

# TurboNorm

March 24, 2012

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methylation

*CpG island DNA methylation array data*

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## Description

CpG island DNA methylation array data of a neuro-ectodermal cell line that was treated with a demethylating agent

## Usage

```
data(methylation)
```

## Format

"RGList" as defined in the package limma containing data from CpG island DNA methylation array data of a neuro-ectodermal cell line that was treated with a demethylating agent. The element "weights" of the "RGList" contains the subset of invariant fragments, those without methylation-sensitive restriction sites, as a logical vector.

## Details

The data is extracted from a larger experiment described in van Iterson et al. Because the data is from a high-dense tiling array a random subset of the data was chosen for convenience in making the vignette.

## References

van Iterson et al. (2010) *in preparation*.

## Examples

```
data(methylation)
```

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normalize.pspline *Functions for single-colour microarray data normalization using the P-splines*

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### Description

Modified version of `normalize.loess` and `normalize.AffyBatch.pspline` from the `affy` package uses the P-spline smoother in stead of the loess algorithm

### Usage

```
normalize.pspline(mat, epsilon = 10^-2, maxit = 1, log.it = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE, weights = rep(1, nrow(mat)), ...)
normalize.AffyBatch.pspline(abatch,
  type=c("together", "pmonly", "mmonly", "separate"), ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>mat</code>	a matrix with columns containing the values of the chips to normalize.
<code>abatch</code>	an <code>AffyBatch</code> object.
<code>epsilon</code>	a tolerance value (supposed to be a small value - used as a stopping criterion).
<code>maxit</code>	maximum number of iterations.
<code>log.it</code>	logical. If TRUE it takes the log2 of <code>mat</code>
<code>verbose</code>	logical. If TRUE displays current pair of chip being worked on.
<code>weights</code>	For weighted normalization. The default is NULL, so there are no weights used.
<code>type</code>	A string specifying how the normalization should be applied. See details for more.
<code>...</code>	Graphical parameters can be supplied.

### Details

This function is a modified version of the function `normalize.loess` from the `affy` package. In stead of the loess algorithm the function uses the P-spline algorithm. The `type` argument should be one of "separate", "pmonly", "mmonly", "together" which indicates whether to normalize only one probe type(PM,MM) or both together or separately.

### Value

Normalized `AffyBatch`

### Author(s)

Maarten van Iterson and Chantal van Leeuwen

### References

Laurent Gautier, Leslie Cope, Benjamin M. Bolstad and Rafael A. Irizarry (2004). `affy` -analysis of Affymetrix GeneChip data at the probe level. *Bioinformatics*, Vol. 20, no. 3, 307-315.

Paul .H.C. Eilers and Brain D. Marx (1996). Flexible smoothing with B-splines and Penalties. *Statistical Science*, Vol 11, No. 2, 89-121.

**See Also**[normalize.loess](#)**Examples**

```

library(affydata)

data(Dilution)
PM <- log2(pm(Dilution[,c(1,3)]))
M <- PM[,1]-PM[,2]
A <- 0.5*(PM[,1]+PM[,2])

nPM <- log2(normalize.pspline(pm(Dilution[,c(1,3)])))
nM <- nPM[,1]-nPM[,2]
nA <- 0.5*(nPM[,1]+nPM[,2])

par(mfcol=c(2,1))
plot(M~A)
plot(nM~nA)

norm <- normalize.AffyBatch.pspline(Dilution, type="pmonly")

```

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panel.pspline	<i>Panel function for adding a P-spline smoothed curves to a lattice graphics panel</i>
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**Description**

The function `panel.pspline` is similar to `panel.loess` but show the P-spline smoothed curve.

**Usage**

