Package ‘fishpond’

May 3, 2024

Title Fishpond: downstream methods and tools for expression data
Version 2.10.0
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Description Fishpond contains methods for differential transcript and gene expression analysis of RNA-seq data using inferential replicates for uncertainty of abundance quantification, as generated by Gibbs sampling or bootstrap sampling. Also the package contains a number of utilities for working with Salmon and Alevin quantification files.
Imports graphics, stats, utils, methods, abind, gtools, qvalue, S4Vectors, IRanges, SummarizedExperiment, GenomicRanges, matrixStats, svMisc, Matrix, SingleCellExperiment, jsonlite
Suggests testthat, knitr, rmarkdown, macrophage, tximeta, org.Hs.eg.db, samr, DESeq2, apeglm, tximportData, limma, ensembldb, EnDb.Hsapiens.v86, GenomicFeatures, AnnotationDbi, pheatmap, Gviz, GenomeInfoDb, data.table
License GPL-2
Encoding UTF-8
URL https://thelovelab.github.io/fishpond,
https://thelovelab.com/mikelove/fishpond
BugReports https://support.bioconductor.org/tag/fishpond
biocViews Sequencing, RNASeq, GeneExpression, Transcription, Normalization, Regression, MultipleComparison, BatchEffect, Visualization, DifferentialExpression, DifferentialSplicing, AlternativeSplicing, SingleCell
VignetteBuilder knitr
LazyData true
RoxygenNote 7.2.3

git_url https://git.bioconductor.org/packages/fishpond
git_branch RELEASE_3_19
git_last_commit  fbf9a95

Repository  Bioconductor 3.19

Date/Publication  2024-05-03

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Description

This package provides statistical methods and other tools for working with Salmon and Alevin quantification of RNA-seq data. Fishpond contains the Swish non-parametric method for detecting differential transcript expression (DTE). Swish can also be used to detect differential gene expression (DGE), to perform allelic analysis, or to assess changes in isoform proportions.

Details

The main Swish functions are:

- `scaleInfReps` - scaling transcript or gene expression data
- `labelKeep` - labelling which features have sufficient counts
- `swish` - perform non-parametric differential analysis
- Plots, e.g., `plotMASwish`, `plotInfReps`

All software-related questions should be posted to the Bioconductor Support Site:

https://support.bioconductor.org

The code can be viewed at the GitHub repository, which also lists the contributor code of conduct:

https://github.com/mikelove/fishpond

References

Swish method:


Compression, makeInfReps and splitSwish:

addStatsFromCSV  
*Read statistics and nulls from CSV file*

**Description**

After running `splitSwish` and the associated Snakefile, this function can be used to gather and add the results to the original object. See the alevin section of the vignette for an example.

**Usage**

```r
addStatsFromCSV(y = NULL, infile, estPi0 = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `y`  
  a SummarizedExperiment (if NULL, function will output a data.frame)
- `infile`  
  character, path to the summary.csv file
- `estPi0`  
  logical, see `swish`

**Value**

the SummarizedExperiment with metadata columns added, or if `y` is NULL, a data.frame of compiled results

---

alevinEC  
*Construct a sparse matrix of transcript compatibility counts from alevin output*

**Description**

Constructs a UMI count matrix with equivalence class identifiers in the rows and barcode identifiers in the columns. The count matrix is generated from one or multiple ‘bfh.txt’ files that have been created by running alevin-fry with the –dumpBFH flag. Alevin-fry - [https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-019-1670-y](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-019-1670-y)

**Usage**

