

Package ‘methylSig’

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Title MethylSig: Differential Methylation Testing for WGBS and RRBS Data

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Description MethylSig is a package for testing for differentially methylated cytosines (DMCs) or regions (DMRs) in whole-genome bisulfite sequencing (WGBS) or reduced representation bisulfite sequencing (RRBS) experiments. MethylSig uses a beta binomial model to test for significant differences between groups of samples. Several options exist for either site-specific or sliding window tests, and variance estimation.

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Suggests BiocStyle, bsseqData, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 2.1.0), covr

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BugReports <https://github.com/sartorlab/methylSig/issues>

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| bsseq_destranded | <i>BSseq object read from destranded coverage files</i> |
|------------------|---|

Description

Data contains 6 methylation loci and 2 samples

Usage

```
bsseq_destranded
```

Format

A BSseq object

Source

```
data-raw/02-create_bsseq_rda.R
```

Examples

```
data(bsseq_destranded, package = 'methylSig')
```

bsseq_multichrom *BSseq object with loci on multiple chromosomes*

Description

Data contains 4 methylation loci for 2 samples on 2 chromosomes

Usage

```
bsseq_multichrom
```

Format

A BSseq object

Source

```
data-raw/02-create_bsseq_rda.R
```

Examples

```
data(bsseq_multichrom, package = 'methylSig')
```

bsseq_stranded *BSseq object read from stranded coverage files*

Description

Data contains 11 methylation loci and 2 samples

Usage

```
bsseq_stranded
```

Format

A BSseq object

Source

```
data-raw/02-create_bsseq_rda.R
```

Examples

```
data(bsseq_stranded, package = 'methylSig')
```

diff_binomial *Differential methylation analysis using binomial model*

Description

This function calculates differential methylation statistics using a binomial-based approach. See ‘Warning’ message below.

Usage

```
diff_binomial(bs, group_column, comparison_groups)
```

Arguments

bs A BSseq-class object to calculate differential methylation statistics. See methylSigReadData for how to read in methylation data.

group_column a character string indicating the column of pData(bs) to use for determining group membership.

comparison_groups a named character vector indicating the case and control factors of group_column for the comparison.

Details

This function uses a binomial-based model to calculate differential methylation statistics. It is nearly identical to the methylKit::calculateDiffMeth function in the methylKit R package except that only the likelihood ratio test and p.adjust(..., method='BH') are used to calculate significance levels. It is significantly faster than methylKit::calculateDiffMeth function.

Value

A GRanges object containing the following mcols:

meth_case: Methylation estimate for case.

meth_control: Methylation estimate for control.

meth_diff: The difference meth_case - meth_control.

direction: The group for which the locus is hyper-methylated. Note, this is not subject to significance thresholds.

pvalue: The p-value from the t-test (t_approx = TRUE) or the Chi-Square test (t_approx = FALSE).

fdr: The Benjamini-Hochberg adjusted p-values using p.adjust(method = 'BH').

log_lik_ratio: The log likelihood ratio.

Warning

This function does not take into account the variability among samples in each group being compared.

Examples

```

data(BS.cancer.ex, package = 'bsseqData')

bs = filter_loci_by_group_coverage(
  bs = BS.cancer.ex,
  group_column = 'Type',
  c('cancer' = 2, 'normal' = 2))

small_test = bs[1:50]

diff_gr = diff_binomial(
  bs = small_test,
  group_column = 'Type',
  comparison_groups = c('case' = 'cancer', 'control' = 'normal'))

```

diff_dss_fit

*Performs model fit for general experimental design***Description**

This function is a wrapper for `DSS::DMLfit.multiFactor`.

Usage

```
diff_dss_fit(bs, design, formula)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>bs</code> | a BSseq object to calculate differential methylation statistics. |
| <code>design</code> | a <code>data.frame</code> or <code>DataFrame</code> for experimental design. Should contain as many rows as there are columns (samples) in <code>bs</code> , and the order of the rows should match the columns of <code>bs</code> . If omitted, will default to <code>pData(bs)</code> . |
| <code>formula</code> | a formula for the linear model. It should refer to column names from <code>design</code> . NOTE: The intercept is included by default if omitted. One can omit the intercept with a formula such as <code>'~ 0 + group'</code> . For clarity, it helps to include the intercept explicitly as in <code>'~ 1 + group'</code> . |

Value

A list object with:

gr: a `GRanges` object with loci fit.

design: the `data.frame` input as the experimental design.

formula: the formula representing the model. Can be character or formula.

X: the design matrix used in regression based on the design and formula. This should be consulted to determine the appropriate contrast to use in `dss_fit_test()`.

fit: a list with model fitting results. It has components `beta`, the estimated coefficients, and `var.beta` the estimated variance/covariance matrix for `beta`.

Examples

