame correspond to gene names. The data frame has two columns, named geneColor and phenotypeColor. These must be of class factor. A typical use of coloring<- is to simultaneous extract, subset, and reassign the current coloring, e.g., coloring(<GeneColorSet>)[1:5,"geneColor"] <- "up"; see the examples below.
geneColor<- signature(object = "GeneColorSet", value = "factor"): assign gene colors.
**geneColor** signature(object = "GeneColorSet"): retrieve gene colors as a factor.

**phenotypeColor** signature(object = "GeneColorSet", value = "factor"): assign phenotype colors.

**phenotypeColor** signature(object = "GeneColorSet"): retrieve phenotype colors as a factor.

**phenotype** signature(object = "GeneColorSet", value = "character"): assign the phenotype from a single-element character vector.

**phenotype** signature(object = "GeneColorSet"): retrieve the phenotype as a single-element character.

GeneColorSet inherits all methods from class GeneSet. Methods with different behavior include

- `signature(x = "GeneSet", i="character") signature(x = "GeneSet", i="numeric")`: subset the gene set by index (i="numeric") or gene value (i="character"). Genes are reordered as required. geneColor and phenotypeColor are subset as appropriate.

- `signature(x = "GeneSet")`: select a single gene from the gene set, returning a named character vector of gene, geneColor, phenotypeColor. Exact matches only.

- `signature(x = "GeneSet")`: select a single gene from the gene set, returning a named character vector of gene, geneColor, phenotypeColor. Provides partial matching into the list of genes.

**mapIdentifiers** signature(x="GeneColorSet", to="*", from="*"): checks that gene- and phenotype colors are consistent for mapped identifiers, e.g., that two AnnotationIdentifiers mapping to the same SymbolIdentifier are colored the same.

Logical (set) operations & , |, setdiff warn if the phenotype geneColor, or phenotypeColor differs between sets; this implies coercion of factor levels, and the consequences should be carefully considered.

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**See Also**

GeneSet.

**Examples**

```r
## Create a GeneColorSet from an ExpressionSet
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
gcs1 <- GeneColorSet(sample.ExpressionSet[100:109],
        phenotype="imaginary")
gcs1
## or with color...
gcs2 <- GeneColorSet(sample.ExpressionSet[100:109],
        phenotype="imaginary",
        geneColor=factor(c("up", "down", "unchanged"),
        length.out=10)),
        phenotypeColor=factor( 
```
GeneIdentifierType

nullIdentifier

An optional character string identifying the Bioconductor package from which the annotations are drawn, e.g., `hgu95av2`, `org.Hs.eg.db`. Or an `src_organism` object, e.g., `Organism.dplyr::src_organism(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg38.knownGene)`.

... Additional arguments, usually none.
Value

For all but AnnoOrEntrezIdentifier, an object of the same class as the function name, initialized as appropriate for the identifier.

For AnnoOrEntrezIdentifier, either an AnnotationIdentifier or EntrezIdentifier depending on the argument. This requires that the corresponding chip- or organism package be loaded, hence installed on the user’s system.

Author(s)

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See Also

GeneIdentifierType-class for a description of the classes and methods using these objects.

Examples

_NullIdentifier()

data(sample.ExpressionSet)
gs1 <- GeneSet(sample.ExpressionSet[100:109],
    setName="sample1", setIdentifier="100")
geneIdType(gs1) # AnnotationIdentifier

geneIds <- featureNames(sample.ExpressionSet)[100:109]
gs2 <- GeneSet(geneIds=geneIds,
    setName="sample1", setIdentifier="101")
geneIdType(gs2) # NullIdentifier, since no info about genes provided

## Convert...
ai <- AnnotationIdentifier(annotations(sample.ExpressionSet))
geneIdType(gs2) <- ai
geneIdType(gs2)
## ...or provide more explicit construction
gs3 <- GeneSet(geneIds=geneIds, type=ai,
    setName="sample1", setIdentifier="102")

uprotIds <- c("Q9Y6Q1", "A6NJZ7", "Q9BXI6", "Q15035", "A1X283",
    "P55957")
gs4 <- GeneSet(uprotIds, geneIdType=UniprotIdentifier())
geneIdType(gs4) # UniprotIdentifier

GeneIdentifierType-class

Class "GeneIdentifierType"
**Description**

This class provides a way to tag the meaning of gene symbols in a GeneSet. For instance, a GeneSet with gene names derived from a Bioconductor annotation package (e.g., via ExpressionSet) initially have a GeneIdentifierType of AnnotationIdentifier.

**Objects from the Class**

The following classes are available, and derive from tables in ‘annotation’ packages

- **NullIdentifier** No formal information about what gene identifiers represent.
- **AnnotationIdentifier** Gene identifiers are Affymetrix chip-specific probe identifier, as represented in Bioconductor annotation packages.
- **EntrezIdentifier** ‘Entrez’ identifiers.
- **EnzymeIdentifier** ‘EC’ identifiers.
- **ENSEMBLIdentifier** ‘ENSEMBL’ identifiers.
- **GenenameIdentifier** Curated and ad hoc descriptive gene names.
- **RefseqIdentifier** ‘Prosite’ identifiers.
- **SymbolIdentifier** ‘Symbol’ identifiers.
- **UniprotIdentifier** 'Uniprot' identifiers.
- **GeneIdentifierType** A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it; all classes listed above are subclasses of GeneIdentifierType.

**Slots**

All GeneIdentifierType classes have the following slots:

- **type** Object of class "ScalarCharacter" containing the character string representation of this GeneIdentifierType.
- **annotation** Object of class "ScalarCharacter" containing the name of the annotation package from which the identifiers (probe identifiers) are derived.