```
panel.pspline(x, y, weights = rep(1, length(y)), nintervals = 100, type, horizontal
```

**Arguments**

<code>x, y</code>	vectors giving the coordinates of the points in the scatter plot
<code>weights</code>	vector of weights of with same length as the data for a weighted smoothing. Default all weights are 1.
<code>nintervals</code>	an integer indicating the number of intervals equal to 1 + number of knots. Currently the intervals must be larger than 10.
<code>type</code>	see <a href="#">panel.loess</a>
<code>horizontal</code>	see <a href="#">panel.loess</a>
<code>col.line, lty, lwd</code>	line colour, type and width that will be used in the plots, defaults are <code>col=1</code> , <code>lty=1</code> and <code>lwd=1</code> .
<code>...</code>	see <a href="#">panel.loess</a>

**Details**`?panel.loess`**Author(s)**

Maarten van Iterson and Chantal van Leeuwen

**References**

Deepayan Sarkar (2009). `lattice`: Lattice Graphics. R package version 0.17-26. <http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=lattice> Paul .H.C. Eilers and Brain D. Marx (1996). Flexible smoothing with B-splines and Penalties. *Statistical Science*, Vol 11, No. 2, 89-121.

**See Also**`panel.loess`**Examples**

```
library(marray)
library(lattice)
data(swirl)
data <- data.frame(M=as.vector(maM(swirl)), A=as.vector(maA(swirl)), Sample=rep(paste("A", 1:10), each=10))

xyplot(M~A|Sample, data=data,
       panel = function(x, y) {
         panel.grid(h=-1, v= 2)
         panel.xyplot(x, y)
         panel.loess(x, y, span=0.25, col="black")
       },
       panel.pspline(x, y, col="red", lwd=2))
```

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`pspline`*Function for two-colour microarray data normalization using the P-splines*

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**Description**

Wrapper function for two colour microarray data normalization using the P-spline smoother suitable for a `RGList`- or `MarrayRaw`-objects.

**Usage**

```
pspline(object, background = c("none", "subtract"), weights = NULL,
        nintervals = 100, subset=NULL, showArrays = 0, verbose=FALSE,
        line.col=2, line.lty=1, line.lwd=2, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>object</code>	either a RGList or an MarrayRaw-object.
<code>background</code>	for background subtraction use 'subtract'. Default is no background subtraction.
<code>weights</code>	vector of weights that will be used a for a weighted normalization. The default NULL assume equal weight 1 for all data points.
<code>nintervals</code>	number of bins in which the data will be divided. The default is 100 bins.
<code>showArrays</code>	either a integer( > 0) or a vector of integers indicating the arrays for which a MA-plot will be produced.
<code>subset</code>	subset of the data on which the normalization will be based. A special case of weighted normalization.
<code>verbose</code>	if TRUE gives additional information on the fit.
<code>line.col</code> , <code>line.lty</code> , <code>line.lwd</code>	line colour, type and width that will be used in the plots, defaults are col=2, lty=1 and lwd=2.
<code>...</code>	additional graphical arguments for plotting.

**Details**

if necessary?

**Value**

The value that will be returned is either a MAList or MarrayNorm-object depending on the input type.

**Author(s)**

Chantal van Leeuwen and Maarten van Iterson

**References**

Paul .H.C. Eilers and Brain D. Marx (1996). Flexible smoothing with B-splines and Penalties. Statistical Science, Vol 11, No. 2, 89-121.

**See Also**

[normalizeWithinArrays](#), [maNormMain](#)

**Examples**

```
library(marray)
data(swirl)

x <- pspline(swirl, showArrays=2, pch=20, col="grey")
x <- pspline(swirl, showArrays=2:4, line.col="green")
```

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TurboNorm-package *A fast scatterplot smoother with applications for microarray normalization*

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## Description

A fast scatterplot smoother based on B-splines with second order difference penalty. Functions for microarray normalization of single-colour data i.e. Affymetrix/Illumina and two-colour data supplied as `marray` `MarrayRaw`-objects or `limma` `RGList`-objects are available.