```r
alevinEC(
  paths,
  tx2gene,
  multigene = FALSE,
  ignoreTxVersion = FALSE,
  ignoreAfterBar = FALSE,
  quiet = FALSE
)
```
computeInfRV

Arguments

paths ‘Charakter’ or ‘character vector’, path specifying the location of the ‘bfh.txt’ files generated with alevin-fry.

tx2gene A ‘dataframe’ linking transcript identifiers to their corresponding gene identifiers. Transcript identifiers must be in a column ‘isoform_id’. Corresponding gene identifiers must be in a column ‘gene_id’.

multigene ‘Logical’, should equivalence classes that are compatible with multiple genes be retained? Default is ‘FALSE’, removing such ambiguous equivalence classes.

ignoreTxVersion logical, whether to split the isoform id on the ‘.’ character to remove version information to facilitate matching with the isoform id in ‘tx2gene’ (default FALSE).

ignoreAfterBar logical, whether to split the isoform id on the ‘|’ character to facilitate matching with the isoform id in ‘tx2gene’ (default FALSE).

quiet ‘Logical’, set ‘TRUE’ to avoid displaying messages.

Value

A list with two elements. The first element ‘counts’ is a sparse count matrix with equivalence class identifiers in the rows and barcode identifiers followed by an underscore and a sample identifier in the columns. The second element ‘tx2gene_matched’ allows for linking the equivalence class identifiers to their respective transcripts and genes.

Details

The resulting count matrix uses equivalence class identifiers as rownames. These can be linked to respective transcripts and genes using the ‘tx2gene_matched’ element of the output. Specifically, if the equivalence class identifier reads 1|2|8, then the equivalence class is compatible with the transcripts and their respective genes in rows 1, 2 and 8 of ‘tx2gene_matched’.

Author(s)

Jeroen Gilis

computeInfRV

Compute inferential relative variance (InfRV)

Description

InfRV is a useful quantity for comparing groups of features (transcripts, genes, etc.) by inferential uncertainty. This function provides computation of the mean InfRV over samples, per feature, stored in mcols(y)$meanInfRV.

Usage

computeInfRV(y, pc = 5, shift = 0.01, meanVariance, useCounts = FALSE)
Arguments

- **y**: a SummarizedExperiment
- **pc**: a pseudocount parameter for the denominator
- **shift**: a final shift parameter
- **meanVariance**: logical, use pre-computed inferential mean and variance assays instead of counts and computed variance from `infReps`. If missing, will use pre-computed mean and variance when present
- **useCounts**: logical, whether to use the MLE count matrix for the mean instead of mean of inferential replicates. This argument is for backwards compatibility, as previous versions used counts. Default is FALSE

Details

InfRV is defined in Zhu et al. (2019) as: 
\[
\max(s^2 - \mu, 0) / \mu
\]
using the inferential sample variance and sample mean. This formulation takes the non-Poisson part of the inferential variance and scales by the mean, which effectively stabilizes inferential uncertainty over mean count. In practice, we also add pc to the denominator and shift to the final quantity, to facilitate visualization.

This function also computes and adds the mean and variance of inferential replicates, which can be useful ahead of `plotInfReps`. Note that InfRV is not used in the swish statistical method (for generating test statistics, p-values or q-values), it is just for visualization.

Value

- a SummarizedExperiment with `meanInfRV` in the metadata columns

References


---

deswish  
*deswish: DESeq2-apeglm With Inferential Samples Helps*

Description

The DESeq2-apeglm With Inferential Samples implementation supposes a hierarchical distribution of log2 fold changes. The final posterior standard deviation is calculated by adding the posterior variance from modeling biological replicates computed by apeglm, and the observed variance on the posterior mode over inferential replicates. This function requires the DESeq2 and apeglm packages to be installed and will print an error if they are not found.

Usage

deswish(y, x, coef)
getTrace

Arguments

y  a SummarizedExperiment containing the inferential replicate matrices, as output by tximeta, and then with labelKeep applied. One does not need to run scaleInfReps as scaling is done internally via DESeq2.

x  the design matrix

coef  the coefficient to test (see lfcShrink)

Value

a SummarizedExperiment with metadata columns added: the log2 fold change and posterior SD using inferential replicates, and the original log2 fold change (apeglm) and its posterior SD

References

The DESeq and lfcShrink function in the DESeq2 package:
Zhu, Ibrahim, Love "Heavy-tailed prior distributions for sequence count data: removing the noise and preserving large differences" Bioinformatics (2018).

Examples

# a small example... 500 genes, 10 inf reps
y <- makeSimSwishData(m=500, numReps=10)
y <- labelKeep(y)
#y <- deswish(y, ~condition, "condition_2_vs_1")

getTrace(y, idx, samp_idx)

Description

Simple helper function to obtain a trace (e.g. MCMC trace) of the ordered inferential replicates for one samples. Supports either multiple features, idx, or multiple samples, samp_idx (not both). Returns a tidy data.frame for easy plotting.

Usage

getTrace(y, idx, samp_idx)

Arguments

y  a SummarizedExperiment with inferential replicates as assays infRep1 etc.
idx  the names or row numbers of the gene or transcript to plot
samp_idx  the names or column numbers of the samples to plot
importAllelicCounts

Value

A data frame with the counts along the interellar replicates, possible with additional columns specifying feature or sample.

Examples

```r
y <- makeSimSwishData()
getTrace(y, "gene-1", "s1")
```

Description

Read in Salmon quantification of allelic counts from a diploid transcriptome. Assumes that diploid transcripts are marked with the following suffix: an underscore and a consistent symbol for each of the two alleles, e.g. ENST123_M and ENST123_P, or ENST123_alt and ENST123_ref, etc. importAllelicCounts requires the tximeta package. Further information in Details below.

Usage

```r
importAllelicCounts(
  coldata,
  a1,
  a2,
  format = c("wide", "assays"),
  tx2gene = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

coldata a data.frame as used in tximeta
a1 the symbol for the effect allele
a2 the symbol for the non-effect allele
format either "wide" or "assays" for whether to combine the allelic counts as columns (wide) or put the allelic count information in different assay slots (assays). For wide output, the data for the non-effect allele (a2) comes first, then the effect allele (a1), e.g. [a2 | a1]. The ref level of the factor variable se$allele will be “a2” (so by default comparisons will be: a1 vs a2). For assays output, all of the original matrices are renamed with a prefix, either a1- or a2-.