**Methods**

GeneIdentifierType classes are used in:

- **GeneSet** signature(type = "GeneIdentifierType"): Create a new GeneSet using identifiers of GeneIdentifierType.
- **GeneColorSet** signature(type = "GeneIdentifierType"): Create a new GeneColorSet using identifiers of GeneIdentifierType.
- **annotation** signature(object = "GeneIdentifierType"): extract the name of the annotation package as a character string.
- **annotations<-** signature(object = "GeneIdentifierType", value = "character"): assign the name of the annotation package as a character string.
- **geneIdType** signature(object = "GeneIdentifierType"): return a character string representation of the type of this object.
`geneIdType <- signature(object = "GeneSet", verbose=FALSE, value = "GeneIdentifierType"):
 Changes the GeneIdentifierType of object to value, attempting to convert symbols in the
 process. This method calls `mapIdentifiers(what=object, to=value, from=geneIdType(what),
 verbose=verbose)`.

`mapIdentifiers` See `mapIdentifiers`.

`show` signature(object = "GeneIdentifierType"): display this object.

Author(s)

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See Also

The example below lists GeneIdentifierType classes defined in this package; See the help pages
of these classes for specific information.

Examples

```r
names(getClass("GeneIdentifierType")@subclasses)
# create an AnnotationIdentifier, and ask it's type
geneIdType(AnnotationIdentifier(abbreviation="hgu95av2"))

# Construct a GeneSet from an ExpressionSet, using the 'annotation'
# field of ExpressionSet to recognize the genes as AnnotationType
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
gs <- GeneSet(sample.ExpressionSet[100:109],
  setName="sample.GeneSet", setIdentifier="123")
geneIdType(gs) # AnnotationIdentifier

## Read a Broad set from the system (or a url), and discover their
## GeneIdentifierType
fl <- system.file("extdata", "Broad.xml", package="GSEABase")
bsets <- getBroadSets(fl)
sapply(bsets, geneIdType)

## try to combine gene sets with different set types
try(gs & sets[[1]])

## Not run:
## Use the annotation package associated with the original
## ExpressionSet to map to EntrezIdentifier() ...
geneIdType(gs) <- EntrezIdentifier()
## ...and try again
gs & bsets[[1]]

## Another way to change annotation to Entrez (or other) ids
probIds <- featureNames(sample.ExpressionSet)[100:109]
geneIds <- getEG(probIds, "hgu95av2")
GeneSet(EntrezIdentifier(),
  setName="sample.GeneSet2", setIdentifier="101",
  setIdentifier="101",
  setIdentifier="101",
  setIdentifier="101",
  setIdentifier="101",
)
geneIds=geneIds)

## End(Not run)

## Create a new identifier
setClass("FooIdentifier",
contains="GeneIdentifierType",
prototype=prototype(
type=new("ScalarCharacter", "Foo")))

## Create a constructor (optional)
FooIdentifier <- function() new("FooIdentifier")
geneIdType(FooIdentifier())

## tidy up
removeClass("FooIdentifier")

---

**GeneSet**

**Methods to construct GeneSet instances**

**Description**

Use `GeneSet` to construct gene sets from `ExpressionSet`, character vector, or other objects.

**Usage**

```r
GeneSet(type, ..., setIdentifier=.uniqueIdentifier())
```

**Arguments**

- `type` An argument determining how the gene set will be created, as described in the Methods section.
- `setIdentifier` A `ScalarCharacter` or length-1 character vector uniquely identifying the set.
- `...` Additional arguments for gene set construction. Methods have required arguments, as outlined below; additional arguments correspond to slot names in `GeneSet`.

**Methods**

- `signature(type = "missing", ..., setIdentifier=.uniqueIdentifier())` Construct an empty gene set.
- `signature(type = "character", ..., setIdentifier=.uniqueIdentifier())` Construct a gene set using identifiers.
- `signature(type = "GeneIdentifierType", ..., setIdentifier=.uniqueIdentifier())` Construct an empty gene set. The gene set has `geneIdType` created from the `GeneIdentifierType` of type.
Construct a gene set from an `ExpressionSet`. `geneIdType` is set to `AnnotationIdentifier`; the annotation field and annotation package of the `ExpressionSet` are consulted to determine organism, if possible. Short and long descriptions from the `ExpressionSet` `experimentData` title and abstract; pub med ids, urls, and contributor are also derived from `experimentData`.

Use genes contained in type to create a `GeneSet`. The required argument `geneIdType` must include a package for which an appropriate map (to GO) exists, e.g., `EntrezIdentifier('org.Hs.eg.db')`.

Read XML following the Broad Institute schema and located at `urls` to create a gene set. The url can be a local file or internet connection, but must contain just a single gene set. See `getBroadSets` for details.

### See Also

- `GeneSet-class`
- `GeneColorSet-class`

### Examples

```r
## Empty gene set
GeneSet()

## Gene set from ExpressionSet
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
gs1 <- GeneSet(sample.ExpressionSet[100:109])

## GeneSet from Broad XML; 'fl' could be a url
fl <- system.file("extdata", "Broad.xml", package="GSEABase")
gs2 <- getBroadSets(fl)[[1]] # actually, a list of two gene sets

