Package ‘biscuiteer’

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Description

A test harness for bsseq loading of Biscuit output, summarization of WGBS data over defined regions and in mappable samples (with or without imputation, dropping mostly-NA rows, age estimates, etc.)

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/trichelab/biscuiteer
- Report bugs at https://github.com/trichelab/biscuiteer/issues

Examples

```
orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz", package="biscuiteer")
bisc <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, merged = FALSE)
```
atRegions

Summarize a bsseq dataset over defined regions

Description

Calls summarizeBsSeqOver to summarize a bsseq object over provided DNA regions. Useful for exploring genomic data using cBioPortal.

Usage

atRegions(bsseq, regions, mappings = NULL, nm = "POETICname", ...)

Arguments

bsseq
A bsseq object

regions
A GRanges or GRangesList of regions

mappings
A mapping table with rownames(mappings) == colnames(bsseq) (DEFAULT: NULL)

nm
Column of the mapping table to map to (DEFAULT: "POETICname")

... Other arguments to pass to summarizeBsSeqOver

Value

GRanges with summarized information about the bsseq object for the given DNA regions

Examples

orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", 
package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz", 
package="biscuiteer")
bisc <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, 
merged = FALSE)

reg <- GRanges(seqnames = rep("chr11",5), 
strnd = rep("*",5),
ranges = IRanges(start = c(0,2.8e6,1.17e7,1.38e7,1.69e7), 
end= c(2.8e6,1.17e7,1.38e7,1.69e7,2.2e7))
)

regions <- atRegions(bsseq = bisc, regions = reg)
binCoverage

Bin CpG or CpH coverage to simplify and improve CNA "sketching"

Description

Example usage for E-M

Usage

```r
binCoverage(
  bsseq,
  bins,
  which = NULL,
  QDNAseq = TRUE,
  readLen = 100,
  paired = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- **bsseq**: A bsseq object - supplied to getCoverage()
- **bins**: Bins to summarize over - from tileGenome or QDNAseq.xxYY
- **which**: Limit to specific regions? - functions as an import() (DEFAULT: NULL)
- **QDNAseq**: Return a QDNAseqReadCounts? - if FALSE, returns a GRanges (DEFAULT: TRUE)
- **readLen**: Correction factor for coverage - read length in bp (DEFAULT: 100)
- **paired**: Whether the data are from paired-end sequencing (DEFAULT: TRUE)

Details

NOTE: As of early Sept 2019, QDNAseq did not have hg38 capabilities. If you desire to use the hg38 genome, biscuiteer suggests you use a GRanges object to define your bins.

NOTE: As of late July 2020, biscuiteer has started implemented support for hg38, hg19, mm10, and mm9 for bisulfite-specific features, including adaptive GC-content computation and SV integration for adjusting CNV ends.

Value

Binned read counts
Examples

```r
bins <- GRanges(seqnames = rep("chr11",10),
    strand = rep("*",10),
    ranges = IRanges(start=100000*0:9, width=100000)
)

reg <- GRanges(seqnames = rep("chr11",5),
    strand = rep("*",5),
    ranges = IRanges(start = c(0,2.8e6,1.17e7,1.38e7,1.69e7),
        end= c(2.8e6,1.17e7,1.38e7,1.69e7,2.2e7))
)

orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz",
    package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz",
    package="biscuiteer")
bisc <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, 
    merged = FALSE)

bc <- binCoverage(bsseq = bisc, bins = bins, which = reg, QDNAseq = FALSE)
```

biscuiteer-methods

bsseq class methods (VCF-centric) added by biscuiteer

Description

See biscuiteer manpage for package description

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'BSseq'
samples(object)

## S4 method for signature 'BSseq'
header(x)

## S4 method for signature 'BSseq'
meta(x)

## S4 method for signature 'BSseq'
fixed(x)

## S4 method for signature 'BSseq'
info(x)

## S4 method for signature 'BSseq,ANY'
geno(x)
```
biscuitMetadata

Arguments

object A bsseq object, preferably with !is.null(metadata(x)$vcfHeader)
x A bsseq object, preferably with !is.null(metadata(x)$vcfHeader)

Details

biscuiteer adds VariantAnnotation methods to BSseq objects with VCF headers: samples, header, meta, fixed, info, geno, ...
Due to inherited method signatures, the argument (singular) to the method may be named x or it may be named object. Either way, it is a BSseq object.
These add to the existing methods defined in package bsseq for class BSseq: [.,length(sampleNames,sampleNames<-.pData,pData<-.pData),show,combine
Those add to the methods BSseq inherits from SummarizedExperiment, such as: colData,rowRanges,metadata,subset,subsetByOverlaps,isDisjoint,&c.
Most of the biscuiteer methods operate on the VCF header, which readBiscuit likes to stuff into the metadata slot of BSseq objects it produces. Some may be handy for populating a BSseq object with QC stats, or querying those.

Value

Depends on the method - usually a List-like object of some sort

See Also

RangedSummarizedExperiment
VCFHeader-class
BSseq-class
BSseq

biscuitMetadata  Biscuit metadata from VCF header

Description

Returns metadata from a Biscuit run using either a supplied VCF file or the vcfHeader metadata element from the bsseq object

Usage

biscuitMetadata(bsseq = NULL, VCF = NULL)
getBiscuitMetadata(bsseq = NULL, VCF = NULL)

Arguments

bsseq A bsseq object with a vcfHeader element (DEFAULT: NULL)
VCF A tabix'ed VCF file (can just be the header information) from which the bsseq vcfHeader element is derived (DEFAULT: NULL)
Value

Information regarding the Biscuit run

Functions

• `getBiscuitMetadata()`: Alias for `biscuitMetadata`

Examples

```r
orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz", package="biscuiteer")
bisc <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, merged = FALSE)
meta <- biscuitMetadata(bisc)
```

byChromArm  

A simple parallelization step

Description

This function splits an object by chromosome arm, which tends to make parallelization much easier, as cross-arm dependencies are unusual. Therefore, the larger chromosomes can be split across processes or machines without worrying much about data starvation for processes on smaller chromosomes.

