Package ‘NACHO’

October 12, 2019

Type Package

Title NanoString Quality Control Dashboard

Version 0.6.1

Description NanoString nCounter data are gene expression assays where there is no need for the use of enzymes or amplification protocols and work with fluorescent barcodes (Geiss et al. (2018) \(<\text{doi:10.1038/nbt1385}\>\).

Each barcode is assigned a messenger-RNA/microRNA (mRNA/miRNA) which after bonding with its target can be counted. As a result each count of a specific barcode represents the presence of its target mRNA/miRNA.

‘NACHO’ (NAnoString quality Control dasHbOard) is able to analyse the exported NanoString nCounter data and facilitates the user in performing a quality control. ‘NACHO’ does this by visualising quality control metrics, expression of control genes, principal components and sample specific size factors in an interactive web application.

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URL https://github.com/mcanouil/NACHO,

https://mcanouil.github.io/NACHO

BugReports https://github.com/mcanouil/NACHO/issues

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports utils, tibble, dplyr, tidyr, shiny, scales, ggplot2, ggbeswarm, ggrepel, ggpubr, gtools, magrittr, knitr, markdown, sessioninfo

Suggests covr, Biobase, GEOquery, testthat

SystemRequirements pandoc (>= 1.12.3), pandoc-citeproc

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

VignetteBuilder knitr

Encoding UTF-8

NeedsCompilation no
Description

This function allows to plot any quality-control figures available within the shiny app using `visualise` or in the HTML report from `render`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'nacho'
aplot(object, x, colour = "CartridgeID", size = 0.5,
      show_legend = TRUE, attribute = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- **object** [list] List obtained from `summarise` or `normalise`.
- **x** [character] Character string naming the quality-control metrics to plot from `nacho_object`. The possible values are:
  - "BD" (Binding Density)
  - "FoV" (Imaging)
  - "PC" (Positive Control Linearity)
  - "LoD" (Limit of Detection)
  - "Positive" (Positive Controls)
  - "Negative" (Negative Controls)
  - "Housekeeping" (Housekeeping Genes)
• "PN" (Positive Controls vs. Negative Controls)
• "ACBD" (Average Counts vs. Binding Density)
• "ACMC" (Average Counts vs. Median Counts)
• "PCA12" (Principal Component 1 vs. 2)
• "PCAi" (Principal Component scree plot)
• "PCA" (Principal Components planes)
• "PFNF" (Positive Factor vs. Negative Factor)
• "HF" (Housekeeping Factor)
• "NORM" (Normalisation Factor)

colour [character] Character string of the column in ssheet_csv or more generally in nacho_object$nacho to be used as grouping colour.

size [numeric] A numeric controlling point size (geom_point or geom_beeswarm) or line size (geom_line).

show_legend [logical] Boolean to indicate whether the plot legends should be plotted (TRUE) or not (FALSE). Default is TRUE.

attribute [character] A character string to indicate which RCC attributes should be used

... Other arguments (Not used).

Examples

data(GSE74821)
autoplot(GSE74821, x = "BD")
autoplot(GSE74821, x = "PCA12")
autoplot(GSE74821, x = "NORM")

GSE74821
Presummarised data from GSE74821 (20 samples)

Description

NanoString nCounter RUO-PAM50 Gene Expression Custom CodeSet

Usage

GSE74821

Format

A [list] object

Source

GSE74821
normalise

(re)Normalise a dataset read from summarise

Description

This function creates a list in which your settings, the raw counts and normalised counts are stored, using the result from a call to summarise.

