Package ‘BayesSUR’

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R topics documented:

BayesSUR .................................................. 2
BayesSUR_internal ...................................... 7
coeff.BayesSUR ........................................ 8
elpd ....................................................... 9
exampleEQTL ........................................... 10
exampleGDSC ........................................... 15
fitted.BayesSUR ....................................... 19
getEstimator .......................................... 21
plot.BayesSUR ......................................... 22
plotCPO ................................................. 23
plotEstimator ......................................... 25
plotGraph .............................................. 27
plotManhattan ......................................... 29
plotMCMCdiag ......................................... 30
plotNetwork ........................................... 31
predict.BayesSUR ..................................... 34
print.BayesSUR ....................................... 35
summary.BayesSUR .................................. 36
targetGene ............................................. 37

Index 42

BayesSUR

Fitting BayesSUR models

Description

Main function of the package. Fits a range of models introduced in the package vignette BayesSUR.pdf. Returns an object of S3 class BayesSUR. There are three options for the prior on the residual covariance matrix (i.e., independent inverse-Gamma, inverse-Wishart and hyper-inverse Wishart) and three options for the prior on the latent indicator variable (i.e., independent Bernoulli, hotspot and Markov random field). So there are nine models in total. See details for their combinations.
Usage

BayesSUR(
  data = NULL,
  Y,
  X,
  X_0 = NULL,
  covariancePrior = "HIW",
  gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  betaPrior = "independent",
  nIter = 10000,
  burnin = 5000,
  nChains = 2,
  outFilePath = "",
  gammaSampler = "bandit",
  gammaInit = "R",
  mrfG = NULL,
  standardize = TRUE,
  standardize.response = TRUE,
  maxThreads = 1,
  output_gamma = TRUE,
  output_beta = TRUE,
  output_Gy = TRUE,
  output_sigmaRho = TRUE,
  output_pi = TRUE,
  output_tail = TRUE,
  output_model_size = TRUE,
  output_model_visit = FALSE,
  output_CPO = FALSE,
  output_Y = TRUE,
  output_X = TRUE,
  hyperpar = list()
)

Arguments

data a numeric matrix with variables on the columns and observations on the rows, if arguments Y and X (and possibly X_0) are vectors. Can be NULL if arguments Y and X (and possibly X_0) are numeric matrices

Y, X vectors of indices (with respect to the data matrix) for the outcomes (Y) and the predictors to select (X) respectively; if the data argument is NULL, these needs to be numeric matrices containing the data instead, with variables on the columns and observations on the rows

X_0 vectors of indices (with respect to the data matrix) for the fixed predictors that are not selected, i.e. always included in the model; if the data argument is not provided, this needs to be a numeric matrix containing the data instead, with variables on the columns and observations on the rows
BayesSUR

covariancePrior
string indicating the prior for the covariance $C$; it has to be either HIW for the hyper-inverse-Wishart (which will result in a sparse covariance matrix), IW for the inverse-Wishart prior (dense covariance) or IG for independent inverse-Gamma on all the diagonal elements and 0 otherwise. See the details for the model specification.

gammaPrior
string indicating the gamma prior to use, either hotspot (default) for the Hotspot prior of Bottolo (2011), MRF for the Markov Random Field prior or hierarchical for a simpler hierarchical prior. See the details for the model specification.

betaPrior
string indicating the prior for regression coefficients; it has to be either independent for independent spike-and-slab priors (only slab part for $X_0$ if specified), or reGroup for weakly normal priors for mandatory variables (random effects) and spike-and-slab priors for other variables of Zhao (2023).

nIter
number of iterations for the MCMC procedure. Default 10000.

burnin
number of iterations to discard at the start of the chain. Default is 5000.

nChains
number of parallel tempered chains to run (default 2). The temperature is adapted during the burnin phase.

outFilePath
path to where the output files are to be written.

gammaSampler
string indicating the type of sampler for gamma, either bandit for the Thompson sampling inspired samper or MC3 for the usual MC^3 sampler. See Russo et al.(2018) or Madigan and York (1995) for details.

gammaInit
gamma initialisation to either all-zeros (0), all ones (1), MLE-informed (MLE) or (default) randomly (R).

mrfG
either a matrix or a path to the file containing (the edge list of) the G matrix for the MRF prior on gamma (if necessary).

standardize
logical flag for X variable standardization. Default is standardize=TRUE. Coefficients are returned on the standardized scale.

standardize.response
logical flag for Y standardization. Default is standardize.response=TRUE.

maxThreads
maximum threads used for parallelization. Default is 1. Reproducibility of results with set.seed() is only guaranteed if maxThreads=1.

output_gamma
allow (TRUE) or suppress (FALSE) the output for gamma. See the return value below for more information.

output_beta
allow (TRUE) or suppress (FALSE) the output for beta. See the return value below for more information.

output_Gy
allow (TRUE) or suppress (FALSE) the output for Gy. See the return value below for more information.

output_sigmaRho
allow (TRUE) or suppress (FALSE) the output for sigmaRho. See the return value below for more information.

output_pi
allow (TRUE) or suppress (FALSE) the output for pi. See the return value below for more information.

output_tail
allow (TRUE) or suppress (FALSE) the output for tail (hotspot tail probability). See the return value below for more information.
BayesSUR

output_model_size
allow (TRUE) or suppress (FALSE) the output for model_size. See the return value below for more information

output_model_visit
allow (TRUE) or suppress (FALSE) the output for all visited models over the MCMC iterations. Default is FALSE. See the return value below for more information

output_CPO
allow (TRUE) or suppress (FALSE) the output for (scaled) conditional predictive ordinate files (*_CPO_out.txt), CPO with joint posterior predictive of the response variables (*_CPOsumy_out.txt) and widely applicable information criterion (*_WAIC_out.txt). See the return value below for more information

output_Y
allow (TRUE) or suppress (FALSE) the output for responses dataset Y

output_X
allow (TRUE) or suppress (FALSE) the output for predictors dataset X

hyperpar
a list of named hyperparameters to use instead of the default values. Valid names are mrf_d, mrf_e, a_sigma, b_sigma, a_tau, b_tau, nu, a_eta, b_eta, a_o, b_o, a_pi, b_pi, a_w and b_w. Their default values are a_w=2, b_w=5, a_omega=2, b_omega=1, a_o=2, b_o=p-2, a_pi=2, b_pi=1, nu=s+2, a_tau=0.1, b_tau=10, a_eta=0.1, b_eta=1, a_sigma=1, b_sigma=1, mrf_d=-3 and mrf_e=0.03. See the vignette for more information

tmpFolder
the path to a temporary folder where intermediate data files are stored (will be erased at the end of the chain). It is specified relative to outFilePath

Details

The arguments covariancePrior and gammaPrior specify the model HRR, dSUR or SSUR with different gamma prior. Let \( \gamma_{jk} \) be latent indicator variable of each coefficient and \( C \) be covariance matrix of response variables. The nine models specified through the arguments covariancePrior and gammaPrior are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>( C )</th>
<th>( \gamma_{jk} )</th>
<th>( C )</th>
<th>( \gamma_{jk} )</th>
<th>( \gamma )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>indep</td>
<td>HRR</td>
<td>Bernoulli</td>
<td>HRR</td>
<td>HRR</td>
<td>MRF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IW</td>
<td>dSUR</td>
<td>hotspot</td>
<td>dSUR</td>
<td>dSUR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIW</td>
<td>SSUR</td>
<td></td>
<td>SSUR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

An object of class BayesSUR is saved as obj_BayesSUR.RData in the output file, including the following components:

- status - the running status
- input - a list of all input parameters by the user
- output - a list of all output filenames:
  - "*_logP_out.txt" - contains each row for the 1000t-th iteration’s log-likelihoods of parameters, i.e., Tau, Eta, JunctionTree, SigmaRho, O, Pi, Gamma, W, Beta and data conditional log-likelihood depending on the models.
  - "*_gamma_out.txt" - posterior mean of the latent indicator matrix.
BayesSUR