## GeneSet from list of gene identifiers
geneIds <- geneIds(gs2) # any character vector would do
gs3 <- GeneSet(geneIds)
## unspecified set type, so...
is(geneIdType(gs3), "NullIdentifier") == TRUE
## update set type to match encoding of identifiers
geneIdType(gs2)
geneIdType(gs3) <- SymbolIdentifier()
## other ways of accomplishing the same
gs4 <- GeneSet(geneIds, geneIdType=SymbolIdentifier())
gs5 <- GeneSet(SymbolIdentifier(), geneIds=geneIds)
```

---

**GeneSet-class**

Class "GeneSet"
**Description**

A GeneSet contains a set of gene identifiers. Each gene set has a geneIdType, indicating how the gene identifiers should be interpreted (e.g., as Entrez identifiers), and a collectionType, indicating the origin of the gene set (perhaps including additional information about the set, as in the BroadCollection type).

Conversion between identifiers, subsetting, and logical (set) operations can be performed. Relationships between genes and phenotype in a GeneSet can be summarized using coloring to create a GeneColorSet. A GeneSet can be exported to XML with toBroadXML.

**Objects from the Class**

Construct a GeneSet with a GeneSet method (e.g., from a character vector of gene names, or an ExpressionSet), or from gene sets stored as XML (locally or on the internet; see getBroadSets).

**Slots**

- setName: Object of class "ScalarCharacter" containing a short name (single word is best) to identify the set.
- setIdentifier: Object of class "ScalarCharacter" containing a (unique) identifier for the set.
- geneIdType: Object of class "GeneIdentifierType" containing information about how the gene identifiers are encoded. See GeneIdentifierType and related classes.
- geneIds: Object of class "character" containing the gene symbols.
- collectionType: Object of class "CollectionType" containing information about how the geneIds were collected, including perhaps additional information unique to the collection methodology. See CollectionType and related classes.
- shortDescription: Object of class "ScalarCharacter" representing short description (1 line) of the gene set.
- longDescription: Object of class "ScalarCharacter" providing a longer description (e.g., like an abstract) of the gene set.
- organism: Object of class "ScalarCharacter" represents the organism the gene set is derived from.
- pubMedIds: Object of class "character" containing PubMed ids related to the gene set.
- urls: Object of class "character" containing urls used to construct or manipulate the gene set.
- contributor: Object of class "character" identifying who created the gene set.
- version: Object of class "Versions" a version number, manually curated (i.e., by the contributor) to provide a consistent way of tracking a gene set.
- creationDate: Object of class "character" containing the character string representation of the date on which the gene set was created.

**Methods**

Gene set construction:

- **GeneSet** See GeneSet methods and getBroadSets for convenient construction.
Slot access (e.g., setName) and retrieve (e.g., setName<-):

`collectionType<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "CollectionType")
`collectionType` signature(object = "GeneSet")
`contributor<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "character")
`contributor` signature(object = "GeneSet")
`creationDate<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "character")
`creationDate` signature(object = "GeneSet")
`description<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "character")
`description` signature(object = "GeneSet")
`geneIds<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "character")
`geneIds` signature(object = "GeneSet")
`longDescription<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "character")
`longDescription` signature(object = "GeneSet")
`organism<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "character")
`organism` signature(object = "GeneSet")
`pubMedIds<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "character")
`pubMedIds` signature(object = "GeneSet")
`setdiff` signature(x = "GeneSet", y = "GeneSet")
`setIdentifier<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "character")
`setIdentifier` signature(object = "GeneSet")
`setName<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "character")
`setName` signature(object = "GeneSet")
`geneIdType<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", verbose=FALSE, value = "character"), signature(object = "GeneSet", verbose=FALSE, value = "GeneIdentifierType"): These method attempt to coerce geneIds from the current type to the type named by value. Successful coercion requires an appropriate method for `mapIdentifiers`.
`geneIdType` signature(object = "GeneSet")
`setVersion<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "Versions")
`setVersion` signature(object = "GeneSet")
`urls<-` signature(object = "GeneSet", value = "character")
`urls` signature(object = "GeneSet")

Logical and subsetting operations:

`union` signature(x = "GeneSet", y = "GeneSet"): ...

| signature(e1 = "GeneSet", e2 = "GeneSet"): calculate the logical 'or' (union) of two gene sets. The sets must contain elements of the same geneIdType.
| signature(e1 = "GeneSet", e2 = "character"), signature(e1 = "character", e2 = "GeneSet"): calculate the logical 'or' (union) of a gene set and a character vector, i.e., add the geneIds named in the character vector to the gene set.
GeneSet-class

intersect signature(x = "GeneSet", y = "GeneSet"):
& signature(e1 = "GeneSet", e2 = "GeneSet"): calculate the logical 'and' (intersection) of two gene sets.
& signature(e1 = "GeneSet", e2 = "character"), signature(e1 = "character", e2 = "GeneSet"): calculate the logical 'and' (intersection) of a gene set and a character vector, creating a new gene set containing only those genes named in the character vector.

setdiff signature(x = "GeneSet", y = "GeneSet"), signature(x = "GeneSet", y = "character"), signature(x = "character", y = "GeneSet"): calculate the logical set difference between two gene sets, or between a gene set and a character vector.

[ signature(x = "GeneSet", i="character") signature(x = "GeneSet", i="numeric")]: subset the gene set by index (i="numeric") or value (i="character"). Genes are re-ordered as required.

[ signature(x = "ExpressionSet", i = "GeneSet")]: subset the expression set, using genes in the gene set to select features. Genes in the gene set are coerced to appropriate annotation type if necessary (by consulting the annotation slot of the expression set, and using geneIdType<->).

[[ signature(x = "GeneSet")]: select a single gene from the gene set.
\$ signature(x = "GeneSet")]: select a single gene from the gene set, allowing partial matching.

Useful additional methods include:

GeneColorSet signature(type = "GeneSet"): create a 'color' gene set from a GeneSet, containing information about phenotype. This method has a required argument phenotype, a character string describing the phenotype for which color is available. See GeneColorSet.

mapIdentifiers Use the code in the examples to list available methods. These convert genes from one GeneIdentifierType to another. See mapIdentifiers and specific methods in GeneIdentifierType for additional detail.

incidence Summarize shared membership in genes across gene sets. See incidence-methods.

toGmt Export to 'GMT' format file. See toGmt.

show signature(object = "GeneSet"): display a short summary of the gene set.

details signature(object = "GeneSet"): display additional information about the gene set. See details.

initialize signature(.Object = "GeneSet"): Used internally during gene set construction.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan <Martin.Morgan@RoswellPark.org>

See Also

GeneColorSet CollectionType GeneIdentifierType
Examples