Usage

```r
byChromArm(x, arms = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  Any object with a GRanges in it: bsseq, SummarizedExperiment...

- `arms`  
  Another GRanges, but specifying chromosome arms (DEFAULT: NULL)

Value

A list, List, or *list, with pieces of x by chromosome arm
Examples

```r
orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz", package="biscuiteer")
bisc <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, merged = FALSE)

reg <- GRanges(seqnames = rep("chr11",5),
               strand = rep("*",5),
               ranges = IRanges(start = c(0,2.8e6,1.17e7,1.38e7,1.69e7),
                                end= c(2.8e6,1.17e7,1.38e7,1.69e7,2.2e7))
               )
names(reg) <- as.character(reg)

arms <- byChromArm(bisc, arms = reg)
```

byExtremality (Choose loci or features by extremality)

Description

This function finds the k most extremal features (features above a certain fraction of the Bernoulli variance) in 'bsseq' and returns their values.

Usage

```r
byExtremality(bsseq, r = NULL, k = 500)
```

Arguments

- `bsseq`: A bsseq object
- `r`: Regions to consider - NULL covers all loci (DEFAULT: NULL)
- `k`: How many rows/regions to return (DEFAULT: 500)

Details

For DNA methylation, particularly when summarized across regions, we can do better (a lot better) than MAD. Since we know: max(SD(X_j)) if X ~ Beta(a, b) < max(SD(X_j)) if X ~ Bernoulli(a/(a+b)) for X with a known mean and standard deviation (SD), then we can solve for (a+b) by MoM. We can then define the extremality by: extremality = sd(X_j) / bernoulliSD(mean(X_j))

Value

A GRanges object with methylation values sorted by extremality
Examples

```r
shuf_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15_shuffled.bed.gz", 
                        package="biscuiteer")
orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", 
                        package="biscuiteer")
shuf_vcf <- system.file("extdata", 
                       "MCF7_Cunha_shuffled_header_only.vcf.gz", 
                       package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", 
                       "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz", 
                       package="biscuiteer")
bisc1 <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = shuf_bed, VCFfile = shuf_vcf, 
                     merged = FALSE)
bisc2 <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, 
                     merged = FALSE)
reg <- GRanges(seqnames = rep("chr11",5),
               strand = rep("*",5),
               ranges = IRanges(start = c(0, 2.8e6, 1.17e7, 1.38e7, 1.69e7),
                        end= c(2.8e6, 1.17e7, 1.38e7, 1.69e7, 2.2e7))
)
comb <- unionize(bisc1, bisc2)

test <- byExtremality(comb, r = reg)
```

checkBiscuitBED | Inspect Biscuit VCF and BED files

Description

A BED checker for Biscuit CpG/CpH output (BED-like format with 2 or 3 columns per sample). By default, files with more than 50 million loci will be processed iteratively, since data.table tends to run into problems with gzipped joint CpH files.

Usage

```r
checkBiscuitBED(
  BEDfile, 
  VCFfile, 
  merged, 
  sampleNames = NULL, 
  chunkSize = 5e+07, 
  hdf5 = FALSE, 
  sparse = TRUE, 
  how = c("data.table", "readr"), 
  chr = NULL 
)
```
checkBiscuitBED

Arguments

**BEDfile**
A BED-like file - must be compressed and tabix’ed

**VCFfile**
A VCF file - must be compressed and tabix’ed. Only the header information is needed.

**merged**
Is this merged CpG data?

**sampleNames**
Names of samples - NULL: create names, vector: assign names, data.frame: make pData (DEFAULT: NULL)

**chunkSize**
For files longer than yieldSize number of lines long, chunk the file (DEFAULT: 5e7)

**hdf5**
Use HDF5 arrays for backing the data? Using HDF5-backed arrays stores the data in a HDF5 file on disk, rather than loading entire object into memory. This allows for analyses to be done on memory-limited systems at the small cost of slightly reduced return times. (DEFAULT: FALSE)

**sparse**
Use sparse Matrix objects for the data? If TRUE, use a Matrix object for sparse matrices (matrices with many zeroes in them) (DEFAULT: TRUE)

**how**
How to load the data - "data.table" or "readr"? (DEFAULT: data.table)

**chr**
Load a specific chromosome to rbind() later? (DEFAULT: NULL)

Details

Input BED and VCF files must be tabix’ed. No exceptions!

Value

Parameters to be supplied to makeBSseq

See Also

readBiscuit

Examples

```r
orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz", package="biscuiteer")
params <- checkBiscuitBED(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, merged = FALSE)
```
**condenseSampleNames**

**Description**

Utility function for extracting sample names from tabix'ed sample columns, assuming a VCF-naming scheme (such as Sample_1.foo, Sample_1.bar or Sample1.foo, Sample1.bar).

**Usage**

```r
condenseSampleNames(tbx, stride, trailing = "\.$")
```

**Arguments**

- `tbx`: A TabixFile instance to parse
- `stride`: How many columns per sample
- `trailing`: Trailing character to trim (DEFAULT: "\.$")

**Value**

A character vector of sample names (longest common substrings)

**Examples**