- "*_pi_out.txt" - posterior mean of the predictor effects (propensity) by decomposing the probability of the latent indicator.
- "*_hotspot_tail_p_out.txt" - posterior mean of the hotspot tail probability. Only available for the hotspot prior on the gamma.
- "*_beta_out.txt" - posterior mean of the coefficients matrix.
- "*_Gy_out.txt" - posterior mean of the response graph. Only available for the HIW prior on the covariance.
- "*_sigmaRho_out.txt" - posterior mean of the transformed parameters. Not available for the IG prior on the covariance.
- "*_model_size_out.txt" - contains each row for the 1000\textsuperscript{t}-th iteration’s model sizes of the multiple response variables.
- "*_model_visit_gy_out.txt" - contains each row for the nonzero indices of the vectorized estimated graph matrix for each iteration.
- "*_model_visit_gamma_out.txt" - contains each row for the nonzero indices of the vectorized estimated gamma matrix for each iteration.
- "*_CPO_out.txt" - the (scaled) conditional predictive ordinates (CPO).
- "*_CPOsumy_out.txt" - the (scaled) conditional predictive ordinates (CPO) with joint posterior predictive of the response variables.
- "*_WAIC_out.txt" - the widely applicable information criterion (WAIC).
- "*_Y.txt" - responses dataset.
- "*_X.txt" - predictors dataset.
- "*_X0.txt" - fixed predictors dataset.

• call - the matched call.

References


Examples

data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)
set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
Y = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[1]],
X = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[2]],
data = exampleEQTL["data"], outFilePath = tempdir(),
nIter = 5, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/", output_CPO = TRUE)

## check output
# show the summary information
summary(fit)

# show the estimated beta, gamma and graph of responses Gy
plot(fit, estimator = c("beta", "gamma", "Gy"), type = "heatmap")

## Not run:
## Set up temporary work directory for saving a pdf figure
# td <- tempdir()
# oldwd <- getwd()
# setwd(td)

## Produce authentic math formulas in the graph
# plot(fit, estimator = c("beta", "gamma", "Gy"), type = "heatmap", fig.tex = TRUE)
# system(paste(getOption("pdfviewer"), "ParamEstimator.pdf"))
# setwd(oldwd)

## End(Not run)

---

**Description**

Run a SUR Bayesian sampler – internal function

**Arguments**

dataFile  path to data file
outFilePath  path to where the output is to be written
nIter  number of iterations
nChains  number of parallel chains to run

NOTE THAT THIS IS BASICALLY JUST A WRAPPER
Description

Extract the posterior mean of the coefficients of a BayesSUR class object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'BayesSUR'
coef(object, beta.type = "marginal", Pmax = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: an object of class BayesSUR
- `beta.type`: type of output beta. Default is marginal, giving marginal beta estimation. If `beta.type="conditional"`, it gives beta estimation conditional on gamma=1.
- `Pmax`: If `Pmax=0.5` and `beta.type="conditional"`, it gives median probability model betas. Default is 0.
- `...`: other arguments

Value

Estimated coefficients are from an object of class BayesSUR. If the BayesSUR specified data standardization, the fitted values are base based on standardized data.

Examples

```r
data("exampleQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)
set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL["blockList"][1][1],
  X = exampleEQTL["blockList"][2],
  data = exampleEQTL["data"], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 10, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/"
)

## check prediction
beta.hat <- coef(fit)
```
elpd  

expected log pointwise predictive density

Description

Measure the prediction accuracy by the elpd (expected log pointwise predictive density). The out-of-sample predictive fit can either be estimated by Bayesian leave-one-out cross-validation (LOO) or by widely applicable information criterion (WAIC) (Vehtari et al. 2017).

Usage

elpd(object, method = "LOO")

Arguments

object  an object of class BayesSUR

method  the name of the prediction accuracy index. Default is the "LOO" (Bayesian LOO estimate of out-of-sample predictive fit). The other index is the "WAIC" (widely applicable information criterion). For the HRR models, both "LOO" and "WAIC" are computed based on the multivariate t-distribution of the posterior predictive rather than approximation of importance sampling.

Value

Return the prediction accuracy measure from an object of class BayesSUR. It is elpd.loo if the argument method="LOO" and elpd.WAIC if method="WAIC".

References


Examples

data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)

set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[1]],
  X = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[2]],
  data = exampleEQTL["data"], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 10, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/", output_CPO = TRUE
)

## check output
# print prediction accuracy elpd (expected log pointwise predictive density)
# by the Bayesian LOO estimate of out-of-sample predictive fit
elpd(fit, method = "LOO")

---

**exampleEQTL**

*Simulated data set to mimic a small expression quantitative trait loci (eQTL) example*

### Description

Simulated data set to mimic a small expression quantitative trait loci (eQTL) example, with p=150 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) as explanatory variables, s=10 gene expression features as response variables and data for n=100 observations. Loading the data will load the associated blockList object needed to fit the model with BayesSUR(). The R code for generating the simulated data is given in the Examples paragraph.

```r
#importFrom BDgraph rgwish #importFrom gRbase mcsMAT #importFrom scrime simulateSNPs
```

### Usage

`exampleEQTL`

### Format

An object of class `list` of length 4.

### Examples

```r
# Load the eQTL sample dataset
data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
str(exampleEQTL)

## Not run:
# ===============
# The code below is to show how to generate the dataset "exampleEQTL.rda" above
# ===============

requireNamespace("BDgraph", quietly = TRUE)
requireNamespace("gRbase", quietly = TRUE)
requireNamespace("scrime", quietly = TRUE)

########################################################################## Problem Dimensions
n <- 100
p <- 150
s <- 10

########################################################################## Select a set of n x p (SNPs) covariates

## The synthetic data in the paper use a subset of the real SNPs as covariates,
# but as the NFBC66 dataset is confidential we'll use scrime to sample similar data
```
x <- scrime::simulateSNPs(c(n, 10), p, c(3, 2), prop.explain = c(0.9, 0.95))$data[1:n,]
x <- cbind(rep(1, n), x)