Optional, a data.frame with first column indicating transcripts, second column indicating genes (or any other transcript grouping). Alternatively, this can be a GRanges object with required columns tx_id and group_id (see makeTx2Tss). For more information on this argument, see Details.

... any arguments to pass to tximeta
isoformProportions

Details

Requirements - There must be exactly two alleles for each transcript, and the --keep-duplicates option should be used in Salmon indexing to avoid removal of transcripts with identical sequence. The output object has half the number of transcripts, with the two alleles either stored in a "wide" object, or as re-named "assays". Note carefully that the symbol provided to a1 is used as the effect allele, and a2 is used as the non-effect allele (see the format argument description and Value description below).

tx2gene - The two columns should include the a1 and a2 suffix for the transcripts and genes/groups, or those will be added internally, if it is detected that the first transcript does not have these suffixes. For example if _alt or _ref, or _M or _P (as indicated by the a1 and a2 arguments) are not present in the table, the table rows will be duplicated with those suffixes added on behalf of the user. If tx2gene is not provided, the output object will be transcript-level. Do not attempt to set the txOut argument, it will conflict with internal calls to downstream functions. If the a1/a2 suffixes are not at the end of the transcript name in the quantification files, e.g. ENST123_M|<metadata>, then ignoreAfterBar=TRUE can be used to match regardless of the string following | in the quantification files.

skipMeta=TRUE is used, as it is assumed the diploid transcriptome does not match any reference transcript collection. This may change in future iterations of the function, depending on developments in upstream annotations and software.

If tx2gene is a GRanges object, the rowRanges of the output will be the reduced ranges of the grouped input ranges, with tx_id collapsed into a CharacterList, and TSS positions saved as an IntegerList, if these are not equal among the transcripts of a group. Other metadata columns are not manipulated, just the metadata for the first range is returned.

Value

a SummarizedExperiment, with allele counts (and other data) combined into a wide matrix [a2 | a1], or as assays (a1, then a2). The original strings associated with a1 and a2 are stored in the metadata of the object, in the alleles list element. Note the reference level of se$allele will be "a2", such that comparisons by default will be a1 vs a2 (effect vs non-effect).

References

Description
Takes output of scaled (and optionally filtered) counts and returns isoform proportions by dividing out the total scaled count for the gene for each sample. The operation is performed on the counts assay, then creating a new assay called isoProp, and on all of the inferential replicates, turning them from counts into isoform proportions. Any transcripts (rows) from single isoform genes are removed, and the transcripts will be re-ordered by gene ID.

Usage
isoformProportions(y, geneCol = "gene_id", quiet = FALSE)

Arguments
- **y**: a SummarizedExperiment
- **geneCol**: the name of the gene ID column in the metadata columns for the rows of y
- **quiet**: display no messages

Value
a SummarizedExperiment, with single-isoform transcripts removed, and transcripts now ordered by gene

---

**labelKeep**

Label rows to keep based on minimal count

Description
Adds a column keep to mcols(y) that specifies which rows of the SummarizedExperiment will be included in statistical testing. Rows are not removed, just marked with the logical keep.

Usage
labelKeep(y, minCount = 10, minN = 3, x)

Arguments
- **y**: a SummarizedExperiment
- **minCount**: the minimum count
- **minN**: the minimum sample size at **minCount**
- **x**: the name of the condition variable, will use the smaller of the two groups to set minN. Similar to edgeR's filterByExpr, as the smaller group grows past 10, minN grows only by 0.7 increments of sample size

Value
a SummarizedExperiment with a new column keep in mcols(y)
loadFry

Load in data from alevin-fry USA mode

Description

Enables easy loading of sparse data matrices provided by alevin-fry USA mode.

Usage

loadFry(fryDir, outputFormat = "scRNA", nonzero = FALSE, quiet = FALSE)

Arguments

- **fryDir**: path to the output directory returned by alevin-fry quant command. This directory should contain a `metainfo.json`, and an alevin folder which contains `quants_mat.mtx`, `quants_mat_cols.txt` and `quants_mat_rows.txt`
- **outputFormat**: can be either be a list that defines the desired format of the output `SingleCellExperiment` object or a string that represents one of the pre-defined output formats, which are "scRNA", "snRNA", "all", "scVelo", "velocity", "U+S+A" and "S+A". See details for the explanations of the pre-defined formats and how to define custom format.
- **nonzero**: whether to filter cells with non-zero expression value across all genes (default FALSE). If TRUE, this will filter based on all assays. If a string vector of assay names, it will filter based on the matching assays in the vector. If not in USA mode, it must be TRUE/FALSE/counts.
- **quiet**: logical whether to display no messages

Value

A `SingleCellExperiment` object that contains one or more assays. Each assay consists of a gene by cell count matrix. The row names are feature names, and the column names are cell barcodes

Details about loadFry

This function consumes the result folder returned by running alevin-fry quant in unspliced, spliced, ambiguous (USA) quantification mode, and returns a `SingleCellExperiment` object that contains a final count for each gene within each cell. In USA mode, alevin-fry quant returns a count matrix contains three types of count for each feature (gene) within each sample (cell or nucleus), which represent the spliced mRNA count of the gene (S), the unspliced mRNA count of the gene (U), and the count of UMIs whose splicing status is ambiguous for the gene (A). For each assay defined by

Examples

```r
y <- makeSimSwishData()
y <- scaleInfReps(y)
y <- labelKeep(y)
```
outputFormat, these three counts of a gene within a cell will be summed to get the final count of
the gene according to the rule defined in the outputFormat. The returned object will contains the
desired assays defined by outputFormat, with rownames as the barcode of samples and colnames
as the feature names.