```r
library(Rsamtools)
orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
if (length(headerTabix(orig_bed)$header) > 0) {
  condenseSampleNames(orig_bed, 2)
}
```
Description

WARNING: This function will be deprecated in the next Bioconductor release

Usage

CpGindex(bsseq, CGIs = NULL, PRCs = NULL, WCGW = NULL, PMDs = NULL)

Arguments

bsseq A BSseq object
CGIs A GRanges of CpG island regions - HMM CGIs if NULL (DEFAULT: NULL)
PRCs A GRanges of Polycomb targets - H9 state 23 low-meth if NULL (DEFAULT: NULL)
WCGW A GRanges of solo-WCGW sites - PMD WCGWs if NULL (DEFAULT: NULL)
PMDs A GRanges of hypomethylating regions - PMDs if NULL (DEFAULT: NULL)

Details

Measures hypermethylation at PRCs in CGIs or hypomethylation at WCGWs in PMDs

At some point in some conference call somewhere, a collaborator suggested that a simple index of Polycomb repressor complex (PRC) binding site hyper-methylation and CpG-poor "partially methylated domain" (PMD) hypomethylation would be a handy yardstick for both deterministic and stochastic changes associated with proliferation, aging, and cancer. This function provides such an index by compiling measures of aberrant hyper- and hypo-methylation along with the ratio of hyper-to hypo-methylation. (The logic for this is that while the phenomena tend to occur together, there are many exceptions) The resulting measures can provide a high-level summary of proliferation-, aging-, and/or disease-associated changes in DNA methylation across samples.

The choice of defaults is fairly straightforward: in 2006, three independent groups reported recurrent hypermethylation in cancer at sites marked by both H3K4me3 (activating) and H3K27me3 (repressive) histone marks in embryonic stem cells; these became known as "bivalent" sites. The Roadmap Epigenome project performed ChIP-seq on hundreds of normal primary tissues and cell line results from the ENCODE project to generate a systematic catalog of "chromatin states" alongside dozens of whole-genome bisulfite sequencing experiments in the same tissues. We used both to generate a default atlas of bivalent (Polycomb-associated and transcriptionally-poised) sites from H9 human embryonic stem cells which retain low DNA methylation across normal (non-placental) REMC tissues. In 2018, Zhou and Dinh (Nature Genetics) found isolated (AT)CG(AT) sites, or "solo-WCGW" motifs, in common PMDs as the most universal barometer of proliferation- and aging-associated methylation loss in mammalian cells, so we use their solo-WCGW sites in common PMDs as the default measure for hypomethylation. The resulting CpGindex is a vector of length 3 for each sample: hypermethylation, hypomethylation, and their ratio.
We suggest fitting a model for the composition of bulk samples (tumor/normal, tissue1/tissue2, or whatever is most appropriate) prior to drawing any firm conclusions from the results of this function. For example, a mixture of two-thirds normal tissue and one-third tumor tissue may produce the same or lower degree of hyper/hypomethylation than high-tumor-content cell-free DNA samples from the blood plasma of the same patient. Intuition is simply not a reliable guide in such situations, which occur with some regularity. If orthogonal estimates of purity/composition are available (flow cytometry, ploidy, yield of filtered cfDNA), it is a Very Good Idea to include them.

The default for this function is to use the HMM-defined CpG islands from Hao Wu’s paper (Wu, Caffo, Jaffee, Irizarry & Feinberg, Biostatistics 2010) as generic “hypermethylation” targets inside of “bivalent” (H3K27me3+H3K4me3) sites (identified in H9 embryonic stem cells & unmethylated across normals), and the solo-WCGW sites within common partially methylated domains from Wanding Zhou and Huy Dinh’s paper (Zhou, Dinh, et al, Nat Genetics 2018) as genetic “hypomethylation” targets (as above, obvious caveats about tissue specificity and user-supplied possibilities exist, but the defaults are sane for many purposes, and can be exchanged for whatever targets a user wishes).

The function returns all three components of the “CpG index”, comprised of hyperCGI and hypopMD (i.e. hyper, hypo, and their ratio). The PMD "score" is a base-coverage-weighted average of losses to solo-WCGW bases within PMDs; the PRC score is similarly base-coverage-weighted but across HMM CGI CpGs, within polycomb repressor complex sites (by default, the subset of state 23 segments in the 25-state, 12-mark ChromImpute model for H9 which have less than 10 percent CpG methylation across the CpG-island-overlapping segment in all normal primary tissues and cells from the Reference Epigenome project). By providing different targets and/or regions, users can customize as needed.

The return value is a CpGindex object, which is really just a DataFrame that knows about the regions at which it was summarized, and reminds the user of this when they implicitly call the show method on it.

Value

A CpGindex (DataFrame w/cols 'hyper', 'hypo', 'ratio' + 2 GRs)

Description

Subset of ENSEMBL regulatory build regions for hg19 genome

Usage

data(ENSR_subset.hg19, package="biscuiteer")

Details

Source URL: homo_sapiens.GRCh37.Regulatory_Build.regulatory_features.20161117.gff.gz (regions that overlap Infinium annotation manifests - described at http://zwdzwd.github.io/InfiniumAnnotation - are selected for final GRanges) Source type: GFF Return type: GRanges
Description

Subset of ENSEMBL regulatory build regions for hg19 genome

Usage

data(ENSR_subset.hg38, package="biscuiteer")

Details

Source URL: homo_sapiens.GRCh38.Regulatory_Build.regulatory_features.20161111.gff.gz (regions that overlap Infinium annotation manifests - described at http://zwdzwd.github.io/InfiniumAnnotation - are selected for final GRanges) Source type: GFF Return type: GRanges

extremality

Compute fraction of a Bernoulli variance

Description

Works efficiently on matrices and DelayedMatrix objects. Note that it is possible for "raw" extremality to be greater than 1, so this function does a second pass to correct for this.

Usage

extremality(x, raw = FALSE)

Arguments

x A rectangular object with proportions in it
raw Skip the correction pass? (DEFAULT: FALSE)

Value

The extremality of each row (if more than one) of the object

Examples

x <- rnorm(100, mean=0.5, sd=0.15)
x <- matrix(x, nrow=50, ncol=2)
ext <- extremality(x, raw=TRUE)
fexpit  

*Helper function: expanded expit*

**Description**

Helper function: expanded expit

**Usage**

