

Package ‘HTSFilter’

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Type Package

Title Filter replicated high-throughput transcriptome sequencing data

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Depends methods, Biobase (>= 2.16.0), R (>= 2.10.0)

Imports DESeq (>= 1.8.3), edgeR (>= 2.6.12), DESeq2 (>= 1.2.8), GenomicRanges, IRanges

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Description This package implements a filtering procedure for replicated transcriptome sequencing data based on a global Jaccard similarity index in order to identify genes with low, constant levels of expression across one or more experimental conditions.

License Artistic-2.0

LazyLoad yes

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R topics documented:

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HTSFilter-package *Filter replicated high-throughput transcriptome sequencing data*

Description

This package implements a filtering procedure for replicated transcriptome sequencing data based on a global Jaccard similarity index in order to identify genes with low, constant levels of expression across one or more experimental conditions.

Details

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Author(s)

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References

R. Bourgon, R. Gentleman, and W. Huber. (2010) Independent filtering increases detection power for high- throughput experiments. *PNAS* **107**(21):9546-9551.

P. Jaccard (1901). Etude comparative de la distribution orale dans une portion des Alpes et des Jura. *Bulletin de la Societe Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles*, **37**:547-549.

A. Rau, M. Gallopin, G. Celeux, F. Jaffrezic (2013). Data-based filtering for replicated high-throughput transcriptome sequencing experiments. *Bioinformatics*, doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btt350.

Examples

```
data("sultan")
conds <- pData(sultan)$cell.line

#####
## Matrix or data.frame
#####

filter <- HTSFilter(exprs(sultan), conds, s.len=25, plot=FALSE)
```

```
#####
## CountDataSet
#####

library(DESeq)
cds <- newCountDataSet(exprs(sultan), conds)
cds <- estimateSizeFactors(cds)
cds <- estimateDispersions(cds)
cds <- HTSFilter(cds, s.len=25, plot=FALSE)$filteredData
class(cds)
## res <- nbinomTest(cds, levels(conds)[1], levels(conds)[2])

#####
## DGEXact
#####

library(edgeR)
dge <- DGEList(counts=exprs(sultan), group=conds)
dge <- calcNormFactors(dge)
dge <- estimateCommonDisp(dge)
dge <- estimateTagwiseDisp(dge)
et <- exactTest(dge)
et <- HTSFilter(et, DGEList=dge, s.len=25, plot=FALSE)$filteredData
## topTags(et)

#####
## DESeq2
#####

library(DESeq2)
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = exprs(sultan),
                             colData = data.frame(cell.line = conds),
                             design = ~ cell.line)

dds <- DESeq(dds)
filter <- HTSFilter(dds, s.len=25, plot=FALSE)$filteredData
class(filter)
## res <- results(filter, independentFiltering=FALSE)
```

HTSBasicFilter

Implement basic filters for transcriptome sequencing data.

Description

This function implements a variety of basic filters for transcriptome sequencing data.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature matrix
HTSBasicFilter(x, method, cutoff.type="value", cutoff=10,
length=NA, normalization=c("TMM", "DESeq", "none"))

## S4 method for signature data.frame
HTSBasicFilter(x, method, cutoff.type="value", cutoff=10,
length=NA, normalization=c("TMM", "DESeq", "none"))

## S4 method for signature CountDataSet
HTSBasicFilter(x, method, cutoff.type="value", cutoff=10,
length=NA, normalization=c("DESeq", "TMM", "none"))

## S4 method for signature DGEList
HTSBasicFilter(x, method, cutoff.type="value", cutoff=10,
length=NA, normalization=c("TMM", "DESeq", "pseudo.counts", "none"))

## S4 method for signature DGEEexact
HTSBasicFilter(x, method, cutoff.type="value", cutoff=10,
length=NA, normalization=c("TMM", "DESeq", "pseudo.counts", "none"))

## S4 method for signature DGEGLM
HTSBasicFilter(x, method, cutoff.type="value", cutoff=10,
length=NA, normalization=c("TMM", "DESeq", "none"))

## S4 method for signature DGELRT
HTSBasicFilter(x, method, cutoff.type="value", cutoff=10,
length=NA, normalization=c("TMM", "DESeq", "none"))

