Package ‘doubletrouble’

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**Title**  Identification and classification of duplicated genes

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**Description**  doubletrouble aims to identify duplicated genes from whole-genome protein sequences and classify them based on their modes of duplication. The duplication modes are i. segmental duplication (SD); ii. tandem duplication (TD); iii. proximal duplication (PD); iv. transposed duplication (TRD) and; v. dispersed duplication (DD). Transposon-derived duplicates (TRD) can be further subdivided into rTRD (retrotransposon-derived duplication) and dTRD (DNA transposon-derived duplication). If users want a simpler classification scheme, duplicates can also be classified into SD- and SSD-derived (small-scale duplication) gene pairs. Besides classifying gene pairs, users can also classify genes, so that each gene is assigned a unique mode of duplication. Users can also calculate substitution rates per substitution site (i.e., Ka and Ks) from duplicate pairs, find peaks in Ks distributions with Gaussian Mixture Models (GMMs), and classify gene pairs into age groups based on Ks peaks.

**License**  GPL-3

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**R topics documented:**

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**cds_scerevisiae**

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

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

### Usage
```r
data(cds_scerevisiae)
```

### Format
A DNAStringSet object with CDS of S. cerevisiae.

### Examples
```r
data(cds_scerevisiae)
```

**classify_genes**

**Classify genes into unique modes of duplication**

### Description
Classify genes into unique modes of duplication

### Usage
```r
classify_genes(gene_pairs_list = NULL)
```

### Arguments
- **gene_pairs_list**
  
  List of classified gene pairs as returned by `classify_gene_pairs()`.

### Details
If a gene is present in pairs with different duplication modes, the gene is classified into a unique mode of duplication following the order of priority indicated in the levels of the factor `type`.

For scheme "binary", the order is SD > SSD. For scheme "standard", the order is SD > TD > PD > DD. For scheme "extended", the order is SD > TD > PD > TRD > DD. For scheme "full", the order is SD > TD > PD > rTRD > dTRD > DD.

### Value
A list of 2-column data frames with variables `gene` and `type` representing gene ID and duplication type, respectively.
Examples

```r
data(fungi_kaks)
saccharomyces_kaks <- fungi_kaks$saccharomyces_cerevisiae

cols <- c("dup1", "dup2", "type")
gene_pairs_list <- list(Scerevisiae = saccharomyces_kaks[, cols])

class_genes <- classify_genes(gene_pairs_list)
```