```r
## Empty gene set
GeneSet()
## Gene set from ExpressionSet
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
gs1 <- GeneSet(sample.ExpressionSet[100:109])
## GeneSet from Broad XML; 'fl' could be a url
fl <- system.file("extdata", "Broad.xml", package="GSEABase")
gs2 <- getBroadSets(fl)[[1]] # actually, a list of two gene sets
## GeneSet from list of geneIds
geneIds <- geneIds(gs2) # any character vector would do
gs3 <- GeneSet(geneIds=geneIds)
## unspecified set type, so...
is(geneIdType(gs3), "NullIdentifier") == TRUE
## update set type to match encoding of identifiers
geneIdType(gs2)
geneIdType(gs3) <- SymbolIdentifier()

## Convert between set types; this consults the 'annotation'
## information encoded in the 'AnnotationIdentifier' set type and the
## corresponding annotation package.
## Not run:
gs4 <- gs1
geneIdType(gs4) <- EntrezIdentifier()

## End(Not run)
```

```r
## logical (set) operations
gs5 <- GeneSet(sample.ExpressionSet[100:109], setName="subset1")
gs6 <- GeneSet(sample.ExpressionSet[105:114], setName="subset2")
## intersection: 5 'genes'; note the set name '(subset1 & subset2)'
gs5 & gs6
## union: 15 'genes'; note the set name
gs5 | gs6
## an identity
gs7 <- gs5 | gs6
gs8 <- setdiff(gs5, gs6) | (gs5 & gs6) | setdiff(gs6, gs5)
identical(geneIds(gs7), geneIds(gs8))
identical(gs7, gs8) == FALSE # gs7 and gs8 setNames differ
```

```r
## output
tmp <- tempfile()
toBroadXML(gs2, tmp)
noquote(readLines(tmp))
## must be BroadCollection() collectionType
try(toBroadXML(gs1))
gs9 <- gs1
collectionType(gs9) <- BroadCollection()
toBroadXML(gs9, tmp)
unlink(tmp)
toBroadXML(gs9) # no connection --> character vector
## list of geneIds --> vector of Broad GENESET XML
```
gs10 <- getBroadSets(fl)  # two sets
entries <- sapply(gs10, function(x) toBroadXML(x))

## list mapIdentifiers available for GeneSet
showMethods("mapIdentifiers", classes="GeneSet", inherit=FALSE)

---

**GeneSetCollection-class**

*Class "GeneSetCollection"*

**Description**

A `GeneSetCollection` is a collection of related `GeneSets`. The collection can mix and match different types of gene sets. Members of the collection are referred to by the `setName`s of each gene set.

**Objects from the Class**

Construct a `GeneSetCollection` with a `GeneSetCollection` method, e.g., from a list of gene sets or with several gene sets provided as argument to the constructor. See examples below.

**Slots**

- `.Data`: Object of class "list", containing the gene sets.

**Extends**

Class "list", from data part. Class "vector", by class "list", distance 2. Class "AssayData", by class "list", distance 2.

**Methods**

Gene set collection construction

- **GeneSetCollection** See `GeneSetCollection` methods and `getBroadSets` for convenient construction methods.

Collection access (operations on lists, such as `length`, `lapply` also work on `GeneSetCollection`).

- **geneIds** signature(object = "GeneSetCollection"): return a list, with each member a character vector of gene identifiers from the gene set collection.

- **geneIds<-** signature(object="GeneSetCollection", value="list"): assign character vectors in value to corresponding `geneIds` of object.

- **names** signature(x = "GeneSetCollection"): return the `setName` of each gene set in the collection.

Logical and subsetting operations

- **union** signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", y = "ANY").signature(x = "ANY", y = "GeneSetCollection"): ...

---

```r
 gs10 <- getBroadSets(fl)  # two sets
 entries <- sapply(gs10, function(x) toBroadXML(x))
```