Details about the output format

The outputFormat argument takes either be a list that defines the desired format of the output
SingleCellExperiment object or a string that represents one of the pre-defined output format.
Currently the pre-defined formats of the output SingleCellExperiment object are:

"scRNA": This format is recommended for single cell experiments. It returns a counts assay that
contains the S+A count of each gene in each cell, and an unspliced assay that contains the U
count of each gene in each cell.

"snRNA", "all" and "U+S+A": These three formats are the same. They return a counts assay
that contains the U+S+A count of each gene in each cell without any extra layers. "snRNA"
is recommended for single-nucleus RNA-sequencing experiments. "raw" is recommended for
mimicking CellRanger 7's behavior, which returns this format for both single-cell and single-
nucleus experiments.

"S+A": This format returns a counts assay that contains the S+A count of each gene in each cell.

"raw": This format puts the three kinds of counts into three separate assays, which are unspliced,
spliced and ambiguous.

"velocity": This format contains two assays. The spliced assay contains the S+A count of each
gene in each cell. The unspliced assay contains the U counts of each gene in each cell.

"scVelo": This format is for direct entry into velociraptor R package or other scVelo downstream
analysis pipeline for velocity analysis in R with Bioconductor. It adds the expected "S"-pliced
assay and removes errors for size factors being non-positive.

A custom output format can be defined using a list. Each element in the list defines an assay in the
output SingleCellExperiment object. The name of an element in the list will be the name of the
corresponding assay in the output object. Each element in the list should be defined as a vector that
takes at least one of the three kinds of count, which are U, S and A. See the provided toy example
for defining a custom output format.

Author(s)

Dongze He, with contributions from Steve Lianoglou, Wes Wilson

References

alevin-fry publication:

He, D., Zakeri, M., Sarkar, H. et al. "Alevin-fry unlocks rapid, accurate and memory-frugal quant-
10.1038/s41592-022-01408-3
Examples

# Get path for minimal example avelin-fry output dir
testdat <- fishpond:::readExampleFryData("fry-usa-basic")

# This is exactly how the velocity format defined internally.
custom_velocity_format <- list("spliced"=c("S","A"), "unspliced"=c("U"))

# Load alevin-fry gene quantification in velocity format
sce <- loadFry(fryDir=testdat$parent_dir, outputFormat=custom_velocity_format)
SummarizedExperiment::assayNames(sce)

# Load the same data but use pre-defined, velociraptor R package desired format
scvelo_format <- "scVelo"
scev <- loadFry(fryDir=testdat$parent_dir, outputFormat=scvelo_format, nonzero=TRUE)
SummarizedExperiment::assayNames(scev)

makeInfReps

Make pseudo-inferential replicates from mean and variance

Description

Makes pseudo-inferential replicate counts from mean and variance assays. The simulated counts are drawn from a negative binomial distribution, with mu=mean and size set using a method of moments estimator for dispersion.

Usage

makeInfReps(y, numReps, minDisp = 0.001)

Arguments

y a SummarizedExperiment
numReps how many inferential replicates
minDisp the minimal dispersion value, set after method of moments estimation from inferential mean and variance

Details

Note that these simulated counts only reflect marginal variance (one transcript or gene at a time), and do not capture the covariance of counts across transcripts or genes, unlike imported inferential replicate data. Therefore, makeInfReps should not be used with summarizeToGene to create gene-level inferential replicates if inferential replicates were originally created on the transcript level. Instead, import the original inferential replicates.

Value

a SummarizedExperiment
makeSimSwishData

Make simulated data for swish for examples/testing

Description

Makes a small swish dataset for examples and testing. The first six genes have some differential expression evidence in the counts, with varying degree of inferential variance across inferential replicates (1-2: minor, 3-4: some, 5-6: substantial). The 7th and 8th genes have all zeros to demonstrate labelKeep.