```r
fexpit(x, sqz = 1e-06)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: a vector of values between -Inf and +Inf
- `sqz`: the amount by which we 'squoze', default is .000001

**Value**

- a vector of values between 0 and 1 inclusive

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(1234)
x <- rnorm(n=1000)
summary(x)

sqz <- 1 / (10**6)
p <- fexpit(x, sqz=sqz)
summary(p)

all( (abs(x - flogit(p)) / x) < sqz )
all( abs(x - flogit(fexpit(x))) < sqz )
```

---

filterLoci  

*Filter loci with zero coverage*

**Description**

Function potentially used to be a part of dmrseq. Included here to avoid dmrseq failing due to any number of reasons related to lack of coverage.

**Usage**

```r
filterLoci(bsseq, testCovariate)
```
fixAge

Arguments

bsseq A bsseq object for filtering
testCovariate The name of the pData column dmrseq will test on

Details

The code is adapted from the precheck loop of dmrseq::dmrseq

Value

A bsseq object ready for dmrseq to use

See Also

dmrseq
WGBSeq
RRBSeq

Examples

```r
shuf_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15_shuffled.bed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
shuf_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_shuffled_header_only.vcf.gz", package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz", package="biscuiteer")
bisc1 <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = shuf_bed, VCFfile = shuf_vcf, merged = FALSE)
bisc2 <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, merged = FALSE)
comb <- unionize(bisc1, bisc2)
filt <- filterLoci(comb, "sampleNames")
```

Description

Turn 'epigenetic clock' into actual age

Uses Horvath-type 'epigenetic clock' raw output to project into actual ages
Usage

```r
fixAge(x, adult = 21)
```

Arguments

- `x`: Untransformed or raw prediction(s)
- `adult`: Age of adulthood (DEFAULT: 21)

Details

The 'Epigenetic Clock' (Horvath 2012) and similar schemes use a number of CpG loci (or regions, or perhaps CpH loci – it doesn’t really matter what) to estimate the chronological/biological age of samples from DNA methylation with pre-trained feature weights (coefficients) for each region/locus.

All of these type of clocks use a nonlinear output transformation which switches from an exponential growth model for children into a linear model for adults, where `adult` is an arbitrary number (by default and custom, that number is 21; elsewhere it can sometimes be seen as 20, but all known epi-age transformation functions quietly add 1 to the constant internally).

This function implements the above standard output transformation step.

Value

Transformed prediction(s)

Examples

```r
clock <- getClock(genome="hg38")
score <- clock$gr$score
age <- fixAge(score)
```

fixNAs

*Replace NAs with another value*

Description

Useful for coercing matrices into how bsseq is expecting the M matrix to be.

Usage

```r
fixNAs(x, y = 0, sparseMatrix = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x`: The matrix-like object containing NAs to fix
- `y`: The value to replace the NAs with (DEFAULT: 0)
- `sparseMatrix`: Make the result a Matrix object? (DEFAULT: FALSE)
Value

x with no NAs (possibly a sparse Matrix)

Examples

```r
nom <- c(rep(c(1,4,NA,9,NA,NA,7,NA), 5))
no_nas <- fixNAs(nom)
```

flogit

*Helper function: squeezed logit*

Description

Helper function: squeezed logit

Usage

```r
flogit(p, sqz = 1e-06)
```

Arguments

- `p`: a vector of values between 0 and 1 inclusive
- `sqz`: the amount by which to 'squeeze', default is .000001

Value

a vector of values between -Inf and +Inf

Examples

```r
set.seed(1234)
p <- runif(n=1000)
summary(p)

sqz <- 1 / (10**6)
x <- flogit(p, sqz=sqz)
summary(x)

all( abs(p - fexpit(x, sqz=sqz)) < sqz )
all( abs(p - fexpit(flogit(p, sqz=sqz), sqz=sqz)) < sqz )
```
getClock

Retrieve 'epigenetic clock' models

Description

Biscuiteer supports several 'epigenetic clock' models. This function retrieves the various models.

Usage

getClock(
  model = c("horvath", "horvathshrunk", "hannum", "skinandblood"),
  padding = 15,
  genome = c("hg19", "hg38", "GRCh37", "GRCh38"),
  useENSR = FALSE,
  useHMMI = FALSE
)

Arguments

model One of "horvath", "horvathshrunk", "hannum", or "skinandblood"
padding How many base pairs (+/-) to expand a feature's footprint (DEFAULT: 15)
genome One of "hg19", "GRCh37", "hg38", or "GRCh38" (DEFAULT: "hg19")
useENSR Substitute ENSEMBL regulatory feature boundaries? (DEFAULT: FALSE)
useHMMI Substitute HMM-based CpG island boundaries? (DEFAULT: FALSE)

Details

The remapped coordinates for the Horvath (2012) and Hannum (2013) clocks, along with shrunken Horvath (2012) and improved Horvath (2018) models, are provided as part of biscuiteer (visit inst/scripts/clocks.R to find out how) along with some functionality to make them more usable in RRBS/WGBS data of varying coverage along varying genomes. For example, the HMM-based CpG island model introduced by Wu (2010) can be used to assign to within-island features the methylation rate of their associated island, and ENSEMBL regulatory build features (ENSR features, for short) such as CTCF binding sites can have their coordinates substituted for the default padded boundaries of a feature.