```r
## list mapIdentifiers available for GeneSet
 showMethods("mapIdentifiers", classes="GeneSet", inherit=FALSE)
```
signature(e1 = "GeneSetCollection", e2 = "ANY"), signature(e1 = "GeneSet", e2 = "GeneSetCollection"), signature(e1 = "character", e2 = "GeneSetCollection"), signature(e1 = "ANY", e2 = "GeneSetCollection")}: calculate the logical ‘or’ (union) of all gene identifiers in an object over all members of the gene set collection.

**intersect** signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", y = "ANY"), signature(x = "ANY", y = "GeneSetCollection"): ...

& signature(e1 = "GeneSetCollection", e2 = "ANY"), signature(e1 = "character", e2 = "GeneSetCollection"), signature(e1 = "GeneSet", e2 = "GeneSetCollection"), signature(e1 = "ANY", e2 = "GeneSetCollection"): calculate the logical ‘and’ (intersection) of all gene identifiers in a gene set or character vector, over all members of the gene set collection.

**setdiff** signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", y = "ANY"): calculate the logical set difference between all gene sets in a collection and the gene identifiers of a gene set or character vector.

A setdiff method must be available for x="GeneSet" and the type of y.

[<- signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", i = "ANY", j = "ANY", value = "ANY"), signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", i = "ANY", j = "ANY", value = "GeneSet"), signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", i = "character", j = "ANY", value = "GeneSet"): assign new sets to existing set members.

To add entirely new sets, use a *GeneSetCollection* constructor.

[ signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", i = "logical"), signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", i = "numeric"), signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", i = "character")]: create a *GeneSetCollection* consisting of a subset of the current set. All indices i must already be present in the set.

[[ signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", i = "character"): Select a single gene set from the collection. Methods for i="numeric" are inherited from list.

[[<- signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", i = "ANY", j = "ANY", value = "ANY"), signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", i = "numeric", j = "ANY", value = "GeneSet"), signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", i = "character", j = "ANY", value = "GeneSet"): Replace a gene set in the collection with another. value = "ANY" serves to stop invalid assignments.

Additional useful methods.

**updateObject** Objects created in previous versions of GSEABase may be incompatible with current object definitions. Usually this is singalled by an error suggesting that a slot is missing, and a recommendation to use updateObject. Use updateObject to update a *GeneSetCollection* and all contained *GeneSets* to their current definition.

**mapIdentifiers** Convert genes from one GeneIdentifierType to another. See mapIdentifiers and specific methods in *GeneIdentifierType* for additional detail.

**incidence** Summarize shared membership in genes across gene sets. See incidence-methods.

**toGmt** Export to 'GMT' format file. See toGmt.

**show** signature(object="GeneSetCollection"): provide a compact representation of object.

**Author(s)**

Martin Morgan <Martin.Morgan@RoswellPark.org>

**See Also**

*GeneSet, GeneColorSet*. 
Examples

```r
gs1 <- GeneSet(setName="set1", setIdentifier="101")
gs2 <- GeneSet(setName="set2", setIdentifier="102")

## construct from individual elements...
gsc <- GeneSetCollection(gs1, gs2)
## or from a list
gsc <- GeneSetCollection(list(gs1, gs2))

## 'names' are the setNames
names(gsc)

## a collection of a single gene set
gsc["set1"]
## a gene set
gsc[["set1"]]

## set names must be unique
try(GeneSetCollection(gs1, gs1))
try(gsc[c("set1", "set1")])
```

Description

Use `GeneSetCollection` to construct a collection of gene sets from `GeneSet` arguments, or a list of GeneSets.

Usage