Usage

```r
makeSimSwishData(
  m = 1000,
  n = 10,
  numReps = 20,
  null = FALSE,
  meanVariance = FALSE,
  allelic = FALSE,
  diffAI = FALSE,
  dynamicAI = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- `m` number of genes
- `n` number of samples
- `numReps` how many inferential replicates to generate
- `null` logical, whether to make an all null dataset
- `meanVariance` logical, whether to output only mean and variance of inferential replicates
- `allelic` logical, whether to make an allelic sim dataset
- `diffAI` logical, whether to make a differential allelic sim dataset
- `dynamicAI` logical, whether to make a dynamic allelic sim dataset

References


Examples

```r
library(SummarizedExperiment)
mean <- matrix(1:4,ncol=2)
variance <- mean
se <- SummarizedExperiment(list(mean=mean, variance=variance))
se <- makeInfReps(se, numReps=50)
```
makeTx2Tss

Value
   a SummarizedExperiment

Examples

library(SummarizedExperiment)
y <- makeSimSwishData()
assayNames(y)

 makeTx2Tss Make a GRanges linking transcripts to TSS within gene

Description
    This helper function takes either a TxDb/EnsDb or GRanges object as input and outputs a GRanges object where transcripts are aggregated to the gene + TSS (transcription start site). For nearby TSS that should be grouped together, see maxgap.

Usage
    makeTx2Tss(x, maxgap = 0)

Arguments
    x    either TxDb/EnsDb or GRanges object. The GRanges object should have metadata columns tx_id and gene_id
    maxgap    integer, number of basepairs to use determining whether to combine nearby TSS

Value
    GRanges with columns tx_id, tss, and group_id

Examples

## Not run:
library(EnsDb.Hsapiens.v86)
edb <- EnsDb.Hsapiens.v86
t2t <- makeTx2Tss(edb)

## End(Not run)
miniSwish  

Helper function for distributing Swish on a subset of data

Description

This function is called by the Snakefile that is generated by `splitSwish`. See alevin example in the vignette. As such, it doesn’t need to be run by users in an interactive R session.

Usage

```r
miniSwish(
  infile,
  outfile,
  numReps = 20,
  lengthCorrect = FALSE,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  ...)
```

Arguments

- `infile` path to an RDS file of a SummarizedExperiment
- `outfile` a CSV file to write out
- `numReps` how many inferential replicates to generate
- `lengthCorrect` logical, see `scaleInfReps`, and Swish vignette. As this function is primarily for alevin, the default is FALSE
- `overwrite` logical, whether `outfile` should overwrite an existing file
- `...` arguments passed to `swish`

Details

Note that the default for length correction is FALSE, as opposed to the default in `scaleInfReps` which is TRUE. The default for `numReps` here is 20.

Value

nothing, files are written out
**plotAllelicGene**  
*Plot allelic counts in a gene context using Gviz*

**Description**

Plot allelic data (allelic proportions, isoform propositions) in a gene context leveraging the Gviz package. See the allelic vignette for example usage. TPM and count filters are used by default to clean up the plot of features with minimal signal; note that the isoform proportion displayed at the bottom of the plot is among the features that pass the filtering steps. If the function is not responding, it is likely due to issues connecting to UCSC servers to draw the ideogram, in this case set `ideogram=FALSE`.

**Usage**