# Create the underlying graph

### Create the underlying graph
if (graph_pattern == 1) {
  ### 1) Random but full
  G <- matrix(1, s, s)
  Prime <- list(c(1:s))
  Res <- Prime
  Sep <- list()
} else if (graph_pattern == 2) {
  ### 2) Block Diagonal structure
  Prime <- list(c(1:floor(s * 2 / 3)),
                  c(floor(s * 2 / 3) + 1):(ceiling(s * 4 / 5) - 1),
                  c(ceiling(s * 4 / 5):s))
  Res <- Prime
  Sep <- lapply(Res, function(x) which(x == -99))
  G <- matrix(0, s, s)
  for (i in Prime) {
    G[i, i] <- 1
  }
} else if (graph_pattern == 3) {
  ### 3) Decomposable model
  Prime <- list(c(1:floor(s * 5 / 12), ceiling(s * 9 / 10):s),
                 c(floor(s * 2 / 9):(ceiling(s * 2 / 3) - 1)),
                 c(ceiling(s * 2 / 3):(ceiling(s * 4 / 5) - 1)),
                 c(ceiling(s * 4 / 5):s))
  Sep <- list()
  H <- list()
  for (i in 2:length(Prime)) {
    H <- union(H, Prime[[i - 1]])
    Sep[[i - 1]] <- intersect(H, Prime[[i]])
  }
  Res <- list()
  Res[[1]] <- Prime[[1]]
  for (i in 2:length(Prime)) {
```r
Res[[i]] <- setdiff(Prime[[i]], Sep[[i - 1]])

G <- matrix(0, s, s)
for (i in Prime) {
  G[i, i] <- 1
}

## decomp check
dimnames(G) <- list(1:s, 1:s)
length(gRbase::mcsMAT(G - diag(s))) > 0

} else if (graph_pattern == 4) {
  ### 4) Non-decomposable model
  nblocks <- 5
  nElemPerBlock <- c(
    floor(s / 4), floor(s / 2) - 1 - floor(s / 4),
    ceiling(s * 2 / 3) - 1 - floor(s / 2), 7
  )
  nElemPerBlock <- c(nElemPerBlock, s - sum(nElemPerBlock))
  res <- 1:s
  blockIdx <- list()
  for (i in 1:nblocks) {
    # blockIdx[[i]] = sample(res, nElemPerBlock[i])
    blockIdx[[i]] <- res[1:nElemPerBlock[i]]
    res <- setdiff(res, blockIdx[[i]])
  }

  G <- matrix(0, s, s)
  ## add diagonal
  for (i in 1:nblocks) {
    G[blockIdx[[i]], blockIdx[[i]]] <- 1
  }
  ## add cycle
  G[blockIdx[[1]], blockIdx[[2]]] <- 1
  G[blockIdx[[2]], blockIdx[[1]]] <- 1
  G[blockIdx[[1]], blockIdx[[5]]] <- 1
  G[blockIdx[[5]], blockIdx[[1]]] <- 1
  G[blockIdx[[2]], blockIdx[[3]]] <- 1
  G[blockIdx[[3]], blockIdx[[2]]] <- 1
  G[blockIdx[[3]], blockIdx[[5]]] <- 1
  G[blockIdx[[5]], blockIdx[[3]]] <- 1

  ## decomp check
dimnames(G) <- list(1:s, 1:s)
  length(gRbase::mcsMAT(G - diag(s))) > 0

  # Prime = blockIdx
  Res <- blockIdx ## this is not correct but not used in the non-decomp case
}

### Gamma Pattern
gamma <- matrix(0, p + 1, s)
gamma[1, ] <- 1
```
### 2) Extra Patterns

#### outcomes (correlated in the decompo model) have some predictors in common

\[
gamma[6:10, 6:9] <- 1
\]

#### outcomes (correlated in the decompo model) have some predictors in common

\[
# gamma[16:20, 14:15] = 1
\]

#### outcomes (sort-of correlated [pair-wise] in the decompo model)

\[
# have predictors in common 6:15
\]

\[
\text{gamma}[26:30, 4:8] <- 1
\]

#### outcomes (NOT correlated in the decompo model) have predictors in common 16:17

\[
\text{gamma}[36:40, c(3:5, 9:10)] <- 1
\]

#### these predictors are associated with ALL the outcomes

\[
\text{gamma}[46:50, ] <- 1
\]

\[
\text{combn11} \leftarrow \text{combn(rep((6:9 - 1) * p, each = length(6:10 - 1) + rep(6:10 - 1, times = length(6:9))), 2)}
\]

\[
\text{combn31} \leftarrow \text{combn(rep((4:8 - 1) * p, each = length(26:30 - 1) + rep(26:30 - 1, times = length(4:8))), 2)}
\]

\[
\text{combn32} \leftarrow \text{combn(rep((4:8 - 1) * p, each = length(46:50 - 1) + rep(46:50 - 1, times = length(4:8))), 2)}
\]

\[
\text{combn41} \leftarrow \text{combn(rep((3:5 - 1) * p, each = length(36:40 - 1) + rep(36:40 - 1, times = length(3:5))), 2)}
\]

\[
\text{combn42} \leftarrow \text{combn(rep((3:5 - 1) * p, each = length(46:50 - 1) + rep(46:50 - 1, times = length(3:5))), 2)}
\]

\[
\text{combn51} \leftarrow \text{combn(rep((9:10 - 1) * p, each = length(36:40 - 1) + rep(36:40 - 1, times = length(9:10))), 2)}
\]

\[
\text{combn52} \leftarrow \text{combn(rep((9:10 - 1) * p, each = length(46:50 - 1) + rep(46:50 - 1, times = length(9:10))), 2)}
\]

\[
\text{Gmrf} \leftarrow \text{rbind(t(combn11), t(combn31), t(combn32), t(combn41), t(combn42), t(combn51), t(combn52))}
\]

#### get for every correlated bunch in the decomposable model,

if (graph_pattern < 4) {
  # a different set of predictors
  for (i in 1:length(Prime)) {
    gamma[6:10 + (i + 6) * 10, Prime[[i]]] <- 1
  }
  ## for each Prime component

  ## for every Residual instead
  for (i in 1:length(Res)) {
    gamma[6:10 + (i + 10) * 10, Res[[i]]] <- 1
  }
}

} else {
  for (i in 1:length(Prime)) {
    gamma[6:10 + (i + 4) * 10, Prime[[i]]] <- 1
  }
  ## for each Prime component
### for every Residual instead
for (i in 1:length(Res)) {
  gamma[6:10 + (i + 9) * 10, Res[[i]]] <- 1
}

### Sample the betas
sd_b <- 1
b <- matrix(rnorm((p + 1) * s, 0, sd_b), p + 1, s)

xb <- matrix(NA, n, s)
for (i in 1:s) {
  if (sum(gamma[, i]) > 1) {
    xb[, i] <- x[, gamma[, i] == 1] %*% b[gamma[, i] == 1, i]
  } else {
    xb[, i] <- rep(1, n) %*% b[1, i]
  }
}

### Sample the variance
v_r <- mean(diag(var(xb))) / snr

nu <- s + 1

M <- matrix(corr_param, s, s)
diag(M) <- rep(1, s)
P <- BDgraph::rgwish(n = 1, adj = G, b = 3, D = v_r * M)
var <- solve(P)

factor <- 10
factor_min <- 0.01
factor_max <- 1000
count <- 0
maxit <- 10000
factor_prev <- 1
repeat{
  var <- var / factor * factor_prev

  ### Sample the errors and the Ys
  cVar <- chol(as.matrix(var))
  # err = matrix(rnorm(n*s),n,s) %*% cVar
  err <- matrix(rnorm(n * s, sd = 0.5), n, s) %*% cVar
  y <- xb + err

  ### Reparametrisation ( assuming PEO is 1:s )
cVar <- t(cVar) # make it lower-tri
  S <- diag(diag(cVar))
exampleGDSC

Preprocessed data set to mimic a small pharmacogenomic example

Description

Preprocessed data set to mimic a small pharmacogenetic example from the Genomics of Drug Sensitivity in Cancer (GDSC) database, with p=850 gene features as explanatory variables, s=7 drugs sensitivity data as response variables and data for n=498 cell lines. Gene features include p1=343 gene expression features (GEX), p2=426 by copy number variations (CNV) and p3=68 mutated genes (MUT). Loading the data will load the associated blockList (and mrfG) objects needed to fit
the model with BayesSUR(). The R code for generating the simulated data is given in the Examples paragraph.

# importFrom plyr mapvalues
# importFrom data.table
like

Usage

eexampleGDSC

Format

An object of class list of length 3.