## Details

Package:	TurboNorm
Type:	Package
Version:	1.0
Date:	2010-09-15
License:	LGPL
LazyLoad:	yes

This package contains a implementation of piecewise constant P-splines of Eilers and Marx (1996) that can be used for normalization of either single- or two-colour data. For two-colour data objects of type `RGList` from the `limma` package and `MarrayRaw` from the package `marray` can be normalized using the function `pspline()`. For single colour microarray data wrapper functions are written based on the `affy` package functions `normalize.loess()` and `normalize.AffyBatch.loess()` namely `normalize.pspline()` and `normalize.AffyBatch.pspline()`. Also a `panel.pspline()` is available for adding the smoothed curve to `lattice` graphics panels.

## Note

The package `pspline` (S original by Jim Ramsey, R port by Brian Ripley) implements the B-spline/Natural Cubic Spline smoother

## Author(s)

Chantal van Leeuwen and Maarten van Iterson Maintainer: Maarten van Iterson<M.van\_Iterson.HG@lumc.nl>

## References

Paul .H.C. Eilers and Brain D. Marx (1996). Flexible smoothing with B-splines and Penalties. *Statistical Science*, Vol 11, No. 2, 89-121.

## See Also

`turbotrend`, `pspline`, `normalize.pspline`, `normalize.AffyBatch.pspline`, `panel.pspline`

turbotrend

*turbotrend: a fast scatterplot smoother***Description**

A fast scatterplot smoother based on B-splines with second order difference penalty

**Usage**

```
turbotrend(x, y, w = rep(1, length(y)), n = 100,
           lambda=10^seq(-10, 10, length=1000),
           method=c("original", "demmler"))
```

**Arguments**

<code>x, y</code>	vectors giving the coordinates of the points in the scatter plot.
<code>w</code>	vector of weights of with same length as the data for a weighted smoothing. Default all weights are 1.
<code>n</code>	an integer indicating the number of intervals equal to 1 + number of knots. Currently the intervals must be larger than 10.
<code>lambda</code>	Optionally a user-defined penalty parameter can be provided, if not generalized cross-validation is used to find the optimal penalty parameter.
<code>method</code>	method for solving the system of linear equations either using the data in the original space or transformed to the Demmler-Reinsch basis.

**Details**

some details about implementation

**Value**

An object of type `pspline` is returned as a list with the following items:

<code>x</code>	original data vector <code>x</code>
<code>y</code>	fitted <code>y</code> -values with same length as vector <code>x</code>
<code>w</code>	vector of weights
<code>n</code>	number of bins
<code>ytrend</code>	binned fitted <code>y</code> -values
<code>xtrend</code>	binned <code>x</code> -values
<code>lambda</code>	if scalar penalty parameter used else if vector of two lower and upper bound of the grid
<code>gcv</code>	generalized cross-validation
<code>edf</code>	effective degrees of freedom (trace of the smoother matrix)
<code>call</code>	function call which produced this output

**Author(s)**

Maarten van Iterson, Chantal van Leeuwen

## References

Paul .H.C. Eilers and Brain D. Marx (1996). Flexible smoothing with B-splines and Penalties. *Statistical Science*, Vol 11, No. 2, 89-121.

## See Also

[loess](#), [lowess](#), [smooth](#), [smooth.spline](#) and [smooth.Pspline](#)

## Examples

```
library(marray)
data(swirl)

x <- maA(swirl)[,1]
y <- maM(swirl)[,1]
xord <- x[order(x)]
yord <- y[order(x)]

plot(xord, yord, main = "data(swirl) & smoothing splines + lowess")
lines(turbotrend(xord, yord), col = "red", lwd=2)
lines(smooth.spline(xord, yord), col = "green", lwd=2)
lines(lowess(xord, yord), col = "purple", lwd=2)
legend("topleft", c("piecewise constant P-splines", "Cubic B-splines", "lowess"), text.co
```



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