```r
plotAllelicGene(
  y,
  gene,
  db,
  region = NULL,
  symbol = NULL,
  genome = NULL,
  tpmFilter = 1,
  isoPropFilter = 0.05,
  countFilter = 10,
  pc = 1,
  transcriptAnnotation = "symbol",
  labels = list(a2 = "a2", a1 = "a1"),
  qvalue = TRUE,
  log2FC = TRUE,
  ideogram = FALSE,
  cov = NULL,
  covFacetIsoform = FALSE,
  allelicCol = c("dodgerblue", "goldenrod1"),
  isoformCol = "firebrick",
  statCol = "black",
  gridCol = "grey80",
  baselineCol = "black",
  titleCol = "black",
  titleAxisCol = "black",
  titleBgCol = "white",
  geneBorderCol = "darkblue",
  geneFillCol = "darkblue",
  genomeAxisCol = "black",
  innerFontCol = "black",
  ...
)
```
Arguments

- **y**: a SummarizedExperiment (see swish)
- **gene**: the name of the gene of interest, requires a column gene_id in the metadata columns of rowRanges of y
- **db**: either a TxDb or EnsDb object to use for the gene model
- **region**: GRanges, the region to be displayed in the Gviz plot. if not specified, will be set according to the gene plus 20 of the total gene extent on either side
- **symbol**: alternative to gene, to specify the gene of interest according to a column symbol in the metadata columns of the rowRanges of y
- **genome**: UCSC genome code (e.g. "hg38"), if not specified it will use the GenomeInfoDb::genome() of the rowRanges of y
- **tpmFilter**: minimum TPM value (mean over samples) to keep a feature
- **isoPropFilter**: minimum percent of isoform proportion to keep a feature
- **countFilter**: minimum count value (mean over samples) to keep a feature
- **pc**: pseudocount to avoid dividing by zero in allelic proportion calculation
- **transcriptAnnotation**: argument passed to Gviz::GeneRegionTrack ("symbol", "gene", "transcript", etc.)
- **labels**: list, labels for a2 (non-effect) and a1 (effect) alleles
- **qvalue**: logical, whether to include qvalue track
- **log2FC**: logical, whether to include log2FC track
- **ideogram**: logical, whether to include ideogram track
- **cov**: character specifying a factor or integer variable to use to facet the allelic proportion plots, should be a column in colData(y)
- **covFacetIsoform**: logical, if cov is provided, should it also be used to facet the isoform proportion track, in addition to the allelic proportion track
- **allelicCol**: the colors of the points and lines for allelic proportion
- **isoformCol**: the colors of the points and lines for isoform proportion
- **statCol**: the color of the lollipops for q-value and log2FC
- **gridCol**: the color of the grid in the data tracks
- **baselineCol**: the color of the horizontal baseline for q-value and lo2gFC
- **titleCol**: font color of the side titles (track labels)
- **titleAxisCol**: axis color of the side titles (track labels)
- **titleBgCol**: background color of the side titles (track labels)
- **geneBorderCol**: the color of the borders and font in gene region track
- **geneFillCol**: the color of the fill in the gene region track
- **genomeAxisCol**: line color of the genome axis track
- **innerFontCol**: font color of genome axis track, ideogram, and allelic proportion legend
- **...**: additional arguments passed to Gviz::plotTracks()
plotAllelicHeatmap

Value
nothing, a plot is displayed

References
The methods for allelic expression analysis are described in:

This function makes use of the Gviz package that is described in:

plotAllelicHeatmap  Plot allelic ratio heatmap

Description
Plot allelic ratio heatmap over features and samples using the pheatmap package. The a1/(a2 + a1) ratio is displayed.

Usage
plotAllelicHeatmap(
  y,
  idx,
  breaks = NULL,
  cluster_cols = FALSE,
  main = "Allelic ratio",
  stripAfterChar = "-",
  ...
)

Arguments

  y  a SummarizedExperiment (see swish)
  idx  a numeric or logical vector of which features to plot
  breaks  breaks passed along to pheatmap
  cluster_cols  logical, passed to pheatmap
  main  title of the plot
  stripAfterChar  for the column names, if specified will strip allelic identifiers after this character, default is hyphen. set to NULL to avoid this action
  ...  other arguments passed to pheatmap
plotInfReps

Value

nothing, a plot is displayed

References

The methods for allelic expression analysis are described in:

This function makes use of the pheatmap package:

plotInfReps

Plot inferential replicates for a gene or transcript

Description

For datasets with inferential replicates, boxplots are drawn for the two groups and potentially grouped by covariates. For datasets with only mean and variance, points and intervals (95 approximation) are drawn. Additionally, for numeric x values, points and intervals will be drawn and computeInfRV should be run first in order to add the mean and variance statistics.

Usage

plotInfReps(
  y,  
  idx,  
  x,  
  cov = NULL,  
  colsDrk = c("dodgerblue", "goldenrod4", "royalblue4", "red3", "purple4", "darkgreen"),  
  colsLgt = c("lightblue1", "goldenrod1", "royalblue1", "salmon1", "orchid1", "limegreen"),  
  xaxis,  
  xlab,  
  ylim,  
  main,  
  mainCol,  
  legend = FALSE,  
  legendPos = "topleft",  
  legendTitle = FALSE,  
  legendCex = 1,  
  useMean = TRUE,  
  q = qnorm(0.975),  
  applySF = FALSE,  
  reorder,
Arguments

- `y`: a SummarizedExperiment (see `swish`)
- `idx`: the name or row number of the gene or transcript
- `x`: the name of the condition variable for splitting and coloring the samples or cells. Also can be a numeric, e.g., pseudotime, in which case, `cov` can be used to designate groups for coloring
- `cov`: the name of the covariate for adjustment
- `colsDrk`: dark colors for the lines of the boxes
- `colsLgt`: light colors for the inside of the boxes
- `xaxis`: logical, whether to label the sample numbers. Default is `TRUE` if there are less than 30 samples
- `xlab`: the x-axis label
- `ylim`: y limits
- `main`: title
- `mainCol`: name of metadata column to use for title (instead of rowname)
- `legend`: logical, show simple legend (default `FALSE`)
- `legendPos`: character, position of the legend (default "topleft")
- `legendTitle`: logical, whether to add the name of the grouping variable as a title on the legend (default `FALSE`)
- `legendCex`: numeric, size of the legend (default 1)
- `useMean`: logical, when inferential replicates are not present or when `x` is continuous, whether to use the mean assay or the counts assay for plotting
- `q`: numeric, the quantile to use when plotting the intervals when inferential replicates are not present or when `x` is continuous. Default is `qnorm(.975) =~ 1.96` corresponding to 95 intervals
- `applySF`: logical, when inferential replicates are not present, should `y$sizeFactor` be divided out from the mean and interval plots (default `FALSE`)
- `reorder`: logical, should points within a group defined by condition and covariate be reordered by their count value (default is `FALSE`, except for alevin data)
- `thin`: integer, should the mean and interval lines be drawn thin (the default switches from 0 [not thin] to 1 [thinner] at n=150 cells, and from 1 [thinner] to 2 [thinnest] at n=400 cells)
- `shiftX`: when `x` is continuous and `cov` is provided, the amount to shift the values on the x-axis to improve visibility of the point and line ranges (will be subtracted from the first level of `cov` and added to the second level of `cov`)

Value

Nothing, a plot is displayed
plotMASwish

MA plot - log fold change over average counts

Description
MA plot - log fold change over average counts

Usage
plotMASwish(y, alpha = 0.05, sigcolor = "blue", ...)

Arguments
y a SummarizedExperiment (see swish)
alpha the FDR threshold for coloring points
sigcolor the color for the significant points
... passed to plot

Value
nothing, a plot is displayed

Examples
y <- makeSimSwishData()
y <- scaleInfReps(y)
y <- labelKeep(y)
y <- swish(y, x="condition")
plotMASwish(y)
salmonEC

Construct a sparse matrix of transcript compatibility counts from salmon output

Description

Constructs a count matrix with equivalence class identifiers in the rows. The count matrix is generated from one or multiple ‘eq_classes.txt’ files that have been created by running salmon with the –dumpEq flag. Salmon - https://doi.org/10.1038/nmeth.4197

Usage

salmonEC(
    paths,
    tx2gene,
    multigene = FALSE,
    ignoreTxVersion = FALSE,
    ignoreAfterBar = FALSE,
    quiet = FALSE
)

Arguments

paths 'Character' or 'character vector', path specifying the location of the ‘eq_classes.txt’ files generated with salmon.

tx2gene A ‘dataframe’ linking transcript identifiers to their corresponding gene identifiers. Transcript identifiers must be in a column ‘isoform_id’. Corresponding gene identifiers must be in a column ‘gene_id’.

multigene 'Logical’, should equivalence classes that are compatible with multiple genes be retained? Default is ‘FALSE’, removing such ambiguous equivalence classes.

ignoreTxVersion logical, whether to split the isoform id on the '.' character to remove version information to facilitate matching with the isoform id in ‘tx2gene’ (default FALSE).

ignoreAfterBar logical, whether to split the isoform id on the '|' character to facilitate matching with the isoform id in ‘tx2gene’ (default FALSE).

quiet 'Logical’, set ‘TRUE’ to avoid displaying messages.

Value

A list with two elements. The first element ‘counts’ is a sparse count matrix with equivalence class identifiers in the rows. If multiple paths are specified, the columns are in the same order as the paths. The second element ‘tx2gene_matched’ allows for linking those identifiers to their respective transcripts and genes.
Details

The resulting count matrix uses equivalence class identifiers as rownames. These can be linked to respective transcripts and genes using the ‘tx2gene_matched’ element of the output. Specifically, if the equivalence class identifier reads 1|2|8, then the equivalence class is compatible with the transcripts and their respective genes in rows 1, 2 and 8 of ‘tx2gene_matched’.

Author(s)

Jeroen Gilis

scaleInfReps

Scale inferential replicate counts

Description

A helper function to scale the inferential replicates to the mean sequencing depth. The scaling takes into account a robust estimator of size factor (median ratio method is used). First, counts are corrected per row using the effective lengths (for gene counts, the average transcript lengths), then scaled per column to the geometric mean sequence depth, and finally are adjusted per-column up or down by the median ratio size factor to minimize systematic differences across samples.

Usage

scaleInfReps(
  y,
  lengthCorrect = TRUE,
  meanDepth = NULL,
  sffun = NULL,
  minCount = 10,
  minN = 3,
  saveMeanScaled = FALSE,
  quiet = FALSE
)

Arguments

y
  a SummarizedExperiment with: infReps a list of inferential replicate count matrices, counts the estimated counts matrix, and length the effective lengths matrix

lengthCorrect
  whether to use effective length correction (default is TRUE)

meanDepth
  (optional) user can specify a different mean sequencing depth. By default the geometric mean sequencing depth is computed

sffun
  (optional) size factors function. An alternative to the median ratio can be provided here to adjust the scaledTPM so as to remove remaining library size differences. Alternatively, one can provide a numeric vector of size factors

minCount
  for internal filtering, the minimum count
splitSwish

for internal filtering, the minimum sample size at minCount
store the mean of scaled inferential replicates as an assay 'meanScaled'
display no messages

Value

da SummarizedExperiment with the inferential replicates as scaledTPM with library size already corrected (no need for further normalization). A column log10mean is also added which is the log10 of the mean of scaled counts across all samples and all inferential replicates.

Examples