## S4 method for signature DESeqDataSet
HTSBasicFilter(x, method, cutoff.type="value", cutoff=10,
length=NA, normalization=c("DESeq", "TMM", "none"), pAdjustMethod="BH")
```

Arguments

x	A numeric matrix or data.frame representing the counts of dimension ($g \times n$), for g genes in n samples, a CountDataSet object, a DGEList object, a DGEEexact object, a DGEGLM object, a DGELRT object, or a DESeqDataSet object.
method	Basic filtering method to be used: "mean", "sum", "rpkm", "variance", "cpm", "max", "cpm.mean", "cpm.sum", "cpm.variance", "cpm.max", "rpkm.mean", "rpkm.sum", "rpkm.variance", or "rpkm.max"
cutoff.type	Type of cutoff to be used: a numeric value indicating the number of samples to be used for filtering (when method = "cpm" or "rpkm"), or one of "value", "number", or "quantile"
cutoff	Cutoff to be used for chosen filter
length	Optional vector of length n containing the lengths of each gene in x ; optional except in the case of method = "rpkm"

normalization	Normalization method to be used to correct for differences in library sizes, with choices “TMM” (Trimmed Mean of M-values), “DESeq” (normalization method proposed in the DESeq package), “pseudo.counts” (pseudo-counts obtained via quantile-quantile normalization in the edgeR package, only available for objects of class DGEList and DGEEexact), and “none” (to be used only if user is certain no normalization is required, or if data have already been pre-normalized by an alternative method)
pAdjustMethod	The method used to adjust p-values, see ?p.adjust

Details

This function implements a basic filter for high-throughput sequencing data for a variety of filter types: mean, sum, RPKM, variance, CPM, maximum, mean CPM values, the sum of CPM values, the variance of CPM values, maximum CPM value, mean RPKM values, the sum of RPKM values, the variance of RPKM values, or the maximum RPKM value. The filtering criteria used may be for a given cutoff value, a number of genes, or a given quantile value.

Value

filteredData	An object of the same class as <code>x</code> containing the data that passed the filter
on	A binary vector of length g , where 1 indicates a gene with normalized expression greater than the optimal filtering threshold <code>s.optimal</code> in at least one sample (irrespective of condition labels), and 0 indicates a gene with normalized expression less than or equal to the optimal filtering threshold in all samples
normFactor	A vector of length n giving the estimated library sizes estimated by the normalization method specified in <code>normalization</code>
removedData	A matrix containing the filtered data
filterCrit	A vector or matrix containing the criteria used to perform filtering

Author(s)

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References

- R. Bourgon, R. Gentleman, and W. Huber. (2010) Independent filtering increases detection power for high-throughput experiments. *PNAS* **107**(21):9546-9551.
- A. Rau, M. Gallopin, G. Celeux, F. Jaffrezic (2013). Data-based filtering for replicated high-throughput transcriptome sequencing experiments. *Bioinformatics*, doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btt350.

Examples

```
data("sultan")
conds <- pData(sultan)$cell.line
```

```
#####
## Matrix or data.frame
#####

## Filter genes with total (sum) normalized gene counts < 10
filter <- HTSBasicFilter(exprs(sultan), method="sum", cutoff.type="value",
cutoff = 10)

#####
## CountDataSet
#####

library(DESeq)
## Filter genes with mean normalized gene counts less than the 40% quantile
cds <- newCountDataSet(exprs(sultan), conds)
filter <- HTSBasicFilter(cds, method="mean", cutoff.type="quantile",
cutoff = 0.4)

#####
## DGEXact
#####

library(edgeR)
## Filter genes with CPM values less than 100 in more than 2 samples
dge <- DGEList(counts=exprs(sultan), group=conds)
dge <- calcNormFactors(dge)
filter <- HTSBasicFilter(dge, method="cpm", cutoff.type=2, cutoff=100)

#####
## DESeq2
#####

library(DESeq2)
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = exprs(sultan),
                             colData = data.frame(cell.line = conds),
                             design = ~ cell.line)