### classify_gene_pairs

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

**Description**

Classify duplicate gene pairs based on their modes of duplication

**Usage**

```r
classify_gene_pairs(
  annotation = NULL,
  blast_list = NULL,
  scheme = "standard",
  blast_inter = NULL,
  intron_counts,
  evalue = 1e-10,
  anchors = 5,
  max_gaps = 25,
  proximal_max = 10,
  collinearity_dir = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `annotation`: A processed GRangesList or CompressedGRangesList object as returned by `syntenet::process_input()`.
- `blast_list`: A list of data frames containing BLAST tabular output for intraspecies comparisons. Each list element corresponds to the BLAST output for a given species, and names of list elements must match the names of list elements in `annotation`. BLASTp, DIAMOND or similar programs must be run on processed sequence data as returned by `process_input()`.
- `scheme`: Character indicating which classification scheme to use. One of "binary", "standard", "extended", or "full". See details below for information on what each scheme means. Default: "standard".
- `blast_inter` (Only valid if `scheme` == "extended" or "full"). A list of data frames containing BLAST tabular output for the comparison between target species and outgroups. Names of list elements must match the names of list elements in `annotation`. BLASTp, DIAMOND or similar programs must be run on processed sequence data as returned by `process_input()`.
classify_gene_pairs

intron_counts  (Only valid if scheme == "full"). A list of 2-column data frames with the number of introns per gene as returned by \texttt{get_intron_counts()}. Names of list elements must match names of \texttt{annotation}.

evalue        Numeric scalar indicating the E-value threshold. Default: 1e-10.

anchors       Numeric indicating the minimum required number of genes to call a syntenic block, as in \texttt{syntenet::infer_syntenet}. Default: 5.

max_gaps      Numeric indicating the number of upstream and downstream genes to search for anchors, as in \texttt{syntenet::infer_syntenet}. Default: 25.

proximal_max  Numeric scalar with the maximum distance (in number of genes) between two genes to consider them as proximal duplicates. Default: 10.

collinearity_dir Character indicating the path to the directory where \texttt{.collinearity} files will be stored. If NULL, files will be stored in a subdirectory of \texttt{tempdir()}. Default: NULL.

Details

The classification schemes increase in complexity (number of classes) in the order 'binary', 'standard', 'extended', and 'full'.

For classification scheme "binary", duplicates are classified into one of 'SD' (segmental duplications) or 'SSD' (small-scale duplications).

For classification scheme "standard" (default), duplicates are classified into 'SD' (segmental duplication), 'TD' (tandem duplication), 'PD' (proximal duplication), and 'DD' (dispersed duplication).

For classification scheme "extended", duplicates are classified into 'SD' (segmental duplication), 'TD' (tandem duplication), 'PD' (proximal duplication), 'TRD' (transposon-derived duplication), and 'DD' (dispersed duplication).

Finally, for classification scheme "full", duplicates are classified into 'SD' (segmental duplication), 'TD' (tandem duplication), 'PD' (proximal duplication), 'rTRD' (retrotransposon-derived duplication), 'dTRD' (DNA transposon-derived duplication), and 'DD' (dispersed duplication).

Value

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

Examples

# Load example data
data(diamond_intra)
data(diamond_inter)
data(yeast_annot)
data(yeast_seq)

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

# Get list of intron counts
txdb_list <- lapply(yeast_annot, GenomicFeatures::makeTxDbFromGRanges)
intron_counts <- lapply(txdb_list, get_intron_counts)

# Classify duplicates - full scheme
dup_class <- classify_gene_pairs(
  annotation = annotation,
  blast_list = diamond_intra,
  scheme = "full",
  blast_inter = diamond_inter,
  intron_counts = intron_counts
)

# Check number of gene pairs per class
table(dup_class$Scerevisiae$type)

diamond_inter

**Interspecies DIAMOND output for yeast species**

**Description**

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

**Usage**

data(diamond_inter)

**Format**

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

**Examples**

data(diamond_inter)

diamond_intra

**Intraspecies DIAMOND output for S. cerevisiae**

**Description**

List obtained with `run_diamond()`.

**Usage**

data(diamond_intra)
duplicates2counts

Format

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

Examples

data(diamond_intra)

duplicates2counts  Get a duplicate count matrix for each genome

Description

Get a duplicate count matrix for each genome

Usage

duplicates2counts(duplicate_list, shape = "long")

Arguments

duplicate_list  A list of data frames with the duplicated genes or gene pairs and their modes of duplication as returned by classify_gene_pairs() or classify_genes().
shape  Character specifying the shape of the output data frame. One of "long" (data frame in the long shape, in the tidyverse sense), or "wide" (data frame in the wide shape, in the tidyverse sense). Default: "long".

Value

If shape = "wide", a count matrix containing the frequency of duplicated genes (or gene pairs) by mode for each species, with species in rows and duplication modes in columns. If shape = "long", a data frame in long format with the following variables:

  type  Factor, type of duplication.
  n  Numeric, number of duplicates.
  species  Character, species name

Examples

data(fungi_kaks)

  # Get unique duplicates
duplicate_list <- classify_genes(fungi_kaks)

  # Get count table
counts <- duplicates2counts(duplicate_list)
find_ks_peaks

Find peaks in a Ks distribution with Gaussian Mixture Models

Description

Find peaks in a Ks distribution with Gaussian Mixture Models

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

A list with the following elements:

- mean: Numeric with the estimated means.
- sd: Numeric with the estimated standard deviations.
- lambda: Numeric with the estimated mixture weights.
- ks: Numeric vector of filtered Ks distribution based on arguments passed to min_ks and max_ks.

Examples

```r
data(fungi_kaks)
scerevisiae_kaks <- fungi_kaks$saccharomyces_cerevisiae
ks <- cerevisiae_kaks$Ks