The net result of this process is that, while the default settings simply swap in a 30-bp stretch centered on the selected clock’s CpG (and/or CpH) loci, add the intercept, and ship out the model, much more flexibility is available to the user. This function provides a single point for tuning of such options in the event that defaults don’t work well for a user.

The precedence of options is as follows:

1. If a feature has neither ENSR nor HMMI IDs, it is padded (only) +/- bp.
2. If it has an HMMI but not ENSR ID or ENSR==FALSE, the HMM island is used.
3. If a feature has an ENSR ID, and ENSR==TRUE, the ENSR feature is used.
If a feature has both an ENSR ID and an HMMI ID, and both options are TRUE, then the ENSR start and end coordinates will take precedence over its HMMI.

The above shenanigans produce the GRanges object returned as gr in a List. The intercept value returned with the model is its fixed (B0) coefficient. The cleanup function returned with the model transforms its raw output.

**Value**

a List with elements `model`, `gr`, `intercept`, and `cleanup`

**Examples**

```r
clock <- getClock(model="horvathshrunken", genome="hg38")
```

---

**getLogitFracMeth**

*Helper function for compartment inference*

**Description**

Want an object with nominally Gaussian error for compartment inference, so this function uses 'suitable' (defaults to 3 or more reads in 2 or more samples) measurements. Using Dirichlet smoothing (adding 'k' reads to M and U), these measurements are then turned into lightly moderated, logit-transformed methylated-fraction estimates for compartment calling.

**Usage**

```r
gelogitFracMeth(x, minCov = 3, minSamp = 2, k = 0.1, r = NULL)
ggetMvals(x, minCov = 3, minSamp = 2, k = 0.1, r = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

x 
A bsseq object with methylated and total reads

minCov 
Minimum read coverage for landmarking samples (DEFAULT: 3)

minSamp 
Minimum landmark samples with at least minCov (DEFAULT: 2)

k 
Pseudoreads for smoothing (DEFAULT: 0.1)

r 
Regions to collapse over - if NULL, do it by CpG (DEFAULT: NULL)

**Value**

Smoothed logit(M / Cov) GRanges with coordinates as row names

**Functions**

- `getMvals()`: Alias for `getLogitFracMeth`
Examples

```r
orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz", package="biscuiteer")
bisc <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, merged = FALSE)
reg <- GRanges(seqnames = rep("chr11",5),
               strand = rep("*",5),
               ranges = IRanges(start = c(0,2.8e6,1.17e7,1.38e7,1.69e7),
                                end= c(2.8e6,1.17e7,1.38e7,1.69e7,2.2e7))
               )
frac <- getLogitFracMeth(bisc, minSamp = 1, r = reg)
```

---

**Description**

Chromosome arm locations for GRCh37 genome

**Usage**

data(GRCh37.chromArm, package="biscuiteer")

**Details**

Source URL: [https://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTables](https://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTables) (Cytogenic bands were retrieved using the UCSC Table Browser. The output was then exported to a TXT file, where the chromosome arms were combined and formed into a GRanges) Source type: TXT Return type: GRanges

---

**Description**

Chromosome arm locations for GRCh38 genome

**Usage**

data(GRCh38.chromArm, package="biscuiteer")
Details

Source URL: https://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTables (Cytogenic bands were retrieved using the UCSC Table Browser. The output was then exported to a TXT file, where the chromosome arms were combined and formed into a GRanges) Source type: TXT Return type: GRanges

---

grToSeg

Dump GRanges to segmented data data.frame

Description

Output data.frame can be written to a .seg file if supplied with filename input argument

Usage

grToSeg(gr, filename = NULL, minAbs = NULL)

Arguments

- **gr**: A GRanges or GRangesList to dump to .seg file
- **filename**: Where to save the result - unsaved if NULL (DEFAULT: NULL)
- **minAbs**: Minimum absolute gain/loss cutoff (DEFAULT: NULL)

Value

A data.frame with columns:
(ID, chrom, loc.start, loc.end, num.mark, seg.mean)

See Also

segToGr

Examples

clock <- getClock(model="horvathshrunk", genome="hg38")
gr <- clock$gr
df <- grToSeg(gr = gr)
Description

Hypermethylated targets in bivalent histone sites from H9 embryonic stem cells which were unmethylated across normal cells for hg19 genome

Usage

```r
data(H9state23unmeth.hg19, package="biscuiteer")
```

Details

GRanges was generated by taking the HMM-derived CpG islands (described in ?HMM_CpG_islands.hg19) and overlapping with regions that were unmethylated in normal H9 stem cells and had a ChromHMM state of 2 or 3 (see https://www.nature.com/articles/nmeth.1906#MOESM194 for a description of ChromHMM) Return type: GRanges

Description

Hypermethylated targets in bivalent histone sites from H9 embryonic stem cells which were unmethylated across normal cells for hg38 genome

Usage