```

data(BS.cancer.ex, package = 'bsseqData')

bs = filter_loci_by_group_coverage(
  bs = BS.cancer.ex,
  group_column = 'Type',
  c('cancer' = 2, 'normal' = 2))

small_test = bs[1:50]

diff_fit = diff_dss_fit(
  bs = small_test,
  design = bsseq::pData(bs),
  formula = '~ Type')

```

| | |
|---------------|---|
| diff_dss_test | <i>Calculates differential methylation statistics under general experimental design</i> |
|---------------|---|

Description

This function is a wrapper for `DSS::DMLtest.multiFactor` with the added feature of reporting methylation rates alongside the test results via the `methylation_group_column` and `methylation_groups` parameters. See documentation below.

Usage

```

diff_dss_test(
  bs,
  diff_fit,
  contrast,
  methylation_group_column = NA,
  methylation_groups = NA
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <code>bs</code> | a BSseq, the same used used to create <code>diff_fit</code> . |
| <code>diff_fit</code> | a list object output by <code>diff_dss_fit()</code> . |
| <code>contrast</code> | a contrast matrix for hypothesis testing. The number of rows should match the number of columns design. Consult <code>diff_fit\$X</code> to ensure the contrast corresponds to the intended test. |
| <code>methylation_group_column</code> | Optionally, a column from <code>diff_fit\$design</code> by which to group samples and capture methylation rates. This column can be a character, factor, or numeric. In the case of numeric the samples are grouped according to the top and bottom |

25 percentiles of the covariate, and the mean methylation for each group is calculated. If not a numeric, use the `methylation_groups` parameter to specify case and control.

`methylation_groups`

Optionally, a named character vector indicating the case and control factors of `methylation_group_column` by which to group samples and capture methylation rates. If specified, must also specify `methylation_group_column`.

Value

A GRanges object containing the following mcols:

stat: The test statistic.

pvalue: The p-value.

fdr: The Benjamini-Hochberg adjusted p-values using `p.adjust(method = 'BH')`.

If `methylation_group_column` is specified, also the following mcols:

meth_case: Methylation estimate for case.

meth_control: Methylation estimate for control.

meth_diff: The difference `meth_case - meth_control`.

direction: The group for which the locus is hyper-methylated. Note, this is not subject to significance thresholds.

Examples

```
data(BS.cancer.ex, package = 'bsseqData')
```

```
bs = filter_loci_by_group_coverage(
  bs = BS.cancer.ex,
  group_column = 'Type',
  c('cancer' = 2, 'normal' = 2))
```

```
small_test = bs[1:50]
```

```
diff_fit = diff_dss_fit(
  bs = small_test,
  design = bsseq::pData(bs),
  formula = '~ Type')
```

```
result = diff_dss_test(
  bs = small_test,
  diff_fit = diff_fit,
  contrast = matrix(c(0,1), ncol = 1)
)
```

```
result_with_meth = diff_dss_test(
  bs = small_test,
  diff_fit = diff_fit,
  contrast = matrix(c(0,1), ncol = 1),
  methylation_group_column = 'Type',
```

```

    methylation_groups = c('case' = 'cancer', 'control' = 'normal')
  )

```

| | |
|----------------|--|
| diff_methylsig | <i>Calculates differential methylation statistics using a Beta-binomial approach</i> |
|----------------|--|

Description

The function calculates differential methylation statistics between two groups of samples using a beta-binomial approach to calculate differential methylation statistics, accounting for variation among samples within each group. The function can be applied to a BSseq object subjected to `filter_loci_by_coverage()`, `filter_loci_by_snps()`, `filter_loci_by_group_coverage()` or any combination thereof. Moreover, the function can be applied to a BSseq object which has been tiled with `tile_by_regions()` or `tile_by_windows()`.