```r
y <- makeSimSwishData()
y <- scaleInfReps(y)
```

splitSwish

Function for splitting SummarizedExperiment into separate RDS files

Description

The splitSwish function splits up the y object along genes and writes a Snakefile that can be used with Snakemake to distribute running swish across genes. This workflow is primarily designed for large single cell datasets, and so the default is to not perform length correction within the distributed jobs. See the alevin section of the vignette for an example. See the Snakemake documentation for details on how to run and customize a Snakefile: https://snakemake.readthedocs.io

Usage

```r
splitSwish(y, nsplits, prefix = "swish", snakefile = NULL, overwrite = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `y`: a SummarizedExperiment
- `nsplits`: integer, how many pieces to break into
- `prefix`: character, the path of the RDS files to write out, e.g. prefix="/path/to/swish" will generate swish.rds files at this path
- `snakefile`: character, the path of a Snakemake file, e.g. Snakefile, that should be written out. If NULL, then no Snakefile is written out
- `overwrite`: logical, whether the snakefile and RDS files (swish1.rds, ...) should overwrite existing files

Value

nothing, files are written out
swish

**Swish method:** differential expression accounting for inferential uncertainty

---

**Description**

The Swish method, or "SAMseq With Inferential Samples Helps". Performs non-parametric inference on rows of \( y \) for various experimental designs. See References for details.