Examples

# Load the GDSC sample dataset
data("exampleGDSC", package = "BayesSUR")
str(exampleGDSC)

# Not run:
#
# This code below is to do preprocessing of GDSC data and obtain the complete
data set "exampleGDSC.rda" above. The user needs load the datasets from
# https://www.cancerrxgene.org release 5.
# But downloading and transforming the three used datasets below to *.csv files first.
#
requireNamespace("plyr", quietly = TRUE)
requireNamespace("data.table", quietly = TRUE)

features <- data.frame(read.csv("/gdsc_en_input_w5.csv", head = T))
names.fea <- strsplit(rownames(features), "")
features <- t(features)
p <- c(13321, 13747 - 13321, 13818 - 13747)
Cell.Line <- rownames(features)
features <- data.frame(Cell.Line, features)
ic50_00 <- data.frame(read.csv("gdsc_drug_sensitivity_fitted_data_w5.csv", head = T))
ic50_0 <- ic50_00[, c(1, 4, 7)]
drug.id <- data.frame(read.csv("gdsc_tissue_output_w5.csv", head = T))[, c(1, 3)]
drug.id2 <- drug.id[!duplicated(drug.id$drug.id), ]
# delete drug.id=1066 since ID1066 and ID156 both correspond drug AZD6482,
# and no ID1066 in the "suppl.Data1" by Garnett et al. (2012)
drug.id2 <- drug.id2[drug.id2$drug.id != 1066, ]
drug.id2$drug.name <- as.character(drug.id2$drug.name)
drug.id2$drug.name <- substr(drug.id2$drug.name, 1, nchar(drug.id2$drug.name) - 6)
drug.id2$drug.name <- gsub(" ", ",", drug.id2$drug.name)
ic50 <- ic50_0
# mapping the drug_id to drug names in drug sensitivity data set
ic50$drug_id <- plyr::mapvalues(ic50$drug_id, from = drug.id2[, 2], to = drug.id2[, 1])
colnames(ic50) <- c("Cell.Line", "compound", "IC50")
# transform drug sensitivity overall cell lines to a data matrix
y0 <- reshape(ic50, v.names = "IC50", timevar = "compound", idvar = "Cell.Line", direction = "wide")
y0$Cell.Line <- gsub("-", ".", y0$Cell.Line)

# ===============
# select nonmissing pharmacological data
# ===============
y00 <- y0
m0 <- dim(y0)[2] - 1
eps <- 0.05
r1.na <- 0.3
r2.na <- 0.2
k <- 1
while (sum(is.na(y0[, 2:(1 + m0)])) > 0) {
  r1.na <- r1.na - eps / k
  r2.na <- r1.na - eps / k
  k <- k + 1
  ## select drugs with <30% (decreasing with k) missing data overall cell lines
  na.y <- apply(y0[, 2:(1 + m0)], 2, function(xx) sum(is.na(xx)) / length(xx))
  while (sum(na.y < r1.na) < m0) {
    y0 <- y0[, -c(1 + which(na.y >= r1.na))]
    m0 <- sum(na.y < r1.na)
    na.y <- apply(y0[, 2:(1 + m0)], 2, function(xx) sum(is.na(xx)) / length(xx))
  }
  ## select cell lines with treatment of at least 80% (increasing with k) drugs
  na.y0 <- apply(y0[, 2:(1 + m0)], 1, function(xx) sum(is.na(xx)) / length(xx))
  while (sum(na.y0 < r2.na) < (dim(y0)[1])) {
    y0 <- y0[na.y0 < r2.na, ]
    na.y0 <- apply(y0[, 2:(1 + m0)], 2, function(xx) sum(is.na(xx)) / length(xx))
  }
  num.na <- sum(is.na(y0[, 2:(1 + m0)]))
  message("#{NA}=", num.na, 
          "r1.na =", r1.na, 
          "r2.na =", r2.na, 
          "eps =", eps, 
          "k =", k)
}

# ===============
# combine drug sensitivity, tissues and molecular features
# ===============
yx <- merge(y0, features, by = "Cell.Line")
names.cell.line <- yx$Cell.Line
names.drug <- colnames(yx)[2:(dim(y0)[2])]
names.drug <- substr(names.drug, 6, nchar(names.drug))

# numbers of gene expression features, copy number features and mutation features
p <- c(13321, 13747 - 13321, 13818 - 13747)
num.nonpen <- 13
yx <- data.matrix(yx[, -1])
y <- yx[, 1:(dim(y0)[2] - 1 + 1:sum(p))]
x <- cbind(yx[, dim(y0)[2] - 1 + 1:sum(p)], yx[, dim(y0)[2] - 1 + 1:sum(p)])

# delete genes with only one mutated cell line


GDSC <- list(
  y = y, x = x, p = p, num.nonpen = num.nonpen, names.cell.line = names.cell.line,
  names.drug = names.drug
)

## ================
## ================
## select a small set of drugs
## ================
## ================
name_drugs <- c("Methotrexate", "RDEA119", "PD-0325901", "CI-1040", "AZD6244", "Nilotinib", "Axitinib")

# extract the drugs' pharmacological profiling and tissue dummy
YX0 <- cbind(GDSC$y[, colnames(GDSC$y) %in% paste("IC50.", name_drugs, sep = ")]
[, c(1, 3, 6, 4, 7, 2, 5)], GDSC$x[, 1:GDSC$num.nonpen])
colnames(YX0) <- c(name_drugs, colnames(GDSC$x)[1:GDSC$num.nonpen])

# extract the genetic information of CNV & MUT
colnames(X23)[1:p[2]] <- paste(substr(
colnames(X23)[1:p[2]], 1, nchar(colnames(X23)[1:p[2]]) - 3
), ".CNV", sep = "")

# locate all genes with CNV or MUT information
name_genes_duplicate <- c(
  substr(colnames(X23)[1:p[2]], 1, nchar(colnames(X23)[1:p[2]]) - 4),
)
name_genes <- name_genes_duplicate[!duplicated(name_genes_duplicate)]

# select the GEX which have the common genes with CNV or MUT
X1 <- GDSC$x[, GDSC$num.nonpen + which(colnames(GDSC$x)[GDSC$num.nonpen + 1:p[1]] %in% name_genes)]
p[1] <- ncol(X1)
X1 <- log(X1)

# summary the data information
exampleGDSC <- list(data = cbind(YX0, X1, X23))
exampleGDSC$blockList <- list(
  1:length(name_drugs), length(name_drugs) + 1:GDSC$num.nonpen,
  ncol(YX0) + 1:sum(p))
# construct the G matrix: edge potentials in the MRF prior
# ========================

# edges between drugs: Group1 ("RDEA119","17-AAG","PD-0325901","CI-1040" and "AZD6244")
# indexed as (2:5)
# http://software.broadinstitute.org/gsea/msigdb/cards/KEGG_MAPK_SIGNALING_PATHWAY
pathway_genes <- read.table("MAPK_pathway.txt")[[1]]
Idx_Pathway1 <- which(c(colnames(X1), name_genes_duplicate) %in% pathway_genes)
Gmrf_Group1Pathway1 <- t(combn(rep(Idx_Pathway1, each = length(2:5)) +
rep((2:5 - 1) * sum(p), times = length(Idx_Pathway1)), 2))

# edges between drugs: Group2 ("Nilotinib","Axitinib") indexed as (6:7)
# delete gene ABL2
Idx_Pathway2 <- which(c(colnames(X1), name_genes_duplicate) %like% "BCR" |
c(colnames(X1), name_genes_duplicate) %like% "ABL")[-c(3, 5)]
Gmrf_Group2Pathway2 <- t(combn(rep(Idx_Pathway2, each = length(6:7)) +
rep((6:7 - 1) * sum(p), times = length(Idx_Pathway2)), 2))

# edges between the common gene in different data sources
Gmrf_CommonGene <- NULL
list_CommonGene <- list(0)
k <- 1
for (i in 1:length(name_genes)) {
  Idx_CommonGene <- which(c(colnames(X1), name_genes_duplicate) == name_genes[i])
  if (length(Idx_CommonGene) > 1) {
    Gmrf_CommonGene <- rbind(Gmrf_CommonGene,
    t(combn(rep(Idx_CommonGene, each = length(name_drugs)) +
    rep((1:length(name_drugs) - 1) * sum(p), times = length(Idx_CommonGene)), 2)))
    k <- k + 1
  }
}
Gmrf_duplicate <- rbind(Gmrf_Group1Pathway1, Gmrf_Group2Pathway2, Gmrf_CommonGene)
Gmrf <- Gmrf_duplicate[!duplicated(Gmrf_duplicate), ]
exampleGDSC$mrfG <- Gmrf

# create the target gene names of the two groups of drugs
targetGenes1 <- matrix(Idx_Pathway1, nrow = 1)
colnames(targetGenes1) <- colnames(exampleGDSC$data)[seq_along(targetGene$group1)]
targetGenes2 <- matrix(Idx_Pathway2, nrow = 1)
colnames(targetGenes2) <- colnames(exampleGDSC$data)[seq_along(targetGene$group2)]
targetGene <- list(group1 = targetGenes1, group2 = targetGenes2)

## Write data file exampleGDSC.rda to the user's directory by save()

## End(Not run)
Description

Return the fitted response values that correspond to the posterior mean estimates from a BayesSUR class object.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'BayesSUR'
fitted(object, Pmax = 0, beta.type = "marginal", ...)