```r
data(H9state23unmeth.hg38, package="biscuiteer")
```

Details

GRanges was generated by taking the HMM-derived CpG islands (described in ?HMM_CpG_islands.hg38) and overlapping with regions that were unmethylated in normal H9 stem cells and had a ChromHMM state of 2 or 3 (see https://www.nature.com/articles/nmeth.1906#MOESM194 for a description of ChromHMM) Return type: GRanges
Description

Chromosome arm locations for hg19 genome

Usage

data(hg19.chromArm, package="biscuiteer")

Details

Source URL: http://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg19/database/cytoBand.txt.gz (Chromosome arms were combined to form the final GRanges) Source type: TXT Return type: GRanges

Description

Chromosome arm locations for hg38 genome

Usage

data(hg38.chromArm, package="biscuiteer")

Details

Source URL: http://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg38/database/cytoBand.txt.gz (Chromosome arms were combined to form the final GRanges) Source type: TXT Return type: GRanges
HMM_CpG_islands.hg19  HMM_CpG_islands.hg19

Description

Hidden Markov Model-derived CpG islands from hg19 genome

Usage

data(HMM_CpG_islands.hg19, package="biscuiteer")

Details

Source URL: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20212320 (Hidden Markov Model CpG islands were produced using the method described in this paper. The hg19 genome was used for the CpG island production.) Source type: hg19 genome and procedure described in paper Return type: GRanges

HMM_CpG_islands.hg38  HMM_CpG_islands.hg38

Description

Hidden Markov Model-derived CpG islands from hg38 genome

Usage

data(HMM_CpG_islands.hg38, package="biscuiteer")

Details

Source URL: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20212320 (Hidden Markov Model CpG islands were produced using the method described in this paper. The hg19 genome was used for the CpG island production.) Source type: hg19 genome and procedure described in paper Return type: GRanges
makeBSseq

Make an in-memory bsseq object from a biscuit BED

Description
Beware that any reasonably large BED files may not fit into memory!

Usage
makeBSseq(tbl, params, simplify = FALSE, verbose = FALSE)

Arguments
- **tbl**: A tibble (from read_tsv) or a data.table (from fread)
- **params**: Parameters from checkBiscuitBED
- **simplify**: Simplify sample names by dropping .foo.bar.hg19? (or similar) (DEFAULT: FALSE)
- **verbose**: Print extra statements? (DEFAULT: FALSE)

Value
An in-memory bsseq object

Examples
```r
library(data.table)
library(R.utils)

orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz", package="biscuiteer")
params <- checkBiscuitBED(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, merged = FALSE, how = "data.table")
select <- grep("\\.context", params$colNames, invert=TRUE)
tbl <- fread(gunzip(params$tbx$path, remove = FALSE), sep="\t", sep2=",”, fill=TRUE, na.strings=".", select=select)
unzippedName <- sub("\\.gz$", "", params$tbx$path)
if (file.exists(unzippedName)) {
  file.remove(unzippedName)
}
if (params$hasHeader == FALSE) names(tbl) <- params$colNames[select]
names(tbl) <- sub("#", "", names(tbl))

bsseq <- makeBSseq(tbl = tbl, params = params)
```
readBiscuit

Read biscuit output into bsseq object

Description

Takes BED-like format with 2 or 3 columns per sample. Unmerged CpG files have 2 columns (beta values and coverage), whereas merged CpG files have 3 columns (beta values, coverage, and context).

Usage

```r
readBiscuit(
  BEDfile,
  VCFfile,
  merged,
  sampleNames = NULL,
  simplify = FALSE,
  genome = "hg19",
  how = c("data.table", "readr"),
  hdf5 = FALSE,
  hdf5dir = NULL,
  sparse = FALSE,
  chunkSize = 1e+06,
  chr = NULL,
  which = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE
)

loadBiscuit(
  BEDfile,
  VCFfile,
  merged,
  sampleNames = NULL,
  simplify = FALSE,
  genome = "hg19",
  how = c("data.table", "readr"),
  hdf5 = FALSE,
  hdf5dir = NULL,
  sparse = FALSE,
  chunkSize = 1e+06,
  chr = NULL,
  which = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- **BEDfile**: A BED-like file - must be compressed and tabix'ed
VCFFile: A VCF file - must be compressed and tabix'ed. Only the header information is needed.
merged: Is this merged CpG data?
sampleNames: Names of samples - NULL: create names, vector: assign names, data.frame: make pData (DEFAULT: NULL)
simplify: Simplify sample names by dropping .foo.bar.hg19? (or similar) (DEFAULT: FALSE)
genome: Genome assembly the runs were aligned against (DEFAULT: "hg19")
how: How to load data - either data.table or readr (DEFAULT: "data.table")
hdf5: Make the object HDF5-backed - CURRENTLY NOT AVAILABLE (DEFAULT: FALSE)
hdf5dir: Directory to store HDF5 files if 'hdf5' = TRUE (DEFAULT: NULL)
sparse: Use sparse Matrix objects for the data? (DEFAULT: FALSE)
chunkSize: Number of rows before readr reading becomes chunked (DEFAULT: 1e6)
chr: Load a specific chromosome? (DEFAULT: NULL)
which: A GRanges of regions to load - NULL loads them all (DEFAULT: NULL)
verbose: Print extra statements? (DEFAULT: FALSE)

Details
NOTE: Assumes alignment against hg19 (use genome argument to override). NOTE: Requires header from VCF file to detect sample names

Value
A bsseq::BSseq object

Functions

- loadBiscuit(): Alias for readBiscuit

See Also

bsseq
checkBiscuitBED

Examples

orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz",
                        package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz",
                        package="biscuiteer")
bisc <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf,
                    merged = FALSE)
readEpibed  

*Read in and decode the RLE representation of the epibed format out of biscuit epiread*