Usage

normalise(nacho_object,
    housekeeping_genes = nacho_object["housekeeping_genes"],
    housekeeping_predict = nacho_object["housekeeping_predict"],
    housekeeping_norm = nacho_object["housekeeping_norm"],
    normalisation_method = nacho_object["normalisation_method"],
    n_comp = nacho_object["n_comp"],
    remove_outliers = nacho_object["remove_outliers"],
    outliers_thresholds = nacho_object["outliers_thresholds"])

Arguments

nacho_object [list] List obtained from summarise or normalise.

housekeeping_genes [character] A vector of names of the miRNAs/mRNAs that should be used as housekeeping genes. Default is NULL.

housekeeping_predict [logical] Boolean to indicate whether the housekeeping genes should be predicted (TRUE) or not (FALSE). Default is FALSE.

housekeeping_norm [logical] Boolean to indicate whether the housekeeping normalisation should be performed. Default is TRUE.

normalisation_method [character] Either "GEO" or "GLM". Character string to indicate normalisation using the geometric mean ("GEO") or a generalized linear model ("GLM"). Default is "GEO".

n_comp [numeric] Number indicating the number of principal components to compute. Cannot be more than n-1 samples. Default is 10.

remove_outliers [logical] A boolean to indicate if outliers should be excluded.

outliers_thresholds [list] List of thresholds to exclude outliers.
正常化

详情

异常值定义（remove_outliers）:

- 绑定密度 (BD) < 0.1
- 绑定密度 (BD) > 2.25
- 显微 (FoV) < 75
- 正向控制线性 (PC) < 0.95
- 限检测 (LoD) < 2
- 正向正常化因子 (Positive_factor) < 0.25
- 正向正常化因子 (Positive_factor) > 4
- 房间维护正常化因子 (house_factor) < 1/11
- 房间维护正常化因子 (house_factor) > 11

值

列表 一个包含参数和数据的列表。

访问 [字符] Value passed to summarise in id_colname。

房间维护基因 [字符] Value passed to summarise or normalise。

房间维护预测 [逻辑] Value passed to summarise。

房间维护正常 [逻辑] Value passed to summarise or normalise。

正常化方法 [字符] Value passed to summarise or normalise。

除去异常值 [逻辑] Value passed to normalise。

n_comp [numeric] Value passed to summarise。

数据目录 [字符] Value passed to summarise。

pc_sum [data.frame] A data.frame with n_comp rows and four columns: "Standard deviation", "Proportion of Variance", "Cumulative Proportion" and "PC".

nacho [data.frame] A data.frame with all columns from the sample sheet ssheet_csv and all computed columns, i.e., quality-control metrics and counts, with one sample per row.

异常值阈值 [list] A list of the quality-control thresholds used.

raw_counts [data.frame] Raw counts with probes as rows and samples as columns. With "CodeClass" (first column), the type of the probes and "Name" (second column), the Name of the probes.

正常化计数 [data.frame] Normalised counts with probes as rows and samples as columns. With "CodeClass" (first column), the type of the probes and "Name" (second column), the name of the probes.

例子

data(GSE74821)
GSE74821_norm <- normalise(
  nacho_object = GSE74821,
  housekeeping_norm = TRUE,
normalisation_method = "GEO",
remove_outliers = TRUE
)

if (interactive()) {
 library(GEOquery)
 library(NACHO)

 # Import data from GEO
gse <- GEOquery::getGEO(GEO = "GSE74821")
targets <- Biobase::pData(Biobase::phenoData(gse[[1]]))
GEOquery::getGEOSuppFiles(GEO = "GSE74821", baseDir = tempdir())
utils::untar(
    tarfile = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821/GSE74821_RAW.tar"),
    exdir = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821")
)
targets$IDFILE <- list.files(path = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821"),
                            pattern = ".RCC.gz$"
)
targets[] <- lapply(X = targets, FUN = iconv, from = "latin1", to = "ASCII")
utils::write.csv(
    x = targets,
    file = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821/Samplesheet.csv"
)
)

# Read RCC files and format
nacho <- summarise(
    data_directory = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821"),
    ssheet_csv = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821/Samplesheet.csv"),
    id_colname = "IDFILE"
)

# (re)Normalise data by removing outliers
nacho_norm <- normalise(
    nacho_object = nacho,
    remove_outliers = TRUE
)

# (re)Normalise data with "GLM" method and removing outliers
nacho_norm <- normalise(
    nacho_object = nacho,
    normalisation_method = "GLM",
    remove_outliers = TRUE
)
}
Description