Arguments

object an object of class BayesSUR
Pmax valid if beta.type="conditional". If beta.type="conditional" and Pmax=0.5, it gives median probability model betas. Default is 0
beta.type type of estimated beta for the fitted model. Default is marginal, giving marginal beta estimation. If beta.type="conditional", it gives beta estimation conditional on gamma=1
...
other arguments

Value

Fitted values extracted from an object of class BayesSUR. If the BayesSUR specified data standardization, the fitted values are base based on standardized data.

Examples

data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)

set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL["blockList"][1],
  X = exampleEQTL["blockList"][2],
  data = exampleEQTL["data"], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 10, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/"
)

## check fitted values
fitted.val <- fitted(fit)
**getEstimator**

*extract the posterior mean of parameters*

**Description**

Extract the posterior mean of the parameters of a BayesSUR class object.

**Usage**

```
getEstimator(object, estimator = "gamma", Pmax = 0, beta.type = "marginal")
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: an object of class BayesSUR
- **estimator**: the name of one estimator. Default is the latent indicator estimator "gamma". Other options "beta", "Gy", "CPO" and "logP" correspond the marginal (conditional) coefficient matrix if beta.type="marginal"("conditional"), response graph and conditional predictive ordinate (CPO) respectively
- **Pmax**: threshold that truncate the estimator "gamma" or "Gy". Default is 0. If Pmax=0.5 and beta.type="conditional", it gives median probability model betas
- **beta.type**: the type of output beta. Default is marginal, giving marginal beta estimation. If beta.type="conditional", it gives beta estimation conditional on gamma=1

**Value**

Return the estimator from an object of class BayesSUR. It is a matrix if the length of argument marginal is greater than 1. Otherwise, it is a list

**Examples**

```r
data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)
set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[1]],
  X = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[2]],
  data = exampleEQTL["data"], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 10, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/"
)

## check output
# extract the posterior mean of the coefficients matrix
beta_hat <- getEstimator(fit, estimator = "beta")
```
plot.BayesSUR  
create a selection of plots

Description

plot method for class BayesSUR. This is the main plot function to be called by the user. This function calls one or several of the following functions: plotEstimator(), plotGraph(), plotMCMCdiag(), plotManhattan(), plotNetwork(), plotCPO().

Usage

```r
# S3 method for class 'BayesSUR'
plot(x, estimator = NULL, type = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` an object of class BayesSUR
- `estimator` It is in \( \text{c(NULL, 'beta', 'gamma', 'Gy', 'logP', 'CPO')} \) and works by combining with argument type.
  - If `estimator` is in \( \text{c("beta", "gamma", "Gy")} \) and argument `type="heatmap"`, it prints heatmaps of the specified estimator in `estimator` by a call to function `plotEstimator()` for more other arguments.
  - If `estimator="Gy"` and argument `type="graph"`, it prints a structure graph of "Gy" by a call to function `plotGraph()` for more other arguments.
  - If `estimator=c("gamma", "Gy")` and argument `type="network"`, it prints the estimated network between the response variables and predictors with nonzero coefficients by a call to function `plotMCMCdiag()` for more other arguments.
  - If `estimator=NULL` (default) and `type=NULL` (default), it interactively prints the plots of estimators (i.e., beta, gamma and (or) Gy), response graph Gy, network, Manhattan and MCMC diagnostics.
- `type` It is one of NULL, "heatmap", "graph", "network", "Manhattan" and "diagnostics", and works by combining with argument `estimator`.
  - If `type="Manhattan"` and argument `estimator="gamma"`, it prints Manhattan-like plots for marginal posterior inclusion probabilities (mPIP) and numbers of associated response variables for individual predictors by a call to function `plotManhattan()` for more other arguments.
  - If `type="diagnostics"` and argument `estimator="logP"` it shows trace plots and diagnostic density plots of a fitted model by a call to function `plotMCMCdiag()` for more other arguments.
  - If `type="diagnostics"` and argument `estimator="CPO"`, it shows the conditional predictive ordinate (CPO) for each individual of a fitted model by a call to function `plotCPO()` for more other arguments.
- `...` other arguments, see functions `plotEstimator()`, `plotGraph()`, `plotNetwork()`, `plotManhattan()`, `plotMCMCdiag()` or `plotCPO()`
Examples

data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)

set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL[["blockList"]][[1]],
  X = exampleEQTL[["blockList"]][[2]],
  data = exampleEQTL[['data']], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 2, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/
)

## check output
## Not run:
## Show the interactive plots. Note that it needs at least 2000*(nbloc+1) iterations
## for the diagnostic plots where nbloc=3 by default
# plot(fit)

## End(Not run)

## plot heatmaps of the estimated beta, gamma and Gy
plot(fit, estimator = c("beta", "gamma", "Gy"), type = "heatmap")

## plot estimated graph of responses Gy
plot(fit, estimator = "Gy", type = "graph")

## plot network between response variables and associated predictors
plot(fit, estimator = c("gamma", "Gy"), type = "network")

## print Manhattan-like plots
plot(fit, estimator = "gamma", type = "Manhattan")

## print MCMC diagnostic plots
#plot(fit, estimator = "logP", type = "diagnostics")

---

**plotCPO**

*plot conditional predictive ordinate*

**Description**

Plot the conditional predictive ordinate (CPO) for each individual of a fitted model generated by BayesSUR which is a BayesSUR object. CPO is a handy posterior predictive check because it may be used to identify outliers, influential observations, and for hypothesis testing across different non-nested models (Gelfand 1996).
Usage

plotCPO(
  x,
  outlier.mark = TRUE,
  outlier.thresh = 0.01,
  scale.CPO = TRUE,
  x.loc = FALSE,
  axis.label = NULL,
  las = 0,
  cex.axis = 1,
  mark.pos = c(0, -0.01),
  mark.color = 2,
  mark.cex = 0.8,
  xlab = "Observations",
  ylab = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

\textbf{x} \hspace{1cm} \text{an object of class BayesSUR}

\textbf{outlier.mark} \hspace{1cm} \text{mark the outliers with the response names. The default is FALSE}

\textbf{outlier.thresh} \hspace{1cm} \text{threshold for the CPOs. The default is 0.01.}

\textbf{scale.CPO} \hspace{1cm} \text{scaled CPOs which is divided by their maximum. The default is TRUE}

\textbf{x.loc} \hspace{1cm} \text{a vector of features distance}

\textbf{axis.label} \hspace{1cm} \text{a vector of predictor names which are shown in CPO plot. The default is NULL only showing the indices. The value "auto" show the predictor names from the original data.}

\textbf{las} \hspace{1cm} \text{graphical parameter of plot.default}

\textbf{cex.axis} \hspace{1cm} \text{graphical parameter of plot.default}

\textbf{mark.pos} \hspace{1cm} \text{location of the marked text relative to the point}

\textbf{mark.color} \hspace{1cm} \text{color of the marked text. The default color is red}

\textbf{mark.cex} \hspace{1cm} \text{font size of the marked text. The default font size is 0.8}

\textbf{xlab} \hspace{1cm} \text{a title for the x axis}

\textbf{ylab} \hspace{1cm} \text{a title for the y axis}

\textbf{...} \hspace{1cm} \text{other arguments}

Details

The default threshold for the CPOs to detect the outliers is 0.01 by Congdon (2005). It can be tuned by the argument \texttt{outlier.thresh}. 
plotEstimator

References
Statisticat, LLC (2013). Bayesian Inference. Farmington, CT: Statisticat, LLC.