```r
GeneSetCollection(object, ..., idType, setType)
```

Arguments

- **object**: An argument determining how the gene set collection will be created, as described in the methods section.
- **...**: Additional arguments for gene set collection construction, as described below.
- **idType**: An argument of class `GeneIdentifierType`, used to indicate how the geneIds will be represented.
- **setType**: An argument of class `CollectionType`, used to indicate how the collection is created.
Methods

signature(object = "GeneSet", idType="missing", setType="missing")  Construct a gene set collection from one or more GeneSet arguments.

signature(object = "list", idType="missing", setType="missing")  Construct a gene set collection from a list of GeneSets.

signature(object="missing", idType="AnnotationIdentifier", setType="CollectionType")

signature(object="missing", idType="AnnotationIdentifier", setType="CollectionIdType")
Construct a gene set collection of CollectionType entities (e.g., pathways for KEGGCollection, protein families for PfamCollection) implied by the map found in annotation(idType). If setType is a CollectionIdType and length(ids(setType))>0, the gene set collection is filtered to contain only those sets implied by the ids.

signature(object="character", idType="AnnotationIdentifier", setType="CollectionType")

signature(object="character", idType="AnnotationIdentifier", setType="CollectionIdType")

signature(object="character", idType="AnnotationIdentifier", setType="GOCollection")
Construct a gene set collection of CollectionType entities (e.g., pathways for KEGGCollection, protein families for PfamCollection) implied by the map found in annotation(idType). Use only those identifiers in object. If setType is a CollectionIdType and length(ids(setType))>0, the gene set collection is filtered to contain only those sets implied by the ids.

signature(object="character", idType="AnnotationIdentifier", setType="PfamCollection")
Construct a gene set collection by mapping all values in object to PfamIds found in the PFAM map implied by idType.

signature(object="character", idType="AnnotationIdentifier", setType="PrositeCollection")
Construct a gene set collection by mapping all values in object to ipi_ids found in the PFAM map implied by idType.

signature(object="character", idType="AnnotationIdentifier", setType="ChrlocCollection")
Construct a gene set collection by mapping all values in object to chromosome, strand, and position information found in the map implied by idType.

signature(object="ExpressionSet", idType="missing", setType="CollectionType")

signature(object="ExpressionSet", idType="missing", setType="CollectionIdType")
Construct a gene set collection using the annotation and featureNames of object to identify elements for CollectionType gene sets (e.g., pathways for KEGGCollection, protein families for PfamCollection) implied by object. The gene set collection contains only those AnnotationIdentifiers found in featureNames(object); if setType is a CollectionIdType and length(ids(setType))>0, the gene set collection is further filtered to contain only those sets implied by the ids.

signature(object="ExpressionSet", idType="missing", setType="GOCollection")  Construct a gene set collection using the annotation and featureNames of object to identify GO pathways implied by object. The map between featureNames and GO pathway identifiers is derived from the GO2PROBE table of the annotation package of object. The gene set collection contains only those AnnotationIdentifiers found in featureNames(object). The evidenceCode of GOCollection can be used to restrict the pathways selected to those with matching evidence codes.
signature(object="ExpressionSet", idType="missing", setType="PfamCollection") Construct a gene set collection by mapping all values in featureNames(object) to PfamIds found in the PFAM map implied by idType=AnnotationIdentifier(annotations(object)).

signature(object="ExpressionSet", idType="missing", setType="PrositeCollection") Construct a gene set collection by mapping all values in featureNames(object) to ipi_id found in the PFAM map implied by idType=AnnotationIdentifier(annotations(object)).

signature(object="ExpressionSet", idType="missing", setType="ChrlocCollection") Construct a gene set collection by mapping all values in featureNames(object) to chromosome, strand, and position information found in the CHRLOC map implied by idType=AnnotationIdentifier(annotations(object)).

signature(object="missing", idType="AnnotationIdentifier", setType="GOCollection")

signature(object="GOAllFrame", idType="missing", setType="GOCollection") Construct a gene set collection containing all GO pathways referenced in the GOALLFrame provided. Each gene set only those identifiers found in GOALLFrame. The ontology of each GOALLFrame GO ID will be included in the gene set of that GO ID.

See Also
GeneSetCollection-class

Examples

gs1 <- GeneSet(setName="set1", setIdentifier="101")
gs2 <- GeneSet(setName="set2", setIdentifier="102")

## construct from individual elements...
gsc <- GeneSetCollection(gs1, gs2)
## or from a list
gsc <- GeneSetCollection(list(gs1, gs2))

## set names must be unique
try(GeneSetCollection(gs1, gs1))

data(sample.ExpressionSet)
gsc <- GeneSetCollection(sample.ExpressionSet[200:250],
set Type = GOCollection())

## Not run:
## from KEGG identifiers, for example
library(KEGG.db)
lst <- head(as.list(KEGGEXTID2PATHID))
gsc <- GeneSetCollection(mapply(function(geneIds, keggId) {
GeneSet(geneIds, geneIdType=EntrezIdentifier(),
collectionType=KEGGCollection(keggId),
setName=keggId)
}, lst, names(lst)))

## End(Not run)
getOBOCollection

Read OBO-specified Gene Ontology Collections

Description

getOBOCollection parses a uri (file or internet location) encoded following the OBO specification defined by the Gene Ontology consortium.

Usage

getOBOCollection(uri, evidenceCode="ANY", ...)

Arguments

uri A file name or URL containing gene sets encoded following the OBO specification.

evidenceCode A character vector of evidence codes.

... Further arguments passed to the OBOCollection constructor.

Value

getOBOCollection returns an OBOCollection of gene sets. The gene set is constructed by parsing the file for id tags in TERM stanzas. The parser does not currently support all features of OBO, e.g., the ability to import additional files.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan <mtmorgan@fhcrc.org>

References

http://www.geneontology.org

See Also

OBOCollection, OBOCollection

Examples

## 'fl' could also be a URI
fl <- system.file("extdata", "goslim_plant.obo", package="GSEABase")
getOBOCollection(fl) # GeneSetCollection of 2 sets

## Not run:
## Download from the internet
fl <- "http://www.geneontology.org/GO_slims/goslim_plant.obo"
getOBOCollection(fl, evidenceCode="TAS")

## End(Not run)
**goSlim-methods**

*Methods for Function goSlim in Package ‘GSEABase’*

**Description**

These methods summarize the gene ontology terms implied by the idSrc argument into the GO terms implied by the slimCollection argument. The summary takes identifiers in idSrc and determines all GO terms that apply to the identifiers. This full list of GO terms are then classified for membership in each term in the slimCollection.

The resulting object is a data frame containing the terms of slimCollection as row labels, counts and frequencies of identifiers classified to each term, and an abbreviated term description.

An identifier in idSrc can expand to several GO terms, and the GO terms in slimCollection can imply an overlapping hierarchy of terms. Thus the resulting summary can easily contain more counts than there are identifiers in idSrc.

**Usage**

```
goSlim(idSrc, slimCollection, ontology, ..., verbose=FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `idSrc` An argument determining the source of GO terms to be mapped to slim terms. The source might be a GOCollection of terms, or another object (e.g., ExpressionSet) for which the method can extract GO terms.
- `slimCollection` An argument containing the GO slim terms.
- `ontology` A character string naming the ontology to be consulted when identifying slim term hierarchies. One of ‘MF’ (molecular function), ‘BP’ (biological process), ‘CC’ (cellular compartment).
- `...` Additional arguments passed to specific methods.
- `verbose` Logical influencing whether messages (primarily missing GO terms arising during creation of the slim hierarchy) are reported.