This function allows to print text and figures from the results of a call to `summarise()` or `normalise()`. It is intended to be used in a Rmarkdown chunk.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'nacho'
print(x, colour = "CartridgeID", size = 0.5,
      show_legend = FALSE, echo = FALSE, title_level = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` [list] List obtained from `summarise` or `normalise`.
- `colour` [character] Character string of the column in `ssheet_csv` or more generally in `nacho_object$nacho` to be used as grouping colour.
- `size` [numeric] A numeric controlling point size (geom_point or geom_beeswarm) or line size (geom_line).
- `show_legend` [logical] Boolean to indicate whether the plot legends should be plotted (TRUE) or not (FALSE). Default is TRUE.
- `echo` [logical] A boolean to indicate whether text and plots should be printed. Mainly for use within a Rmarkdown chunk.
- `title_level` [numeric] A numeric to indicate the title level to start with, using markdown style, i.e., the number of "#".
- `...` Other arguments (Not used).

Examples

```r
data(GSE74821)
print(GSE74821)
```

---

render

Render a HTML report from `summarise` or `normalise`

Description

This function create a Rmarkdown script and render it as a HTML document. The HTML document is a quality-control report using all the metrics from `visualise` based on recommendations from NanoString.

Usage

```r
render(nacho_object, colour = "CartridgeID",
       output_file = "NACHO_QC.html", output_dir = ".", size = 0.5,
       show_legend = TRUE, clean = TRUE)
```
Arguments

- **nacho_object** [list] List obtained from `summarise` or `normalise`.
- **colour** [character] Character string of the column in `ssheet_csv` or more generally in `nacho_object$nacho` to be used as grouping colour.
- **output_file** [character] The name of the output file.
- **output_dir** [character] The output directory for the rendered output_file. This allows for a choice of an alternate directory to which the output file should be written (the default output directory is the working directory, *i.e.*, `.`). If a path is provided with a filename in `output_file` the directory specified here will take precedence. Please note that any directory path provided will create any necessary directories if they do not exist.
- **size** [numeric] A numeric controlling point size (`geom_point` or `geom_beeswarm`) or line size (`geom_line`).
- **show_legend** [logical] Boolean to indicate whether the plot legends should be plotted (TRUE) or not (FALSE). Default is TRUE.
- **clean** [logical] Boolean to indicate whether the Rmd and Rdata file used to produce the HTML report are removed from `output_dir`. Default is TRUE.

Examples

```r
if (interactive()) {
  data(GSE74821)
  render(GSE74821)
}
```

---

**summarise**  
*Summarise data from RCC NanoString files (and normalise them)*

Description

This function is used to preprocess the data from NanoString nCounter.

Usage

```r
summarise(data_directory, ssheet_csv, id_colname,
  housekeeping_genes = NULL, housekeeping_predict = FALSE,
  housekeeping_norm = TRUE, normalisation_method = "GEO",
  n_comp = 10)
```
Arguments

- **data_directory** [character] A character string of the directory where the data are stored.
- **ssheet_csv** [character] or [data.frame] Either a string with the name of the CSV of the samplesheet or the samplesheet as a data.frame. Should contain a column that matches the file names in the folder.
- **id_colname** [character] Character string of the column in ssheet_csv that matches the file names in data_directory.
- **housekeeping_genes** [character] A vector of names of the miRNAs/mRNAs that should be used as housekeeping genes. Default is NULL.
- **housekeeping_predict** [logical] Boolean to indicate whether the housekeeping genes should be predicted (TRUE) or not (FALSE). Default is FALSE.
- **housekeeping_norm** [logical] Boolean to indicate whether the housekeeping normalisation should be performed. Default is TRUE.
- **normalisation_method** [character] Either "GEO" or "GLM". Character string to indicate normalisation using the geometric mean ("GEO") or a generalized linear model ("GLM"). Default is "GEO".
- **n_comp** [numeric] Number indicating the number of principal components to compute. Cannot be more than n-1 samples. Default is 10.