Examples
data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)

set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[1]],
  X = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[2]],
  data = exampleEQTL["data"], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 10, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/", output_CPO = TRUE
)

## check output
# plot the conditional predictive ordinate (CPO)
plotCPO(fit)

plotEstimator

plot heatmap of estimators

Description
Plot the posterior mean estimators from a BayesSUR class object, including the coefficients beta, latent indicator variable gamma and graph of responses.

Usage
plotEstimator(
  x,
  estimator = NULL,
  colorScale.gamma = grey((100:0)/100),
  colorScale.beta = c("blue", "white", "red"),
  legend.cex.axis = 1,
  name.responses = NA,
  name.predictors = NA,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = ""
)
plotEstimator

fig.tex = FALSE,
output = "ParamEstimator",
header = "",
header.cex = 2,
tick = FALSE,
mgp = c(2.5, 1, 0),
cex.main = 1.5,
title.beta = NA,
title.gamma = NA,
title.Gy = NA,
...
)

Arguments

x
an object of class BayesSUR

estimator
print the heatmap of estimators. The value "beta" is for the estimated coefficients matrix, "gamma" for the latent indicator matrix and "Gy" for the graph of responses

colorScale.gamma
value palette for gamma

colorScale.beta
a vector of three colors for diverging color schemes

legend.cex.axis
magnification of axis annotation relative to cex

name.responses
a vector of the response names. The default is NA only to show the locations. The value "auto" show the response names from the orginal data.

name.predictors
a vector of the predictor names. The default is NA only to show the locations. The value "auto" show the predictor names from the orginal data.

xlab
a title for the x axis

ylab
a title for the y axis

fig.tex
print the figure through LaTex. Default is FALSE

output
the file name of printed figure

header
the main title

header.cex
size of the main title for all estimators

tick
a logical value specifying whether tickmarks and an axis line should be drawn. Default is FALSE

mgp
the margin line (in mex units) for the axis title, axis labels and axis line

cex.main
size of the title for each estimator

title.beta
a title for the printed "beta"

title.gamma
a title for the printed "gamma"

title.Gy
a title for the printed "Gy"

... other arguments
Examples

data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)

set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[1]],
  X = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[2]],
  data = exampleEQTL["data"], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 10, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/"
)

## check output
# Plot the estimators from the fitted object
plotEstimator(fit, estimator = c("beta", "gamma", "Gy"))

## Not run:
## Set up temporary work directory for saving a pdf figure
# td <- tempdir()
# oldwd <- getwd()
# setwd(td)

## Produce authentic math formulas in the graph
# plotEstimator(fit, estimator = c("beta", "gamma", "Gy"), fig.tex = TRUE)
# system(paste(getOption("pdfviewer"), "ParamEstimator.pdf"))
# setwd(oldwd)

## End(Not run)

plotGraph

plot graph for response variables

Description

Plot the estimated graph for multiple response variables from a BayesSUR class object.

Usage

plotGraph(
  x,
  Pmax = 0.5,
  main = "Estimated graph of responses",
  edge.width = 2,
  edge.weight = FALSE,
  vertex.label = NULL,
  vertex.label.color = "black",
  vertex.size = 30,
)
vertex.color = "dodgerblue",
vertex.frame.color = NA,
...)

Arguments

x either an object of class BayesSUR (default) or a symmetric numeric matrix representing an adjacency matrix for a given graph structure. If x is an adjacency matrix, argument main="Given graph of responses" by default.

Pmax a value for thresholding the learning structure matrix of multiple response variables. Default is 0.5

main an overall title for the plot

draw weighted edges after thresholding at 0.5. The default value FALSE is not to draw weighted edges

Examples

data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)

set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[1]],
  X = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[2]],
  data = exampleEQTL["data"], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 10, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/"
)

## check output
# show the graph relationship between responses
plotGraph(fit, estimator = "Gy")
Description

Plot Manhattan-like plots for marginal posterior inclusion probabilities (mPIP) and numbers of responses of association for predictors of a BayesSUR class object.

Usage

```
plotManhattan(
  x,
  manhattan = c("mPIP", "numResponse"),
  x.loc = FALSE,
  axis.label = "auto",
  mark.responses = NULL,
  xlab1 = "Predictors",
  ylab1 = "mPIP",
  xlab2 = "Predictors",
  ylab2 = "No. of responses",
  threshold = 0.5,
  las = 0,
  cex.axis = 1,
  mark.pos = c(0, 0),
  mark.color = 2,
  mark.cex = 0.8,
  header = "",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `x`: an object of class BayesSUR
- `manhattan`: value(s) in `c('mPIP', 'numResponse')`. `manhattan='mPIP'` shows the Manhattan-like plot of the marginal posterior inclusion probabilities (mPIP). `manhattan='numResponse'` shows the Manhattan-like plot of the number of responses. The default is to show both figures.
- `x.loc`: a vector of features distance
- `axis.label`: a vector of predictor names which are shown in the Manhattan-like plot. The value "NULL" only showing the indices. The default "auto" show the predictor names from the original data.
- `mark.responses`: a vector of response names which are shown in the Manhattan-like plot for the mPIP
- `xlab1`: a title for the x axis of Manhattan-like plot for the mPIP
- `ylab1`: a title for the y axis of Manhattan-like plot for the mPIP
plotMCMCdiag

**plot MCMC diagnostic plots**

**Description**

Show trace plots and diagnostic density plots of a fitted model object of class BayesSUR.

**Usage**

```r
plotMCMCdiag(x, nbloc = 3, HIWg = NULL, header = "", ...)```

---

**Examples**

```r
data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)

set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL[["blockList"]][11],
  X = exampleEQTL[["blockList"]][2],
  data = exampleEQTL[["data"]], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 10, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/
)

## check output
# show the Manhattan-like plots
plotManhattan(fit)
```
plotNetwork

Arguments

x an object of class BayesSUR
nbloc number of splits for the last half iterations after substracting burn-in length
HIWg diagnostic plot of the response graph. Default is NULL. HIW="degree" prints the diagnostic of the degrees of response nodes. HIW="edges" prints the diagnostic of every edge between two responses. HIW="lik" prints the diagnostic of the posterior likelihoods of the hyperparameters related to the response relationships
header the main title
... other arguments for the plots of the log-likelihood and model size

Examples

data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)
set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL[['blockList']][[1]],
  X = exampleEQTL[['blockList']][[2]],
  data = exampleEQTL[['data']], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 10, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/"
)
## check output
plotMCMCdiag(fit)

Description

Plot the network representation of the associations between responses and predictors, based on the estimated gamma matrix and graph of responses from a "BayesSUR" class object.

Usage

plotNetwork(
  x,
  includeResponse = NULL,
  excludeResponse = NULL,
  includePredictor = NULL,
  excludePredictor = NULL,
  MatrixGamma = NULL,
  PmaxPredictor = 0.5,
)
PmaxResponse = 0.5,
nodesizePredictor = 2,
nodesizeResponse = 15,
nop.isolates = FALSE,
lineup = 1.2,
gray.alpha = 0.6,
edgewith.response = 5,
edgewith.predictor = 2,
edge.weight = FALSE,
label.predictor = NULL,
label.response = NULL,
color.predictor = NULL,
color.response = NULL,
name.predictors = NULL,
name.responses = NULL,
vertex.frame.color = NA,
layoutInCircle = FALSE,
header = "",
...)