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

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

*Duplicate pairs and Ka, Ks, and Ka/Ks values for fungi species*

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```r
data(fungi_kaks)
```

**Format**

A list of data frame with elements named **saccharomyces_cerevisiae**, **candida_glabrata**, and **schizosaccharomyces_pombe**. Each data frame contains the following variables:

- **dup1** Character, duplicated gene 1.
- **dup2** Character, duplicated gene 2.
- **Ka** Numeric, Ka values.
- **Ks** Numeric, Ks values.
- **Ka_Ks** Numeric, Ka/Ks values.
- **type** Character, mode of duplication

**Examples**

```r
data(fungi_kaks)
```

**get_anchors_list**  

*Get a list of anchor pairs for each species*

**Description**

Get a list of anchor pairs for each species

**Usage**

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

Arguments

- **blast_list**: A list of data frames containing BLAST tabular output for intraspecies comparisons. Each list element corresponds to the BLAST output for a given species, and names of list elements must match the names of list elements in `annotation`. BLASTp, DIAMOND or similar programs must be run on processed sequence data as returned by `process_input()`.

- **annotation**: A processed GRangesList or CompressedGRangesList object as returned by `syntenet::process_input()`.

- **evalue**: Numeric scalar indicating the E-value threshold. Default: 1e-10.

- **anchors**: Numeric indicating the minimum required number of genes to call a syntenic block, as in `syntenet::infer_syntenet`. Default: 5.

- **max_gaps**: Numeric indicating the number of upstream and downstream genes to search for anchors, as in `syntenet::infer_syntenet`. Default: 25.

- **collinearity_dir**: Character indicating the path to the directory where .collinearity files will be stored. If NULL, files will be stored in a subdirectory of `tempdir()`. Default: NULL.

Value

A list of data frames representing intraspecies anchor pairs.

Examples

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

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

# Get list of intraspecies anchor pairs
anchorpairs <- get_anchors_list(blast_list, annotation)
```

get_intron_counts

Get a data frame of intron counts per gene

Description

Get a data frame of intron counts per gene

Usage

```r
get_intron_counts(txdb)
```
Arguments

- `txdb` A `txdb` object with transcript annotations. See details below for examples on how to create `txdb` objects from different kinds of input.

Details

The family of functions `makeTxDbFrom*` from the `GenomicFeatures` package can be used to create `txdb` objects from a variety of input data types. You can create `txdb` objects from e.g., `GRanges` objects (`makeTxDbFromGRanges()`), `GFF` files (`makeTxDbFromGFF()`, an `Ensembl` database (`makeTxDbFromEnsembl`), and a `Biomart` database (`makeTxDbFromBiomart`).

Value

A data frame with intron counts per gene, with variables:

- `gene` Character with gene IDs.
- `introns` Numeric with number of introns per gene.

Examples

```r
# Create txdb object from GRanges
txdb <- GenomicFeatures::makeTxDbFromGRanges(yeast_annot[[1]])

# Get intron counts
intron_counts <- get_intron_counts(txdb)
```

get_segmental

Classify gene pairs derived from segmental duplications

Description

Classify gene pairs derived from segmental duplications

Usage

```r
get_segmental(anchor_pairs = NULL, pairs = NULL)
```

Arguments

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

Value

A 3-column data frame with the variables:

**dup1** Character, duplicated gene 1

**dup2** Character, duplicated gene 2

**type** Factor indicating duplication types, with levels "SD" (segmental duplication) or "DD" (dispersed duplication).

Examples

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

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

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

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

---

**get_tandem_proximal** Classify gene pairs derived from tandem and proximal duplications

Description

Classify gene pairs derived from tandem and proximal duplications

Usage

get_tandem_proximal(pairs = NULL, annotation_granges = NULL, proximal_max = 10)

Arguments

**pairs** A 3-column data frame with columns **dup1**, **dup2**, and **type** indicating duplicated gene 1, duplicated gene 2, and the mode of duplication associated with the pair. This data frame is returned by `get_segmental()`.

**annotation_granges** A processed GRanges object as in each element of the list returned by `syntenet::process_input()`.