---

**Description**

Read in and decode the RLE representation of the epibed format out of biscuit epiread

**Usage**

```r
readEpibed(
  epibed,
  genome = NULL,
  chr = NULL,
  start = 1,
  end = 2^28,
  fragment_level = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `epibed` The path to the epibed file (must be bgzip and tabix indexed)
- `genome` What genome did this come from (e.g. 'hg19') (default: NULL)
- `chr` Which chromosome to retrieve (default: NULL)
- `start` The starting position for a region of interest (default: 1)
- `end` The end position for a region of interest (default: 2^28)
- `fragment_level` Whether to collapse reads to the fragment level (default: TRUE)

**Value**

A GRanges object

**Examples**

```r
epibed.nome <- system.file("extdata", "hct116.nome.epibed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
epibed.bsseq <- system.file("extdata", "hct116.bsseq.epibed.gz", package="biscuiteer")

epibed.nome.gr <- readEpibed(epibed = epibed.nome, genome = "hg19", chr = "chr1")
epibed.bsseq.gr <- readEpibed(epibed = epibed.bsseq, genome = "hg19", chr = "chr1")
```
(e)RRBS settings for dmrseq

Description

(e)RRBS settings for dmrseq

Usage

RRBSeq(bsseq, testCovariate, cutoff = 0.2, bpSpan = 750, ...)

Arguments

- bsseq: A bsseq object
- testCovariate: The pData column to test on
- cutoff: The minimum CpG-wise difference to use (DEFAULT: 0.2)
- bpSpan: Span of smoother AND max gap in DMR CpGs (DEFAULT: 750)
- ...: Other arguments to pass along to dmrseq

Value

A GRanges object (same as from dmrseq)

Examples

```r
library(dmrseq)
data(BS.chr21)
dat <- BS.chr21

rrbs <- RRBSeq(dat[1:500, ], "Rep", cutoff = 0.05, BPPARAM=BiocParallel::SerialParam())
```

segToGr

Import a segmentation file into GRanges object

Description

Reverse of grToSeg

Usage

segToGr(seg, genome = "hg19", name = "ID", score = "seg.mean")
Arguments

- **seg**: The .seg filename
- **genome**: Genome against which segments were annotated (DEFAULT: "hg19")
- **name**: .seg file column to use as $name metadata (DEFAULT: "ID")
- **score**: .seg file column to use as $score metadata (DEFAULT: "seg.mean")

Value

A GRanges object

See Also

grToSeg

Examples

```r
clock <- getClock(model="horvathshrunken", genome="hg38")
gr <- clock$gr

df <- grToSeg(gr = gr, file = "test_grToSeg.seg")
segs <- segToGr("test_grToSeg.seg", genome="hg38")

if (file.exists("test_grToSeg.seg")) file.remove("test_grToSeg.seg")
```

Description

Seqinfo for hg19 genome

Usage

```r
data(seqinfo.hg19, package="biscuiteer")
```

Details

Source URL: http://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg19/bigZips/hg19.chrom.sizes (The output from this site was downloaded into a TXT file and then loaded into a sorted Seqinfo table)

Source type: TXT Return type: Seqinfo
seqinfo.hg38

Description
Seqinfo for hg38 genome

Usage
data(seqinfo.hg38, package="biscuiteer")

Details
Source URL: http://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg38/bigZips/hg38.chrom.sizes (The output from this site was downloaded into a TXT file and then loaded into a sorted Seqinfo table) Source type: TXT Return type: Seqinfo

seqinfo.mm10

Description
Seqinfo for mm10 genome

Usage
data(seqinfo.mm10, package="biscuiteer")

Details
Source URL: http://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/mm10/bigZips/mm10.chrom.sizes (The output from this site was downloaded into a TXT file and then loaded into a sorted Seqinfo table) Source type: TXT Return type: Seqinfo
simplifySampleNames  **Simplify bsseq sample names**

**Description**
Tries using the longest common subsequence to figure out what can be dropped. Usually used for VCF columns.

**Usage**
simplifySampleNames(x)

**Arguments**
- **x**  A SummarizedExperiment-derived object, or a character vector

**Value**
The input object, but with simplified sample names

**Examples**
```r
orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz", package="biscuiteer")
bisc <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, merged = FALSE)
bisc <- simplifySampleNames(bisc)
```

summarizeBsSeqOver  **Summarize methylation over provided regions**

**Description**
Used for bsseq objects. Mostly a local wrapp for getMeth.

**Usage**
summarizeBsSeqOver(bsseq, segs, dropNA = FALSE, impute = FALSE)
Arguments

bsseq  The bsseq object to summarize
segs   Regions to summarize over (GRanges object, no GRangesList yet)
dropNA Whether to drop rows if more than half of samples are NA (DEFAULT: FALSE)
impute Whether to impute NAs/NaNs (DEFAULT: FALSE)

Value

A matrix of regional methylation fractions

Examples

orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", 
                        package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz", 
                        package="biscuiteer")
bisc <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, 
                    merged = FALSE)
reg <- GRanges(seqnames = rep("chr11",5), 
              strand = rep("*",5), 
              ranges = IRanges(start = c(0,2.8e6,1.17e7,1.38e7,1.69e7), 
                               end= c(2.8e6,1.17e7,1.38e7,1.69e7,2.2e7))
              )
summary <- summarizeBsSeqOver(bsseq = bisc, segs = reg, dropNA = TRUE)

Description

Read from tabix-indexed bed file to list objects

Usage

tabixRetrieve(
    paths, 
    chr, 
    start = 1, 
    end = 2^28, 
    sample_names = NULL, 
    is.epibed = FALSE, 
    BPPARAM = SerialParam()
)
unionize

Arguments

- paths: path(s) to the bed files
- chr: chromosome name
- start: start coordinate of region of interest
- end: end coordinate of region of interest
- sample_names: sample names, just use paths if not specified
- is.epibed: whether the input is epibed format
- BPPARAM: how to parallelize

Value

A list object with DNA methylation level and depth

Description

Wrapper for the combine(bsseq1, ...) method in bsseq

Usage

unionize(bs1, ...)

Arguments

- bs1: A bsseq object
- ...: One or more bsseq objects to combine with bs1

Details

Takes provided bsseq objects, the union of their GRanges, fills out the sites not in the union with 0M/0Cov, and returns the even-sparser bsseq holding all of them.

Value

A larger and more sparse bsseq object
Examples