Arguments

x an object of class BayesSUR
includeResponse A vector of the response names which are shown in the network
excludeResponse A vector of the response names which are not shown in the network
includePredictor A vector of the predictor names which are shown in the network
excludePredictor A vector of the predictor names which are not shown in the network
MatrixGamma A matrix or dataframe of the latent indicator variable. Default is NULL and to extract it from object of class inheriting from an object of class BayesSUR
PmaxPredictor cutpoint for thresholding the estimated latent indicator variable. Default is 0.5
PmaxResponse cutpoint for thresholding the learning structure matrix of multiple response variables. Default is 0.5
nodesizePredictor node size of Predictors in the output graph. Default is 15
nodesizeResponse node size of response variables in the output graph. Default is 25
no.isolates remove isolated nodes from responses graph and full graph, may get problem if there are also isolated Predictors
lineup A ratio of the heights between responses’ area and predictors’
gray.alpha the opacity. The default is 0.6
plotNetwork

edgewith.response
the edge width between response nodes

edgewith.predictor
the edge width between the predictor and response node

draw weighted edges after thresholding at 0.5. The default value FALSE is not to
draw weighted edges

label.predictor
A vector of the names of predictors

label.response
A vector of the names of response variables

color.predictor
color of the predictor nodes

color.response
color of the response nodes

name.predictors
A subtitle for the predictors

name.responses
A subtitle for the responses

vertex.frame.color
color of the frame of the vertices. If you don’t want vertices to have a frame,
supply NA as the color name

layoutInCircle
place vertices on a circle, in the order of their vertex ids. The default is FALSE

header
the main title

Examples

data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)

set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[1]],
  X = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[2]],
  data = exampleEQTL["data"], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 10, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/"
)

## check output
# draw network representation of the associations between responses and covariates
plotNetwork(fit)
predict.BayesSUR  

**predict method for class BayesSUR**

**Description**

Predict responses corresponding to the posterior mean of the coefficients, return posterior mean of coefficients or indices of nonzero coefficients of a BayesSUR class object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'BayesSUR'
predict(object, newx, type = "response", beta.type = "marginal", Pmax = 0, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`  
  an object of class BayesSUR

- `newx`  
  Matrix of new values for x at which predictions are to be made

- `type`  
  Type of prediction required. `type="response"` gives the fitted responses; `type="coefficients"` returns the estimated coefficients depending on the arguments beta.type and Pmax. `type="nonzero"` returns a list of the indices of the nonzero coefficients corresponding to the estimated latent indicator variable thresholding at Pmax

- `beta.type`  
  the type of estimated coefficients beta for prediction. Default is marginal, giving marginal beta estimation. If `beta.type="conditional"`, it gives conditional beta estimation

- `Pmax`  
  If `type="nonzero"`, it is a threshold for the estimated latent indicator variable. If `type="coefficients", beta.type="conditional"` and `Pmax=0.5`, it gives median probability model betas. Default is 0

- `...`  
  other arguments

**Value**

Predicted values extracted from an object of class BayesSUR. If the BayesSUR specified data standardization, the fitted values are base based on standardized data.

**Examples**

```r
data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)
set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(  
  Y = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[1]],
  X = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[2]],
  data = exampleEQTL["data"], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 20, burnin = 10, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/"
)
```
## check prediction
predict.val <- predict(fit, newx = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[2]])

### Description
Print a short summary of a BayesSUR class object. It includes the argument matching information, number of selected predictors based on thresholding the posterior mean of the latent indicator variable at 0.5 by default.

### Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'BayesSUR'
print(x, Pmax = 0.5, ...)
```

### Arguments
- `x`: an object of class BayesSUR
- `Pmax`: threshold that truncates the estimated coefficients based on thresholding the estimated latent indicator variable. Default is 0.5
- `...`: other arguments

### Value
Return a short summary from an object of class BayesSUR, including the number of selected predictors with mPIP>Pmax and the expected log pointwise predictive density estimates (i.e., elpd.LOO and elpd.WAIC).

### Examples
```r
data("exampleEQTL", package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)
set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[1]],
  X = exampleEQTL["blockList"][[2]],
  data = exampleEQTL["data"], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 10, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/", output_CPO = TRUE
)

## check output
# show the print information
print(fit)
```
Description

Summary method for class BayesSUR. It includes the argument matching information, Top predictors/responses on average mPIP across all responses/predictors, elpd estimates, MCMC specification, model specification and hyper-parameters. The summarized number of the selected variable corresponds to the posterior mean of the latent indicator variable thresholding at 0.5 by default.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'BayesSUR'
summary(object, Pmax = 0.5, ...)

Arguments

object an object of class BayesSUR
Pmax threshold that truncates the estimated coefficients based on thresholding the estimated latent indicator variable. Default is 0.5
...
other arguments

Value

Return a result summary from an object of class BayesSUR, including the CPOs, number of selected predictors with mPIP>Pmax, top 10 predictors on average mPIP across all responses, top 10 responses on average mPIP across all predictors, Expected log pointwise predictive density (elpd) estimates, MCMC specification, model specification (i.e., covariance prior and gamma prior) and hyper-parameters.

Examples