**Usage**

```r
swish(
  y,
  x,
  cov = NULL,
  pair = NULL,
  interaction = FALSE,
  cor = c("none", "spearman", "pearson"),
  nperms = 100,
  estPi0 = FALSE,
  qvaluePkg = "qvalue",
  pc = 5,
  nRandomPairs = 30,
  fast = NULL,
  returnNulls = FALSE,
  quiet = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **y**: a SummarizedExperiment containing the inferential replicate matrices of median-ratio-scaled TPM as assays 'infRep1', 'infRep2', etc.
- **x**: the name of the condition variable. A factor with two levels for a two group analysis (possible to adjust for covariate or matched samples, see next two arguments). The log fold change is computed as non-reference level over reference level (see vignette: 'Note on factor levels')

---

**References**

Compression and splitting across jobs:


Snakemake:

the name of the covariate for adjustment. If provided a stratified Wilcoxon in performed. Cannot be used with pair, unless using either interaction or cor

the name of the pair variable, which should be the number of the pair. Can be an integer or factor. If specified, a signed rank test is used to build the statistic by default. Note: For simple paired designs, see use of fast=1 for a much faster implementation of paired testing using a one-sample z-score test statistic. All samples across x must be pairs if this argument is specified. Cannot be used with cov, unless using either interaction or cor

interaction logical, whether to perform a test of an interaction between x and cov. Can use pair or not. See Details.

cor character, whether to compute correlation of x with the log counts, and significance testing on the correlation as a test statistic. Either "spearman" or "pearson" correlations can be computed. For Spearman the correlation is computed over ranks of x and ranks of inferential replicates. For Pearson, the correlation is computed for x and log2 of the inferential replicates plus pc. Default is "none", e.g. two-group comparison using the rank sum test or other alternatives listed above. Additionally, correlation can be computed between a continuous variable cov and log fold changes across x matched by pair

nperms the number of permutations. if set above the possible number of permutations, the function will print a message that the value is set to the maximum number of permutations possible

estPi0 logical, whether to estimate pi0

qvaluePkg character, which package to use for q-value estimation, samr or qvalue

pc pseudocount for finite estimation of log2FC, not used in calculation of test statistics, locfdr or qvalue

nRandomPairs the number of random pseudo-pairs (only used with interaction=TRUE and un-matched samples) to use to calculate the test statistic

fast an integer (0 or 1), toggles different methods based on speed, currently only relevant for simple paired analysis. For simple paired design, fast=1 triggers the use of a one-sample z-score instead of a signed rank statistic. The one-sample z-score is much faster (can be >10x faster), by avoiding the expensive re-computation of ranks during permutations. fast=1 is not relevant for interaction or cor type designs

returnNulls logical, only return the stat vector, the log2FC vector, and the nulls matrix (default FALSE)

quiet display no messages

Details

interaction: The interaction tests are different than the other tests produced by swish, in that they focus on a difference in the log2 fold change across levels of x when comparing the two levels in cov. If pair is specified, this will perform a Wilcoxon rank sum test on the two groups of matched sample LFCs. If pair is not included, multiple random pairs of samples within the two groups are chosen, and again a Wilcoxon rank sum test compared the LFCs across groups.
Value

a SummarizedExperiment with metadata columns added: the statistic (either a centered Wilcoxon Mann-Whitney or a signed rank statistic, aggregated over inferential replicates), a log2 fold change (the median over inferential replicates, and averaged over pairs or groups (if groups, weighted by sample size), the local FDR and q-value, as estimated by the samr package.

References

The citation for swish method is:

The swish method builds upon the SAMseq method, and extends it by incorporating inferential uncertainty, as well as providing methods for additional experimental designs (see vignette).

For reference, the publication describing the SAMseq method is:

Examples

library(SummarizedExperiment)
set.seed(1)
y <- makeSimSwishData()
y <- scaleInfReps(y)
y <- labelKeep(y)
y <- swish(y, x="condition")

# histogram of the swish statistics
hist(mcols(y)$stat, breaks=40, col="grey")
cols = rep(c("blue","purple","red"),each=2)
for (i in 1:6) {
  arrows(mcols(y)$stat[i], 20, mcols(y)$stat[i], 10, col=cols[i], length=.1, lwd=2)
}

# plot inferential replicates
plotInfReps(y, 1, "condition")
plotInfReps(y, 3, "condition")
plotInfReps(y, 5, "condition")
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