Usage

```

diff_methylsig(
  bs,
  group_column,
  comparison_groups,
  disp_groups,
  local_window_size = 0,
  local_weight_function,
  t_approx = TRUE,
  n_cores = 1
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>bs</code> | a BSseq object. |
| <code>group_column</code> | a character string indicating the column of <code>pData(bs)</code> to use for determining group membership. |
| <code>comparison_groups</code> | a named character vector indicating the case and control factors of <code>group_column</code> for the comparison. |
| <code>disp_groups</code> | a named logical vector indicating the whether to use case, control, or both to estimate the dispersion. |
| <code>local_window_size</code> | an integer indicating the size of the window for use in determining local information to improve mean and dispersion parameter estimations. In addition to a the distance constraint, a maximum of 5 loci upstream and downstream of the locus are used. The default is 0, indicating no local information is used. |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| local_weight_function | a weight kernel function. The default is the tri-weight kernel function defined as $\text{function}(u) = (1-u^2)^3$. The domain of any given weight function should be $[-1,1]$, and the range should be $[0,1]$. |
| t_approx | a logical value indicating whether to use squared t approximation for the likelihood ratio statistics. Chi-square approximation (<code>t_approx = FALSE</code>) is recommended when the sample size is large. Default is <code>TRUE</code> . |
| n_cores | an integer denoting how many cores should be used for differential methylation calculations. |

Value

A GRanges object containing the following mcols:

meth_case: Methylation estimate for case.

meth_control: Methylation estimate for control.

meth_diff: The difference `meth_case - meth_control`.

direction: The group for which the locus is hyper-methylated. Note, this is not subject to significance thresholds.

pvalue: The p-value from the t-test (`t_approx = TRUE`) or the Chi-Square test (`t_approx = FALSE`).

fd: The Benjamini-Hochberg adjusted p-values using `p.adjust(method = 'BH')`.

disp_est: The dispersion estimate.

log_lik_ratio: The log likelihood ratio.

df: Degrees of freedom used when `t_approx = TRUE`.

Examples

```
data(BS.cancer.ex, package = 'bsseqData')

bs = filter_loci_by_group_coverage(
  bs = BS.cancer.ex,
  group_column = 'Type',
  c('cancer' = 2, 'normal' = 2))

small_test = bs[seq(50)]

diff_gr = diff_methylsig(
  bs = small_test,
  group_column = 'Type',
  comparison_groups = c('case' = 'cancer', 'control' = 'normal'),
  disp_groups = c('case' = TRUE, 'control' = TRUE),
  local_window_size = 0,
  t_approx = TRUE,
  n_cores = 1)
```

`filter_loci_by_coverage`*Filter BSseq object by coverage*

Description

Used after `bsseq::read.bismark` to mark loci in samples below `min_count` or above `max_count` to 0. These loci will then be removed prior to differential analysis by `filter_loci_by_group_coverage()` if there are not a sufficient number of samples with appropriate coverage.

Usage

```
filter_loci_by_coverage(bs, min_count = 5, max_count = 500)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>bs</code> | a BSseq object resulting from <code>bsseq::read.bismark</code> or constructed manually by the user. |
| <code>min_count</code> | an integer giving the minimum coverage required at a locus. |
| <code>max_count</code> | an integer giving the maximum coverage allowed at a locus. |

Value

A BSseq object with samples/loci in the coverage and methylation matrix set to 0 where the coverage was less than `min_count` or greater than `max_count`. The number of samples and loci are conserved.

Examples

```
bis_cov_file1 = system.file('extdata', 'bis_cov1.cov', package = 'methylSig')
bis_cov_file2 = system.file('extdata', 'bis_cov2.cov', package = 'methylSig')
test = bsseq::read.bismark(
  files = c(bis_cov_file1, bis_cov_file2),
  colData = data.frame(row.names = c('test1', 'test2')),
  rmZeroCov = FALSE,
  strandCollapse = FALSE
)
test = filter_loci_by_coverage(bs = test, min_count = 10, max_count = 500)
```

`filter_loci_by_group_coverage`*Filter loci based on coverage threshold per sample per group*

Description

An optional function to remove loci not satisfying coverage thresholds from `filter_loci_by_coverage` in a minimum number of samples per group.

Usage

```
filter_loci_by_group_coverage(bs, group_column, min_samples_per_group)
```

Arguments

`bs` a BSseq object.

`group_column` a character string indicating the column of `pData(bs)` to use for determining group membership.