```r
shuf_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15_shuffled.bed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz", package="biscuiteer")
shuf_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_shuffled_header_only.vcf.gz", package="biscuiteer")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz", package="biscuiteer")
bisc1 <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = shuf_bed, VCFfile = shuf_vcf, merged = FALSE)
bisc2 <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, merged = FALSE)
comb <- unionize(bisc1, bisc2)
```

WGBSage

_Guess ages using Horvath-style 'clock' models_

Description

See Horvath, Genome Biology, 2013 for more information

Usage

```r
WGBSage(
  bsseq,
  model = c("horvath", "horvathshrink", "hannum", "skinandblood"),
  padding = 15,
  useENSR = FALSE,
  useHMMI = FALSE,
  minCovg = 5,
  impute = FALSE,
  minSamp = 5,
  genome = NULL,
  dropBad = FALSE,
  ...)
```

Arguments

- **bsseq**: A bsseq object (must have assays named M and Cov)
- **model**: Which model ("horvath", "horvathshrink", "hannum", "skinandblood")
- **padding**: How many bases +/- to pad the target CpG by (DEFAULT: 15)
useENSR Use ENSEMBL regulatory region bounds instead of CpGs (DEFAULT: FALSE)
useHMMI Use HMM CpG island boundaries instead of padded CpGs (DEFAULT: FALSE)
minCovg Minimum regional read coverage desired to estimate 5mC (DEFAULT: 5)
impute Use k-NN imputation to fill in low-coverage regions? (DEFAULT: FALSE)
minSamp Minimum number of non-NA samples to perform imputation (DEFAULT: 5)
genome Genome to use as reference, if no genome(bsseq) is set (DEFAULT: NULL)
dropBad Drop rows/cols with > half missing pre-imputation? (DEFAULT: FALSE)
... Arguments to be passed to impute.knn, such as rng.seed

Details

Note: the accuracy of the prediction will increase or decrease depending on how various hyper-parameters are set by the user. This is NOT a hands-off procedure, and the defaults are only a starting point for exploration. It will not be uncommon to tune padding, minCovg, and minSamp for each WGBS or RRBS experiment (and the latter may be impacted by whether dupes are removed prior to importing data). Consider yourself forewarned. In the near future we may add support for arbitrary region-coefficient inputs and result transformation functions, which of course will just make the problems worse.

Also, please cite the appropriate papers for the Epigenetic Clock(s) you use:

For the 'horvath' or 'horvathshrunk' clocks, cite Horvath, Genome Biology 2013. For the 'hannum' clock, cite Hannum et al, Molecular Cell 2013. For the 'skinandblood' clock, cite Horvath et al, Aging 2018.

Last but not least, keep track of the parameters YOU used for YOUR estimates. The call element in the returned list of results is for this exact purpose. If you need recover the GRanges object used to average(or impute) DNAme values for the model, try granges(result$methcoefs) on a result. The methylation fraction and coefficients for each region can be found in the GRanges object, result$methcoefs, where each sample has a corresponding column with the methylation fraction and the coefficients have their own column titled "coefs". Additionally, the age estimates are stored in resultSage (named, in case dropBad == TRUE).

Value

A list with call, methylation estimates, coefs, age estimates

Examples

shuf_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15_shuffled.bed.gz",
  package="biscuit")
orig_bed <- system.file("extdata", "MCF7_Cunha_chr11p15.bed.gz",
  package="biscuit")
shuf_vcf <- system.file("extdata",
  "MCF7_Cunha_shuffled_header_only.vcf.gz",
  package="biscuit")
orig_vcf <- system.file("extdata",
  "MCF7_Cunha_header_only.vcf.gz",
  package="biscuit")
bisc1 <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = shuf_bed, VCFfile = shuf_vcf,
bisc2 <- readBiscuit(BEDfile = orig_bed, VCFfile = orig_vcf, merged = FALSE)

comb <- unionize(bisc1, bisc2)
ages <- WGBSage(comb, "horvath")

---

**WGBSeq**

**Wrapper for WGBS settings for dmrseq**

**Description**

Wrapper for WGBS settings for dmrseq

**Usage**

WGBSeq(bsseq, testCovariate, bpSpan = 1000, ...)

**Arguments**

- **bsseq**: A bsseq object
- **testCovariate**: The pData column to test on
- **bpSpan**: Span of smoother AND 2x max gap in DMR CpGs (DEFAULT: 1000)
- **...**: Other arguments to pass along to dmrseq

**Value**

A GRanges object (same as from dmrseq)

**Examples**

data(BS.chr21, package="dmrseq")
dat <- BS.chr21

wgbs <- WGBSeq(dat[1:500, ], "CellType", cutoff = 0.05,
               BPPARAM=BiocParallel::SerialParam())
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