dds <- DESeq(dds)
## Filter genes with mean normalized gene counts less than the 40% quantile
filter <- HTSBasicFilter(dds, method="mean", cutoff.type="quantile",
cutoff = 0.4)
## res <- results(filter, independentFiltering=FALSE)
```

Description

Calculate a data-based filtering threshold for replicated transcriptome sequencing data through the pairwise Jaccard similarity index between pairs of replicates within each experimental condition.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature matrix
HTSFilter(x, conds, s.min=1, s.max=200, s.len=100,
          loess.span=0.3, normalization=c("TMM", "DESeq", "none"),
          plot=TRUE, plot.name=NA)

## S4 method for signature data.frame
HTSFilter(x, conds, s.min=1, s.max=200, s.len=100,
          loess.span=0.3, normalization=c("TMM", "DESeq", "none"),
          plot=TRUE, plot.name=NA)

## S4 method for signature CountDataSet
HTSFilter(x, conds=NA, s.min=1, s.max=200, s.len=100,
          loess.span=0.3, normalization=c("DESeq", "TMM", "none"),
          plot=TRUE, plot.name=NA)

## S4 method for signature DGEList
HTSFilter(x, s.min=1, s.max=200, s.len=100,
          loess.span=0.3, normalization=c("TMM", "DESeq", "pseudo.counts", "none"),
          plot=TRUE, plot.name=NA)

## S4 method for signature DGEEexact
HTSFilter(x, DGEList, s.min=1, s.max=200, s.len=100,
          loess.span=0.3, normalization=c("TMM", "DESeq", "pseudo.counts", "none"),
          plot=TRUE, plot.name=NA)

## S4 method for signature DGEGLM
HTSFilter(x, s.min=1, s.max=200, s.len=100,
          loess.span=0.3, normalization=c("TMM", "DESeq", "none"),
          plot=TRUE, plot.name=NA)

## S4 method for signature DGEGLRT
HTSFilter(x, DGEGLM, s.min=1, s.max=200, s.len=100,
          loess.span=0.3, normalization=c("TMM", "DESeq", "none"),
          plot=TRUE, plot.name=NA)

## S4 method for signature DESeqDataSet
HTSFilter(x, s.min=1, s.max=200, s.len=100,
          loess.span=0.3, normalization=c("DESeq", "TMM", "none"),
          plot=TRUE, plot.name=NA, pAdjustMethod="BH")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric matrix or data.frame representing the counts of dimension ($g \times n$), for g genes in n samples, a <code>CountDataSet</code> object, a <code>DGEList</code> object, a <code>DGEEExact</code> object, a <code>DGEGLM</code> object, a <code>DGELRT</code> object, or a <code>DESeqDataSet</code> object.
<code>conds</code>	Vector of length n identifying the experimental condition of each of the n samples; required when <code>sQuote(x)</code> is a numeric matrix.
<code>s.min</code>	Minimum value of filtering threshold to be considered, with default value equal to 1
<code>s.max</code>	Maximum value of filtering threshold to be considered, with default value equal to 200
<code>s.len</code>	Length of sequence of filtering thresholds to be considered (from <code>s.min</code> to <code>s.max</code>) for the calculation of the global similarity index
<code>loess.span</code>	Span of the loess curve to be fitted to the filtering thresholds and corresponding global similarity indices, with default value equal to 0.3
<code>normalization</code>	Normalization method to be used to correct for differences in library sizes, with choices “TMM” (Trimmed Mean of M-values), “DESeq” (normalization method proposed in the DESeq package), “pseudo.counts” (pseudo-counts obtained via quantile-quantile normalization in the edgeR package, only available for objects of class <code>DGEList</code> and <code>DGEEExact</code>), and “none” (to be used only if user is certain no normalization is required, or if data have already been pre-normalized by an alternative method)
<code>plot</code>	If “TRUE”, produce a plot of the calculated global similarity indices against the filtering threshold with superimposed loess curve
<code>plot.name</code>	If <code>plot = “TRUE”</code> , the name of the PDF file to be saved to the current working directory. If <code>plot.name = NA</code> , the plot is drawn in the current window.
<code>DGEList</code>	Object of class <code>DGEList</code> , to be used when filtering objects of class <code>DGEEExact</code>
<code>DGEGLM</code>	Object of class <code>DGEGLM</code> , to be used when filtering objects of class <code>DGELRT</code>
<code>pAdjustMethod</code>	The method used to adjust p-values, see <code>?p.adjust</code>

Details

The Jaccard similarity index, which measures the overlap of two sets, is calculated as follows. Given two binary vectors, each of length n , we define the following values:

- a = the number of attributes with a value of 1 in both vectors
- b = the number of attributes with a value of 1 in the first vector and 0 in the second
- c = the number of attributes with a value of 0 in the first vector and 1 in the second
- d = the number of attributes with a value of 0 in both vectors

We note that all attributes fall into one of these four quantities, so $a + b + c + d = n$. Given these quantities, we may calculate the Jaccard similarity index between the two vectors as follows:

$$J = \frac{a}{a + b + c}.$$

Value

filteredData	An object of the same class as <code>x</code> containing the data that passed the filter
on	A binary vector of length g , where 1 indicates a gene with normalized expression greater than the optimal filtering threshold <code>s.optimal</code> in at least one sample (irrespective of condition labels), and 0 indicates a gene with normalized expression less than or equal to the optimal filtering threshold in all samples
s	The optimal filtering threshold as identified by the global similarity index
indexValues	A matrix of dimension $(s.len \times 2)$ giving the tested filtering thresholds and the corresponding global similarity indices. Note that the threshold values are equally spaced on the <i>log</i> scale, and thus unequally spaced on the count scale (i.e., we test more threshold values at very low levels of expression, and fewer at very high levels of expression).
normFactor	A vector of length n giving the estimated library sizes estimated by the normalization method specified in <code>normalization</code>
removedData	A matrix containing the filtered data

Note

Filter should only be calculated on REPLICATED high-throughput sequencing data.

Author(s)

Andrea Rau, Melina Gallopin, Gilles Celeux, and Florence Jaffrezic

References

- R. Bourgon, R. Gentleman, and W. Huber. (2010) Independent filtering increases detection power for high-throughput experiments. *PNAS* **107**(21):9546-9551.
- P. Jaccard (1901). Etude comparative de la distribution orale dans une portion des Alpes et des Jura. *Bulletin de la Societe Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles*, **37**:547-549.
- A. Rau, M. Gallopin, G. Celeux, F. Jaffrezic (2013). Data-based filtering for replicated high-throughput transcriptome sequencing experiments. *Bioinformatics*, doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btt350.

Examples