**proximal_max** Numeric scalar with the maximum distance (in number of genes) between two genes to consider them as proximal duplicates. Default: 10.
**Value**

A 3-column data frame with the variables:

- **dup1** Character, duplicated gene 1.
- **dup2** Character, duplicated gene 2.
- **type** Factor of duplication types, with levels "SD" (segmental duplication), "TD" (tandem duplication), "PD" (proximal duplication), and "DD" (dispersed duplication).

**Examples**

```r
data(yeast_annot)
data(yeast_seq)
data(fungi_kaks)
saccharomyces_kaks <- fungi_kaks$saccharomyces_cerevisiae

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

# Get duplicated pairs
pairs <- saccharomyces_kaks[, c("dup1", "dup2", "type")]
pairs$dup1 <- paste0("Sce_", pairs$dup1)
pairs$dup2 <- paste0("Sce_", pairs$dup2)

# Get tandem and proximal duplicates
td_pd_pairs <- get_tandem_proximal(pairs, annot)
```

---

**get_transposed**

*Classify gene pairs originating from transposon-derived duplications*

**Description**

Classify gene pairs originating from transposon-derived duplications

**Usage**

```r
get_transposed(pairs,
                blast_inter,
                annotation,
                evalue = 1e-10,
                anchors = 5,
                max_gaps = 25,
                collinearity_dir = NULL)
```
get_transposed

Arguments

pairs A 3-column data frame with columns **dup1**, **dup2**, and **type** indicating duplicated gene 1, duplicated gene 2, and the mode of duplication associated with the pair. This data frame is returned by `get_tandem_proximal()`.

blast_inter A list of data frames of length 1 containing BLAST tabular output for the comparison between the target species and an outgroup. Names of list elements must match the names of list elements in annotation. BLASTp, DIAMOND or similar programs must be run on processed sequence data as returned by `syntenet::process_input()`.

annotation A processed GRangesList or CompressedGRangesList object as returned by `syntenet::process_input()`.

evalue Numeric scalar indicating the E-value threshold. Default: 1e-10.

anchors Numeric indicating the minimum required number of genes to call a syntenic block, as in `syntenet::infer_syntenet`. Default: 5.

max_gaps Numeric indicating the number of upstream and downstream genes to search for anchors, as in `syntenet::infer_syntenet`. Default: 25.

collinearity_dir Character indicating the path to the directory where .collinearity files will be stored. If NULL, files will be stored in a subdirectory of `tempdir()`. Default: NULL.

Value

A 3-column data frame with the following variables:

- **dup1** Character, duplicated gene 1.
- **dup2** Character, duplicated gene 2.
- **type** Factor of duplication types, with levels "SD" (segmental duplication), "TD" (tandem duplication), "PD" (proximal duplication), "TRD" (transposon-derived duplication), and "DD" (dispersed duplication).

Examples

data(diamond_inter)
data(diamond_intra)
data(yeast_seq)
data(yeast_annot)
data(fungi_kaks)
scevisiae_kaks <- fungi_kaks$saccharomyces_cerevisiae

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

# Get duplicated pairs
pairs <- scevisiae_kaks[, c("dup1", "dup2", "type")]
pairs$dup1 <- paste0("Sce_", pairs$dup1)
pairs$dup2 <- paste0("Sce_", pairs$dup2)
get_transposed_classes

# Classify pairs
trd <- get_transposed(pairs, diamond_inter, annotation)

get_transposed_classes

Classify TRD genes as derived from either DNA transposons or retrotransposons

Description

Classify TRD genes as derived from either DNA transposons or retrotransposons

Usage

get_transposed_classes(pairs, intron_counts)

Arguments

pairs
A 3-column data frame with columns dup1, dup2, and type indicating duplicated gene 1, duplicated gene 2, and the mode of duplication associated with the pair. This data frame is returned by get_transposed().

intron_counts
A 2-column data frame with columns gene and introns indicating the number of introns for each gene, as returned by get_intron_counts.

Value

A 3-column data frame with the following variables:

- **dup1**: Character, duplicated gene 1.
- **dup2**: Character, duplicated gene 2.
- **type**: Factor of duplication types, with levels "SD" (segmental duplication), "TD" (tandem duplication), "PD" (proximal duplication), "dTRD" (DNA transposon-derived duplication), "rTRD" (retrotransposon-derived duplication), and "DD" (dispersed duplication).