```r
data(exampleEQTL, package = "BayesSUR")
hyperpar <- list(a_w = 2, b_w = 5)
set.seed(9173)
fit <- BayesSUR(
  Y = exampleEQTL[["blockList"]][[1]],
  X = exampleEQTL[["blockList"]][[2]],
  data = exampleEQTL[["data"]], outFilePath = tempdir(),
  nIter = 10, burnin = 0, nChains = 1, gammaPrior = "hotspot",
  hyperpar = hyperpar, tmpFolder = "tmp/", output_CPO = TRUE
)
## check output
# show the summary information
summary(fit)
```

Description
Indices list of target genes corresponding the example_GDSC data set. It has two components representing the gene indices of the MAPK/ERK pathway and BCR-ABL gene fusion in the example_GDSC data set.

Usage
targetGene

Format
An object of class list of length 2.

Examples

# Load the indices of gene targets from the GDSC sample dataset
data("targetGene", package = "BayesSUR")
str(targetGene)

## Not run:
# ===============
# This code below is to do preprocessing of GDSC data and obtain the complete dataset
# "targetGene.rda" above. The user needs load the datasets from
# https://www.cancerrxgene.org release 5.
# But downloading and transforming the three used datasets below to *.csv files first.
# ===============

requireNamespace("plyr", quietly = TRUE)
requireNamespace("data.table", quietly = TRUE)
features <- data.frame(read.csv("/gdsc_en_input_w5.csv", head = T))
names.fea <- strsplit(rownames(features), "")
features <- t(features)
p <- c(13321, 13747 - 13321, 13818 - 13747)
Cell.Line <- rownames(features)
features <- data.frame(Cell.Line, features)
ic50_00 <- data.frame(read.csv("gdsc_drug_sensitivity_fitted_data_w5.csv", head = T))
ic50_0 <- ic50_00[, c(1, 4, 7)]
drug.id <- data.frame(read.csv("gdsc_tissue_output_w5.csv", head = T)][, c(1, 3)]
drug.id2 <- drug.id[!duplicated(drug.id$drug.id), ]
# delete drug.id=1066 since ID1066 and ID156 both correspond drug AZD6482,
# and no ID1066 in the "suppl.Data1" by Garnett et al. (2012)
drug.id2 <- drug.id2[drug.id2$drug.id != 1066, ]
drug.id2$drug.name <- as.character(drug.id2$drug.name)
drug.id2$drug.name <- substr(drug.id2$drug.name, 1, nchar(drug.id2$drug.name) - 6)
drug.id2$drug.name <- gsub(" ", "-", drug.id2$drug.name)

ic50 <- ic50_0
# mapping the drug_id to drug names in drug sensitivity data set
ic50$drug_id <- plyr::mapvalues(ic50$drug_id, from = drug.id2[, 2], to = drug.id2[, 1])
colnames(ic50) <- c("Cell.Line", "compound", "IC50")

# transform drug sensitivity overall cell lines to a data matrix
y0 <- reshape(ic50, v.names = "IC50", timevar = "compound",
              idvar = "Cell.Line", direction = "wide")
y0$Cell.Line <- gsub("-", ".", y0$Cell.Line)

# ===============
# select nonmissing pharmacological data
# ===============
y00 <- y0
m0 <- dim(y0)[2] - 1
eps <- 0.05
# r1.na is better to be not smaller than r2.na
r1.na <- 0.3
r2.na <- 0.2
k <- 1
while (sum(is.na(y0[, 2:(1 + m0)])) > 0) {
  r1.na <- r1.na - eps / k
  r2.na <- r1.na - eps / k
  k <- k + 1
  ## select drugs with <30% (decreasing with k) missing data overall cell lines
  na.y <- apply(y0[, 2:(1 + m0)], 2, function(xx) sum(is.na(xx)) / length(xx))
  while (sum(na.y < r1.na) < m0) {
    y0 <- y0[, -c(1 + which(na.y >= r1.na))]
    m0 <- sum(na.y < r1.na)
    na.y <- apply(y0[, 2:(1 + m0)], 2, function(xx) sum(is.na(xx)) / length(xx))
  }
  ## select cell lines with treatment of at least 80% (increasing with k) drugs
  na.y0 <- apply(y0[, 2:(1 + m0)], 1, function(xx) sum(is.na(xx)) / length(xx))
  while (sum(na.y0 < r2.na) < (dim(y0)[1])) {
    y0 <- y0[na.y0 < r2.na, ]
    na.y0 <- apply(y0[, 2:(1 + m0)], 1, function(xx) sum(is.na(xx)) / length(xx))
  }
  num.na <- sum(is.na(y0[, 2:(1 + m0)]))
  message("#{NA}={", num.na, ", "r1.na =", r1.na, ", r2.na =", r2.na, "}")
}

# ===============
# combine drug sensitivity, tissues and molecular features
# ===============

yx <- merge(y0, features, by = "Cell.Line")
names.cell.line <- xx$Cell.Line
names.drug <- colnames(yx)[2:(dim(y0)[2])]
names.drug <- substr(names.drug, 6, nchar(names.drug))
# numbers of gene expression features, copy number features and muatation features
p <- c(13321, 13747 - 13321, 13818 - 13747)
num.nonpen <- 13
yx <- data.matrix(yx[, -1])
y <- yx[1:(dim(y0)[2] - 1)]
x <- cbind(yx[, dim(y0)[2] - 1 + sum(p) + 1:num.nonpen], yx[, dim(y0)[2] - 1 + 1:sum(p)])

# delete genes with only one mutated cell line

GDSC <- list(
y = y, x = x, p = p, num.nonpen = num.nonpen, names.cell.line = names.cell.line,
     names.drug = names.drug
)

#### ==
#### ==
#### select a small set of drugs
#### ==
#### ==

name_drugs <- c(
    "Axitinib"
)

# extract the drugs' pharmacological profiling and tissue dummy
YX0 <- cbind(GDSC$y[, colnames(GDSC$y) %in% paste("IC50.", name_drugs, sep = ")]
[, c(1, 3, 6, 4, 7, 2, 5)], GDSC$x[, 1:GDSC$num.nonpen])
colnames(YX0) <- c(name_drugs, colnames(GDSC$x)[1:GDSC$num.nonpen])

# extract the genetic information of CNV & MUT
colnames(X23)[1:p[2]] <- paste(substr(
    colnames(X23)[1:p[2]], 1,
    nchar(colnames(X23)[1:p[2]]) - 3
), ",CNV", sep = "")

# locate all genes with CNV or MUT information
name_genes_duplicate <- c(
    substr(colnames(X23)[1:p[2]], 1, nchar(colnames(X23)[1:p[2]]) - 4),
)
name_genes <- name_genes_duplicate[!duplicated(name_genes_duplicate)]

# select the GEX which have the common genes with CNV or MUT
X1 <- GDSC$x[, GDSC$num.nonpen +
     which(colnames(GDSC$x)[GDSC$num.nonpen + 1:p[1]] %in% name_genes)]
p[1] <- ncol(X1)
X1 <- log(X1)
# summary the data information
example_GDSC <- list(data = cbind(YX0, X1, X23))
example_GDSC$blockList <- list(
  1:length(name_drugs), length(name_drugs) + 1:GDSC$num.nonpen, 
  ncol(YX0) + 1:sum(p))

# construct the G matrix: edge potentials in the MRF prior
# ========================
# edges between drugs: Group1 ("RDEA119","17-AAG","PD-0325901","CI-1040" and "AZD6244")
# indexed as (2:5)
# http://software.broadinstitute.org/gsea/msigdb/cards/KEGG_MAPK_SIGNALING_PATHWAY
pathway_genes <- read.table("MAPK_pathway.txt")[[1]]
Idx_Pathway1 <- which(c(colnames(X1), name_genes_duplicate) %in% pathway_genes)
Gmrf_Group1Pathway1 <- t(combn(rep(Idx_Pathway1, each = length(2:5)) + 
  rep((2:5 - 1) * sum(p), times = length(Idx_Pathway1)), 2))

# edges between drugs: Group2 ("Nilotinib","Axitinib") indexed as (6:7)
# delete gene ABL2
Idx_Pathway2 <- which(c(colnames(X1), name_genes_duplicate) %like% "BCR" |
  c(colnames(X1), name_genes_duplicate) %like% "ABL")[-c(3, 5)]
Gmrf_Group2Pathway2 <- t(combn(rep(Idx_Pathway2, each = length(6:7)) + 
  rep((6:7 - 1) * sum(p), times = length(Idx_Pathway2)), 2))

# edges between the common gene in different data sources
Gmrf_CommonGene <- NULL
list_CommonGene <- list(0)
k <- 1
for (i in 1:length(name_genes)) {
  Idx_CommonGene <- which(c(colnames(X1), name_genes_duplicate) == name_genes[i])
  if (length(Idx_CommonGene) > 1) {
    Gmrf_CommonGene <- 
    rbind(Gmrf_CommonGene, t(combn(rep(Idx_CommonGene, each = length(name_drugs)) + 
      rep((1:length(name_drugs)) - 1) * sum(p), times = length(Idx_CommonGene)), 2)))
    k <- k + 1
  }
}
Gmrf_duplicate <- rbind(Gmrf_Group1Pathway1, Gmrf_Group2Pathway2, Gmrf_CommonGene)
Gmrf <- rbind(Gmrf_duplicate[!duplicated(Gmrf_duplicate), ])
example_GDSC$mrfG <- Gmrf

targetGenes1 <- matrix(Idx_Pathway1, nrow = 1)
colnames(targetGenes1) <- colnames(example_GDSC$data)[seq_along(targetGene$group1)]
targetGenes2 <- matrix(Idx_Pathway2, nrow = 1)
colnames(targetGenes2) <- colnames(example_GDSC$data)[seq_along(targetGene$group2)]
targetGene <- list(group1 = targetGenes1, group2 = targetGenes2)

## Write data file targetGene.rda to the user's directory by save()
## End(Not run)
targetGene
Index

* datasets
  exampleEQTL, 10
  exampleGDSC, 15
  targetGene, 37

BayesSUR, 2
BayesSUR-package (BayesSUR), 2
BayesSUR_internal, 7

coeff.BayesSUR, 8

elpd, 9
exampleEQTL, 10
exampleGDSC, 15

fitted.BayesSUR, 19

gEstimator, 21

plot.BayesSUR, 22
plotCPO, 23
plotEstimator, 25
plotGraph, 27
plotManhattan, 29
plotMCMCdiag, 30
plotNetwork, 31
predict.BayesSUR, 34
print.BayesSUR, 35

summary.BayesSUR, 36

targetGene, 37