`min_samples_per_group` a named integer vector indicating the minimum number of samples with non-zero coverage required for maintaining a locus.

Details

The `filter_loci_by_coverage` function marked locus/sample pairs in the coverage matrix as 0 if said pair had coverage less than `minCount` or more than `maxCount`. This function enforces a threshold on the minimum number of samples per group required for a locus to be tested in downstream testing functions.

Value

A BSseq object with only those loci having `min_samples_per_group`.

Examples

```
data(BS.cancer.ex, package = 'bsseqData')

filter_loci_by_group_coverage(
  bs = BS.cancer.ex,
  group_column = 'Type',
  min_samples_per_group = c('cancer' = 3, 'normal' = 3)
)
```

`filter_loci_by_location`*Remove loci by overlap with a GRanges object*

Description

A function to remove loci from a BSseq object based on intersection with loci in a GRanges object.

Usage

```
filter_loci_by_location(bs, gr)
```

Arguments

`bs` a BSseq object.
`gr` a GRanges object.

Value

A BSseq object with loci intersecting `gr` removed.

Examples

```
data(bsseq_stranded, package = 'methylSig')
regions = GenomicRanges::GRanges(
  seqnames = c('chr1', 'chr1', 'chr1', 'chr1'),
  ranges = IRanges::IRanges(
    start = c(5,25,45,70),
    end = c(15,40,55,80)
  )
)
filtered = filter_loci_by_location(bs = bsseq_stranded, gr = regions)
```

`methylSig`*MethylSig: Differential Methylation Testing for WGBS and RRBS Data*

Description

MethylSig is a package for testing for differentially methylated cytosines (DMCs) or regions (DMRs) in whole-genome bisulfite sequencing (WGBS) or reduced representation bisulfite sequencing (RRBS) experiments. MethylSig uses a beta binomial model to test for significant differences between groups of samples. Several options exist for either site-specific or sliding window tests, and variance estimation.

methyISig functions

filter_loci_by_coverage() filter_loci_by_snps() tile_by_regions() tile_by_windows() filter_loci_by_group_coverage()
diff_binomial() diff_methylsig() diff_methylsig_dss() annotate_diff() visualize_diff() region_enrichment_diff()

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See Also

Useful links:

- Report bugs at <https://github.com/sartorlab/methylSig/issues>

promoters_gr

GRanges object with collapsed promoters on chr21 and chr22

Description

Data contains 1466 promoters for use in the vignette

Usage

```
promoters_gr
```

Format

A GRanges object

Source

data-raw/02-create_bsseq_rda.R

Examples

```
data(promoters_gr, package = 'methylSig')
```

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| tile_by_regions | <i>Group cytosine / CpG level data into regions based on genomic regions</i> |
|-----------------|--|

Description

An optional function to aggregate cytosine / CpG level data into regions based on a GRanges set of genomic regions.

Usage

```
tile_by_regions(bs, gr)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----|-------------------|
| bs | a BSseq object. |
| gr | a GRanges object. |

Value

A BSseq object with loci of regions matching gr. Coverage and methylation read count matrices are aggregated by the sums of the cytosines / CpGs in the regions per sample.

Examples

```
data(bsseq_stranded, package = 'methylSig')
regions = GenomicRanges::GRanges(
  seqnames = c('chr1', 'chr1', 'chr1'),
  ranges = IRanges::IRanges(
    start = c(5, 35, 75),
    end = c(30, 70, 80)
  )
)
tiled = tile_by_regions(bs = bsseq_stranded, gr = regions)
```

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| tile_by_windows | <i>Group cytosine / CpG level data into regions based on genomic windows</i> |
|-----------------|--|

Description

An optional function to aggregate cytosine / CpG level data into regions based on a tiling of the genome by win_size.

Usage

```
tile_by_windows(bs, win_size = 200)
```

Arguments

`bs` a BSseq object.
`win_size` an integer indicating the size of the tiles. Default is 200bp.

Value

A BSseq object with loci consisting of a tiling of the genome by `win_size` bp tiles. Coverage and methylation read count matrices are aggregated by the sums of the cytosines / CpGs in the regions per sample.

Examples

```
data(bsseq_stranded, package = 'methylSig')  
  
tiled = tile_by_windows(bs = bsseq_stranded, win_size = 50)
```

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