Examples

data(diamond_inter)
data(diamond_intra)
data(yeast_seq)
data(yeast_annot)
data(fungi_kaks)
saccharomyces_cerevisiae <- fungi_kaks$saccharomyces_cerevisiae

# Get processed annotation
pdata <- syntenet::process_input(yeast_seq, yeast_annot)
annotation <- pdata$annotation
# Get duplicated pairs
pairs <- scerevisiae_kaks[, c("dup1", "dup2", "type")]
pairs$dup1 <- paste0("Sce_", pairs$dup1)
pairs$dup2 <- paste0("Sce_", pairs$dup2)

# Classify pairs
trd <- get_transposed(pairs, diamond_inter, annotation)

# Create txdb object from GRanges
txdb <- GenomicFeatures::makeTxDbFromGRanges(yeast_annot[[1]])

# Get intron counts
intron_counts <- get_intron_counts(txdb)

# Get TRD classes
trd_classes <- get_transposed_classes(trd, intron_counts)

data(gmax_ks)

Description

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

Usage

data(gmax_ks)

Format

A data frame with the following variables:

- **dup1** Character, duplicated gene 1.
- **dup2** Character, duplicated gene 2.
- **Ks** Numeric, Ks values.

Examples

data(gmax_ks)
pairs2kaks

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

Description

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

Usage

pairs2kaks(
  gene_pairs_list,
  cds,
  model = "MYN",
  bp_param = BiocParallel::SerialParam()
)

Arguments

gene_pairs_list List of data frames containing duplicated gene pairs as returned by classify_gene_pairs().
cds List of DNAStringSet objects containing the coding sequences of each gene.
model Character scalar indicating which codon model to use. Possible values are "Li", "NG86", "NG", "LWL", "LPB", "MLWL", "MLPB", "GY", "YN", "MYN", "MS", "MA", "GNG", "GLWL", "GLPB", "GMLWL", "GMLPB", "GYN", and "GMYN". Default: "MYN".
bp_param BiocParallel back-end to be used. Default: BiocParallel::SerialParam().

Value

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

Examples

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

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

# Binary classification scheme
pairs <- classify_gene_pairs(annot, blast_list)
td_pairs <- pairs[[1]][pairs[[1]]$type == "TD", ]
gene_pairs_list <- list(
  sets = td_pairs,
  cds = blasts$enset[c(1, 2), ]
)
plot_duplicate_freqs = td_pairs[seq(1, 3, by = 1),]

cds <- list(Scerevisiae = cds_scerevisiae)
kaks <- pairs2kaks(gene_pairs_list, cds)

plot_duplicate_freqs  Plot frequency of duplicates per mode for each species

Description
Plot frequency of duplicates per mode for each species

Usage
plot_duplicate_freqs(dup_counts, plot_type = "facet", remove_zero = TRUE)

Arguments
dup_counts  A data frame in long format with the number of duplicates per mode for each species, as returned by the function duplicates2counts.
plot_type  Character indicating how to plot frequencies. One of 'facet' (facets for each level of the variable type), 'stack' (levels of the variable type as stacked bars), or 'stack_percent' (levels of the variable type as stacked bars, with x-axis representing relative frequencies). Default: 'facet'.
remove_zero  Logical indicating whether or not to remove rows with zero values. Default: TRUE.

Value
A ggplot object.

Examples
data(fungi_kaks)

# Get unique duplicates
duplicate_list <- classify_genes(fungi_kaks)

# Get count table
dup_counts <- duplicates2counts(duplicate_list)

# Plot counts
plot_duplicate_freqs(dup_counts, plot_type = "stack_percent")
**plot_ks_distro**

Plot distribution of synonymous substitution rates (Ks)

### Description

Plot distribution of synonymous substitution rates (Ks)

### Usage

```r
plot_ks_distro(
  ks_df,
  min_ks = 0.01,
  max_ks = 2,
  bytype = FALSE,
  type_levels = NULL,
  plot_type = "histogram",
  binwidth = 0.03
)
```