**Methods**

- `idSrc="GOCollection", slimCollection="GOCollection", ontology="character", ..., verbose=FALSE` Classify idSrc GO terms into slimCollection categories. The hierarchy of terms included for each term is from the ontology (MF, BP, or CC) specified by ontology. verbose informs about, e.g., GO terms that are not found.
- `idSrc="ExpressionSet", slimCollection="GOCollection", ontology="character", ..., verbose=FALSE` Determine the (unique) GO terms implied by feature names in idSrc (using the annotation map identified in annotation(idSrc)).
Examples

```r
           "GO:0003841", "GO:0038151", "GO:0006355", "GO:0009664",
           "GO:0005618", "GO:0005622", "GO:0005840", "GO:0015935", "GO:0000311")
myCollection <- GOCollection(myIds)
fl <- system.file("extdata", "goslim_plant.obo", package="GSEABase")
slim <- getOBOCollection(fl)
goSlim(myCollection, slim, "MF")
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
goSlim(sample.ExpressionSet, slim, "MF", evidenceCode="TAS")
```

Description

getBroadSets parses one or more XML files for gene sets. The file can reside locally or at a URL. The format followed is that defined by the Broad (below). toBroadXML creates Broad XML from BroadCollection gene sets.
toGmt converts GeneSetCollection objects to a character vector representing the gene set collection in GMT format. getGmt reads a GMT file or other character vector into a GeneSetCollection.

Usage

```r
getBroadSets(uri, ..., membersId=c("MEMBERS_SYMBOLIZED", "MEMBERS_EZID"))
toBroadXML(geneSet, con, ...)
asBroadUri(name,
           base="http://www.broad.mit.edu/gsea/msigdb/cards")
getGmt(con, geneIdType=NullIdentifier(),
       collectionType=NullCollection(), sep="\t", ...)
toGmt(x, con, ...)
```

Arguments

- **uri**: A file name or URL containing gene sets encoded following the Broad specification. For Broad sets, the uri can point to a MSIGDB.
- **geneSet**: A GeneSet with collectionType BroadCollection (to ensure that required information is available).
- **x**: A GeneSetCollection or other object for which a toGmt method is defined.
- **con**: A (optional, in the case of toXxx) file name or connection to receive output.
- **name**: A character vector of Broad gene set names, e.g., c("chr16q", "GNF2_TNFSF10").
- **base**: Base uri for finding Broad gene sets.
- **geneIdType**: A constructor for the type of identifier the members of the gene sets represent. See GeneIdentifierType for more information.
collectionType  A constructor for the type of collection for the gene sets. See `CollectionType` for more information.

sep  The character string separating members of each gene set in the GMT file.

...  Further arguments passed to the underlying XML parser, particularly file used to specify an output connection for `toBroadXML`.

membersId  XML field name from which `geneIds` are derived. Choose one value; default “MEMBERS_SYMBOLIZED”.

Value

getBroadSets returns a `GeneSetCollection` of gene sets.
toBroadXML returns a character vector of a single `GeneSet` or, if `con` is provided, writes the XML to a file.
asBroadUri can be used to create URI names (to be used by `getBroadSets` of Broad files.
getGmt returns a `GeneSetCollection` of gene sets.
toGmt returns character vectors where each line represents a gene set. If `con` is provided, the result is written to the specified connection.

Note

Actual Broad XML files differ from the DTD (e.g., an implied ’,’ separator between genes in a set); we parse to and from files as they exist the actual files.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan <mtmorgan@fhcrc.org>

References

http://www.broad.mit.edu/gsea/

See Also

`GeneSetCollection` `GeneSet`

Examples

```r
## 'fl' could also be a URI
fl <- system.file("extdata", "Broad.xml", package="GSEABase")
gss <- getBroadSets(fl) # GeneSetCollection of 2 sets
names(gss)
gss[[1]]

## Not run:
## Download 'msigdb_v2.5.xml' or 'c3.all.v2.5.symbols.gmt' from the
## Broad, http://www.broad.mit.edu/gsea/downloads.jsp#msigdb, then
gsc <- getBroadSets("/path/to/msigdb_v.2.5.xml")
types <- sapply(gsc, function(elt) bcCategory(collectionType(elt)))
c3gsc1 <- gsc[types == "c3"]
```
Methods for Constructing Incidence Matrices Between GeneSets

Description
An incidence matrix summarizes shared membership of gene identifiers across (pairs of) gene sets.

Methods
The return value is a matrix with rows representing gene sets and columns genes.

All additional arguments ... are of the same class as x. The incidence matrix contains elements 0 (genes not present) or 1 (genes present).

signature(x="GeneSet", ...) signature(x="GeneColorSet", ...) signature(x = "GeneSetCollection", ...)
Additional arguments ... can be of class GeneSetCollection or GeneSet. The incidence matrix contains elements 0 (genes not present) or 1 (genes present).

Examples
fl <- system.file("extdata", "Broad.xml", package="GSEABase")
gss <- getBroadSets(fl) # GeneSetCollection of 2 sets
## From one or more GeneSetCollections...
imat <- incidence(gss)
dim(imat)
imat[,c(1:3, ncol(imat)-3+1:3)]

## ... or GeneSets
imat1 <- incidence(gss[[1]], gss[[2]], gss[[3]])
imat1[,1:5]
Methods for Function mapIdentifiers in Package ‘GSEABase’

Description

These methods convert the genes identifiers of a gene set from one type to another, e.g., from `EntrezIdentifier` to `AnnotationIdentifier`. Methods can be called directly by the user; `geneIdType<-` provides similar functionality. `verbose=TRUE` produces warning messages when maps between identifier types are not 1:1, or a map has to be constructed on the fly (this situation does not apply when using the DBI-based annotation packages).

Methods

The following methods are defined on `what="GeneSet"`:

1. `what = "ANY", to = "ANY", from = "ANY", verbose=FALSE` This method warns of attempts to map from and to the same type, or generates an error if no suitable `mapIdentifiers` methods are available.

