

# annmap: The base component for a framework of Genome analysis tools

Tim Yates, Crispin J Miller

November 4, 2013

## Important

The `annmap` package has similar methods to the deprecated `exonmap` package. We have tried to keep things as close as possible, but some functions, parameters and returned results are crucially different. Please make sure you have read the migration section on page 2 to see how to migrate your code from `exonmap` to `annmap`.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Migration from <code>exonmap</code></b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Working with features previously in the 'other features' database . . . . .	2
2.2	Range query parameter order . . . . .	2
2.3	Gene plots . . . . .	2

## 1 Introduction

`annmap` provides access to the genome annotation in the Annmap database (<http://annmap.picr.man.ac.uk>). It is designed to be a base layer for interrogating genome and probeset annotation, and to be extensible, so that later packages for Microarray Expression analysis, deep sequencing, or proteomics data analysis can be added to extend the functionality of `annmap`.

The functions provided by `annmap` can be divided into five main groups:

1. Connect/disconnect to an instance of the database
2. Find genome features within a particular set of coordinates (e.g. `geneInRange()`)
3. Find genome features by name (e.g. `geneDetails()`)
4. Map between genome features (e.g. `geneToExon()`)
5. Handle Affymetrix microarray annotation

For detailed examples showing how these tasks are performed, please see the cookbook document, supplied along with this package.

## 2 Migration from `exonmap`

### 2.1 Working with features previously in the 'other features' database

In `exonmap` if you wanted to find mappings to EST genes, you were required to pass a `subset='est'` parameter to the method of interest. EST genes are now integrated into the same database with the other features, so now there are separate EST functions for you to call (`probesetToEstGene`, etc).

### 2.2 Range query parameter order

The parameter order for `InRange` queries has changed. The four parameters required are now in the order:

1. `chr` – Chromosome name as a character vector
2. `start` – Numeric start location
3. `end` – Numeric stop location
4. `strand` – Numeric strand direction ( -1 or 1 )

Alternatively, you can now pass a `data.frame`, a `GRanges` object or an `IRanges` object.

### 2.3 Gene plots

In `exonmap` there exist the functions `gene.graph`, `gene.strip`, and `genePlot`. These do not exist in the `annmap` package. Please see the cookbook pdf supplied with this package for alternatives.