### Arguments

- **ks_df**: A data frame with Ks values for each gene pair as returned by `pairs2kaks()`.
- **min_ks**: Numeric indicating the minimum Ks value to keep. Default: 0.01.
- **max_ks**: Numeric indicating the maximum Ks value to keep. Default: 2.
- **bytype**: Logical indicating whether or not to plot the distribution by type of duplication (requires a column named `type`).
- **type_levels**: (Only valid if `bytype` is not NULL) Character indicating which levels of the variable specified in parameter `group_by` should be kept. By default, all levels are kept.
- **plot_type**: Character indicating the type of plot to create. If `bytype` = `TRUE`, possible types are "histogram" or "violin". If `bytype` = `FALSE`, possible types are "histogram", "density", or "density_histogram". Default: "histogram".
- **binwidth**: (Only valid if `plot_type` = "histogram") Numeric indicating the bin width. Default: 0.03.

### Value

A ggplot object.

### Examples

```r
data(fungi_kaks)
ks_df <- fungi_kaks$saccharomyces_cerevisiae

# Plot distro
plot_ks_distro(ks_df, bytype = TRUE)
```
plot_ks_peaks

Plot histogram of Ks distribution with peaks

Description

Plot histogram of Ks distribution with peaks

Usage

plot_ks_peaks(peaks = NULL, binwidth = 0.05)

Arguments

peaks A list with elements mean, sd, lambda, and ks, as returned by the function fins_ks_peaks().
binwidth Numeric scalar with binwidth for the histogram. Default: 0.05.

Value

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

Examples

data(fungi_kaks)
saccharomyces_kaks <- fungi_kaks$saccharomyces_cerevisiae
ks <- saccharomyces_kaks$Ks

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

# Plot
plot_ks_peaks(peaks, binwidth = 0.05)

plot_rates_by_species

Plot distributions of substitution rates (Ka, Ks, or Ka/Ks) per species

Description

Plot distributions of substitution rates (Ka, Ks, or Ka/Ks) per species
plot_rates_by_species

Usage

plot_rates_by_species(
  kaks_list,
  rate_column = "Ks",
  bytype = FALSE,
  range = c(0, 2),
  fill = "deepskyblue3",
  color = "deepskyblue4"
)

Arguments

kaks_list A list of data frames with substitution rates per gene pair in each species as returned by pairs2kaks().
rate_column Character indicating the name of the column to plot. Default: "Ks".
bytype Logical indicating whether or not to show distributions by type of duplication. Default: FALSE.
range Numeric vector of length 2 indicating the minimum and maximum values to plot. Default: c(0, 2).
fill Character with color to use for the fill aesthetic. Ignored if bytype = TRUE. Default: "deepskyblue3".
color Character with color to use for the color aesthetic. Ignored if bytype = FALSE. Default: "deepskyblue4".

Details

Data will be plotted using the species order of the list. To change the order of the species to plot, reorder the list elements in kaks_list.

Value

A ggplot object.

Examples

data(fungi_kaks)

# Plot rates
plot_rates_by_species(fungi_kaks, rate_column = "Ka_Ks")
split_pairs_by_peak  

Split gene pairs based on their Ks peaks

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

A list with the following elements:

- `pairs`: A 4-column data frame with the variables `dup1` (character), `dup2` (character), `ks` (numeric), and `peak` (numeric), representing duplicate gene pair, Ks values, and peak ID, respectively.
- `plot`: A ggplot object with Ks peaks as returned by `plot_ks_peaks`, but with dashed red lines indicating boundaries for each peak.

Examples

data(fungi_kaks)
scerevisiae_kaks <- fungi_kaks$saccharomyces_cerevisiae

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

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

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

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

Description
Data obtained from Ensembl Fungi. Only annotation data protein-coding genes (with associated mRNA, exons, CDS, etc) are included.

Usage
data(yeast_annot)

Format
A CompressedGRangesList containing the elements Scerevisiae and Cglabrata.

Examples
data(yeast_annot)

yeast_seq

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

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

Usage
data(yeast_seq)

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

Examples
data(yeast_seq)
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