Value

- **list** A list containing parameters and data:
  - **access** [character] Value passed to summarise in id_colname.
  - **housekeeping_genes** [character] Value passed to summarise.
  - **housekeeping_predict** [logical] Value passed to summarise.
  - **housekeeping_norm** [logical] Value passed to summarise.
  - **normalisation_method** [character] Value passed to summarise.
  - **remove_outliers** [logical] FALSE.
  - **n_comp** [numeric] Value passed to summarise.
  - **data_directory** [character] Value passed to summarise.
  - **pc_sum** [data.frame] A data.frame with n_comp rows and four columns: "Standard deviation", "Proportion of Variance", "Cumulative Proportion" and "PC".
  - **nacho** [data.frame] A data.frame with all columns from the sample sheet ssheet_csv and all computed columns, i.e., quality-control metrics and counts, with one sample per row.
  - **outliers_thresholds** [list] A list of the (default) quality-control thresholds used.
  - **raw_counts** [data.frame] Raw counts with probes as rows and samples as columns. With "CodeClass" (first column), the type of the probes and "Name" (second column), the Name of the probes.
  - **normalised_counts** [data.frame] Normalised counts with probes as rows and samples as columns. With "CodeClass" (first column), the type of the probes and "Name" (second column), the name of the probes.
Examples

```r
if (interactive()) {
  library(GEOquery)
  library(NACHO)

  # Import data from GEO
  gse <- GEOquery::getGEO(GEO = "GSE74821")
  targets <- Biobase::pData(Biobase::phenoData(gse[[1]]))
  GEOquery::getGEOSuppFiles(GEO = "GSE74821", baseDir = tempdir())
  utils::untar(
    tarfile = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821/GSE74821_RAW.tar"),
    exdir = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821")
  )
  targets$IDFILE <- list.files(
    path = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821"),
    pattern = ".RCC.gz$"
  )
  targets[] <- lapply(X = targets, FUN = iconv, from = "latin1", to = "ASCII")
  utils::write.csv(
    x = targets,
    file = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821/Samplesheet.csv"
  )

  # Read RCC files and format
  nacho <- summarise(
    data_directory = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821"),
    ssheet_csv = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821/Samplesheet.csv"),
    id_colname = "IDFILE"
  )
}
```

```
visualise(nacho_object)
```

**visualise**  
*Visualise quality-control metrics using a shiny app*

**Description**

This function allows to visualise several quality-control metrics in an interactive shiny application, in which thresholds can be customised and exported to the global environment.

**Usage**

```r
visualise(nacho_object)
```

**Arguments**

- **nacho_object**  
  [list] List obtained from summarise or normalise.
Examples

```r
if (interactive()) {
  data(GSE74821)
  # Must be run in an interactive R session!
  visualise(GSE74821)
}

if (interactive()) {
  library(GEOquery)
  library(NACHO)

  # Import data from GEO
  gse <- GEOquery::getGEO(GEO = "GSE74821")
  targets <- Biobase::pData(Biobase::phenoData(gse[[1]]))
  GEOquery::getGEOSuppFiles(GEO = "GSE74821", baseDir = tempdir())
  utils::untar(
    tarfile = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821/GSE74821_RAW.tar"),
    exdir = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821")
  )
  targets$IDFILE <- list.files(
    path = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821"),
    pattern = ".RCC.gz$"
  )
  targets[] <- lapply(X = targets, FUN = iconv, from = "latin1", to = "ASCII")
  utils::write.csv(
    x = targets,
    file = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821/Samplesheet.csv"
  )
  )

  # Read RCC files and format
  nacho <- summarise(
    data_directory = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821"),
    ssheet_csv = paste0(tempdir(), "/GSE74821/Samplesheet.csv"),
    id_colname = "IDFILE"
  )
  visualise(nacho)

  # (re)Normalise data by removing outliers
  nacho_norm <- normalise(
    nacho_object = nacho,
    remove_outliers = TRUE
  )
  visualise(nacho_norm)

  # (re)Normalise data with "GLM" method and removing outliers
  nacho_norm <- normalise(
    nacho_object = nacho,
    normalisation_method = "GLM",
    remove_outliers = TRUE
  )
  visualise(nacho_norm)
```
}
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