```
data("sultan")
conds <- pData(sultan)$cell.line

#####
## Matrix or data.frame
#####

filter <- HTSFilter(exprs(sultan), conds, s.len=25, plot=FALSE)
```

```
#####
## CountDataSet
#####

library(DESeq)
cds <- newCountDataSet(exprs(sultan), conds)
cds <- estimateSizeFactors(cds)
cds <- estimateDispersions(cds)
cds <- HTSFilter(cds, s.len=25, plot=FALSE)$filteredData
class(cds)
## res <- nbinomTest(cds, levels(conds)[1], levels(conds)[2])

#####
## DGEXact
#####

library(edgeR)
dge <- DGEList(counts=exprs(sultan), group=conds)
dge <- calcNormFactors(dge)
dge <- estimateCommonDisp(dge)
dge <- estimateTagwiseDisp(dge)
et <- exactTest(dge)
et <- HTSFilter(et, DGEList=dge, s.len=25, plot=FALSE)$filteredData
## topTags(et)

#####
## DESeq2
#####

library(DESeq2)
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = exprs(sultan),
                             colData = data.frame(cell.line = conds),
                             design = ~ cell.line)

dds <- DESeq(dds)
filter <- HTSFilter(dds, s.len=25, plot=FALSE)$filteredData
class(filter)
## res <- results(filter, independentFiltering=FALSE)
```

normalizeData

Normalize transcriptome sequencing data.

Description

Normalize count-based measures of transcriptome sequencing data using the Trimmed Means of M-values (TMM) or DESeq approach.

Usage

```
normalizeData(data, normalization)
```

Arguments

data	A numeric matrix representing the counts of dimension ($g \times n$), for g genes in n samples.
normalization	Normalization method to be used to correct for differences in library sizes, with choices “TMM” (Trimmed Mean of M-values), “DESeq” (normalization method proposed in the DESeq package), and “none”

Value

data.norm	A numeric matrix representing the normalized counts of dimension ($g \times n$), for g genes in n samples.
norm.factor	A vector of length n giving the estimated library sizes estimated by the normalization method specified in <code>normalization</code>

Author(s)

Andrea Rau, Melina Gallopin, Gilles Celeux, and Florence Jaffrezic

References

- S. Anders and W. Huber (2010). Differential expression analysis for sequence count data. *Genome Biology*, 11(R106):1-28.
- A. Rau, M. Gallopin, G. Celeux, F. Jaffrezic (2013). Data-based filtering for replicated high-throughput transcriptome sequencing experiments. *Bioinformatics*, doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btt350.
- M. D. Robinson and A. Oshlack (2010). A scaling normalization method for differential expression analysis of RNA-seq data. *Genome Biology*, 11(R25).

Examples

```
data("sultan")
normData <- normalizeData(exprs(sultan), norm="DESeq")
```

sultan

RNA-seq data from humans in Sultan et al. (2008)

Description

This dataset represents RNA-seq data from humans in two conditions (Ramos B cell line and HEK293T), with two biological replicates per condition. The ExpressionSet was downloaded from the ReCount online resource.

Usage

sultan

Format

An ExpressionSet named `sultan.eset` containing the phenotype data and expression data for the Sultan et al. (2008) experiment. Phenotype data may be accessed using the `pData` function, and expression data may be accessed using the `exprs` function.

Source

ReCount online resource (<http://bowtie-bio.sourceforge.net/recount>).

References

- A. C. Frazee, B. Langmead, and J. T. Leek. ReCount: a multi-experiment resource of analysis-ready RNA-seq gene count datasets. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 12(449), 2011.
- M. Sultan, M. H. Schulz, H. Richard, A. Magen, A. Klingenhoff, M. Scherf, M. Seifert, T. Borodina, A. Soldatov, D. Parkhomchuk, D. Schmidt, S. O’Keefe, S. Haas, M. Vingron, H. Lehrach, and M. L. Yaspo. A global view of gene activity and alternative splicing by deep sequencing of the human transcriptome. *Science*, 15(5891):956-60, 2008.

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