2. `what = "GeneSet", to = "GeneIdentifierType", from = "missing", verbose=FALSE` This method will re-dispatch to a method with signature `signature(what=what, to=to, from=geneIdType(what))`, and is present so that a user can call `mapIdentifiers` without providing an explicit from argument.

3. `what = "GeneSet", to = "GeneIdentifierType", from = "NullIdentifier", verbose=FALSE` This maps a gene set from gene identifiers represented by the `NullIdentifier` type (i.e., no type associated with the genes) to gene identifiers represent by any class derived from `GeneIdentifierType`.

4. `what = "GeneSet", to = "NullIdentifier", from = "GeneIdentifierType", verbose=FALSE` This maps a gene set from gene identifiers represented by any `GeneIdentifierType` type to one represented by the `NullIdentifier` (i.e., no type associated with the genes).

5. `what = "GeneSet", to = "GeneIdentifierType", from = "environment", verbose=FALSE` Maps identifiers found in what to the type described by to, using the map (key-value pairs) found in from.

6. `what = "GeneSet", to = "GeneIdentifierType", from = "AnnDbBimap", verbose=FALSE` Maps identifiers found in what to the type described by to, using the map (key-value pairs) found in from.

The following methods are defined for `what=GeneColorSet`. These methods map gene- and phenotype color appropriately, and fail if coloring of gene identifiers involved in several-to-1 mappings conflict.

1. `what = "GeneColorSet", to = "GeneIdentifierType", from = "missing", verbose=FALSE` This method will re-dispatch to a method with signature `signature(what=what, to=to, from=geneIdType(what))`, and is present so that a user can call `mapIdentifiers` without providing an explicit from argument.
what = "GeneColorSet", to = "GeneIdentifierType", from = "NullIdentifier", verbose=FALSE
This maps a gene set from gene identifiers represented by the NullIdentifier type (i.e.,
no type associated with the genes) to gene identifiers represent by any class derived from
GeneIdentifierType.

what = "GeneColorSet", to = "NullIdentifier", from = "GeneIdentifierType", verbose=FALSE
This maps a gene set from gene identifiers represented by any GeneIdentifierType type to
one represented by the NullIdentifier (i.e., no type associated with the genes).

what = "GeneColorSet", to = "GeneIdentifierType", from = "environment", verbose=FALSE
This method is not implemented, and exists to stop incorrect application of the GeneSet
method.

what = "GeneColorSet", to = "GeneIdentifierType", from = "AnnDbBimap", verbose=FALSE
This method is not implemented, and exists to stop incorrect application of the GeneSet
method.

A method exists for what="GeneSetCollection":

what = "GeneSetCollection", to = "GeneIdentifierType", from = "missing", verbose = FALSE
Map each gene set in what to gene identifier type to, using methods described above.

---

OBOCollection-class  Class "OBOCollection"

Description

OBOCollection extends the GOCollection class, and is usually constructed from a file formatted
following the OBO file format. See CollectionType for general use of collections with gene sets.

Objects from the Class

Objects are instantiated with calls to OBOCollection or getOBOCollection.

Slots

OBOCollection extends GOCollection and OBOCollection has the following additional slots
(these slots are NOT meant to be manipulated directly by the user):

.stanza: A data.frame representing the stanzas present in an OBO file. Row names of the data
frame are unique stanza identifiers. The value column contains the stanza name (e.g., ‘Term’,
i.e., the stanza name associated with a GO identifier).

.subset A data.frame representing (optional) subsets defined in the collection. Subsets are de-
defined in the header of an OBO file with a subsetdef tag. Row names of the data frame are the
subsetdef names; the value column contains the subset definition.

.kv A data.frame representing key-value pairs in the OBO source file. The row names of the
data frame correspond to lines in the OBO file. The stanza_id column indexes the row of
.stanza describing the stanza in which the key-value pair occured. The remaining columns
(key, value) contain the parsed key and value.
Methods

OBOCollection has the following methods, in addition to those inherited from \texttt{GOCollection}.

These methods list and select subsets of \texttt{OBOCollection}:

\textbf{subsets} \texttt{signature(object="OBOCollection", display="named")}: return a character vector of subsets present in object. Valid values for \texttt{display} are `named` (a named character vector, with names equal to the names of the subsets and values the descriptions), `full` (a character vector of name and description, with each pair formatted into a single entry as “name (description)”), `key` (subset names), or `value` (subset descriptions).

\texttt{[ signature(object="OBOCollection", i="character", j="missing", ...): return an OBOCollection by selecting just those subsets whose name matches the string(s) in \texttt{i}. This method calls the \texttt{[},GOCollection method so, e.g., evidenceCode can be used to restricts which evidence codes the collection will identify.

These methods coerce to and from \texttt{OBOCollection}:

\textbf{as} \texttt{signature(object="OBOCollection", "graphNEL")}: create a directed graph with nodes generated from \texttt{ids(object)} and edges from \texttt{is\_a} relations of object.

\textbf{as} \texttt{signature(object="graphNEL", "OBOCollection")}: create an \texttt{OBOCollection} with \texttt{ids} from the graph nodes, and edges from \texttt{inNodes(object)}.

Author(s)

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References


See Also

\texttt{OBOCollection} constructor; \texttt{CollectionType} classes.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
fl <- system.file("extdata", "goslim_plant.obo", package="GSEABase")
obo <- getOBOCollection(fl)
obo
subsets(oobo)
oobo["goslim_plant", evidenceCode="TAS"]
g <- as(oobo["goslim_goa"], "graphNEL")
if (interactive() \&\& require("Rgraphviz")) {
  plot(g)
}
\end{verbatim}
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