Package ‘SCORPIUS’

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCORPIUS-package</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw_trajectory_heatmap</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw_trajectory_plot</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extract_modules</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generate_dataset</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gene_importances</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginhoux</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infer_initial_trajectory</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infer_trajectory</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reduce_dimensionality</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reverse_trajectory</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti_scorpius</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index 15

SCORPIUS-package

SCORPIUS: Trajectory inference from single-cell RNA sequencing data.

Description

SCORPIUS orders single cells with regard to an implicit timeline, such as cellular development or progression over time.

Dimensionality Reduction functions

reduce_dimensionality

Trajectory Inference functions

infer_trajectory, infer_initial_trajectory, reverse_trajectory, gene_importances, extract_modules

Visualisation functions

draw_trajectory_plot, draw_trajectory_heatmap

Datasets

generate_dataset, ginhoux

References

Examples

```r
## Load dataset from Schlitzer et al., 2015
data("ginhoux")

## Reduce dimensionality and infer trajectory with SCORPIUS
space <- reduce_dimensionality(ginhoux$expression, "spearman")
traj <- infer_trajectory(space)

## Visualise
draw_trajectory_plot(
  space,
  path = traj$path,
  progression_group = ginhoux$sample_info$group_name
)
```

---

draw_trajectory_heatmap

**Draw time-series heatmap**

Description

draw_trajectory_heatmap draws a heatmap in which the samples are ranked according their position in an inferred trajectory. In addition, the progression groups and feature modules can be passed along to further enhance the visualisation.

Usage

draw_trajectory_heatmap(
  x,
  time,
  progression_group = NULL,
  modules = NULL,
  show_labels_row = FALSE,
  show_labels_col = FALSE,
  scale_features = TRUE,
  progression_group_palette = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

- **x**: A numeric matrix or a data frame with one row per sample and one column per feature.
- **time**: A numeric vector containing the inferred time points of each sample along a trajectory.
- **progression_group**: NULL or a vector (or factor) containing the groupings of the samples (default NULL).
modules

show_labels_row

TRUE if the labels of the rows are to be plotted (default FALSE).

show_labels_col

TRUE if the labels of the cols are to be plotted (default FALSE).

scale_features

TRUE if the values of each feature is to be scaled (default TRUE).

progression_group_palette

A named vector palette for the progression group.

... Optional arguments to pheatmap

Value

The output of the pheatmap function.

Examples

## Generate a dataset
dataset <- generate_dataset(num_genes=500, num_samples=300, num_groups=4)
expression <- dataset$expression
space <- reduce_dimensionality(expression, ndim=2)
groups <- dataset$sample_info$group_name
traj <- infer_trajectory(space)
time <- traj$time

gimp <- gene_importances(expression, traj$time, num_permutations = 0, ntree = 10000)
gene_sel <- gimp[1:50,]
exprSel <- expression[,geneSel$gene]

## Draw a time series heatmap
draw_trajectory_heatmap(exprSel, time)

## Also show the progression groupings
draw_trajectory_heatmap(exprSel, time, progression_group=groups)

## Use a different palette
draw_trajectory_heatmap(
  exprSel, time, progression_group=groups,
  progression_group_palette = setNames(RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(4, "Set2"), paste0("Group ", 1:4)))

## Group the genes into modules and visualise the modules in a heatmap
modules <- extract_modules(scale_quantile(exprSel))
draw_trajectory_heatmap(exprSel, time, progression_group=groups, modules=modules)
**draw_trajectory_plot**

**Visualise SCORPIUS**

**Description**

`draw_trajectory_plot` is used to plot samples after performing dimensionality reduction. Additional arguments can be provided to colour the samples, plot the trajectory inferred by SCORPIUS, and draw a contour around the samples.

**Usage**

```r
draw_trajectory_plot(
  space,
  progression_group = NULL,
  path = NULL,
  contour = FALSE,
  progression_group_palette = NULL,
  point_size = 2,
  point_alpha = 1,
  path_size = 0.5,
  path_alpha = 1,
  contour_alpha = 0.2
)
```

**Arguments**

- **space**: A numeric matrix or a data frame containing the coordinates of samples.
- **progression_group**: NULL or a vector (or factor) containing the groupings of the samples (default NULL).
- **path**: A numeric matrix or a data frame containing the coordinates of the inferred path.
- **contour**: TRUE if contours are to be drawn around the samples.
- **progression_group_palette**: A named vector palette for the progression group.
- **point_size**: The size of the points.
- **point_alpha**: The alpha of the points.
- **path_size**: The size of the path (if any).
- **path_alpha**: The alpha of the path (if any).
- **contour_alpha**: The alpha of the contour (if any).

**Value**

A ggplot2 plot.
Examples

```r
## Generate a synthetic dataset
dataset <- generate_dataset(num_genes = 500, num_samples = 300, num_groups = 4)
space <- reduce_dimensionality(dataset$expression, ndim = 2)
groups <- dataset$sample_info$group_name

## Simply plot the samples
draw_trajectory_plot(space)

## Colour each sample according to its group
draw_trajectory_plot(space, progression_group = groups)

## Add contours to the plot
draw_trajectory_plot(space, progression_group = groups, contour = TRUE)

## Plot contours without colours
draw_trajectory_plot(space, contour = TRUE)

## Infer a trajectory and plot it
traj <- infer_trajectory(space)
draw_trajectory_plot(space, progression_group = groups, path = traj$path)
draw_trajectory_plot(space, progression_group = groups, path = traj$path, contour = TRUE)

## Visualise gene expression
draw_trajectory_plot(space, progression_group = dataset$expression[,1])
```

---

**extract_modules**

*Extract modules of features*

**Description**

*extract_modules* uses adaptive branch pruning to extract modules of features, which is typically done on the smoothed expression returned by *gene_importances*.

**Usage**

```r
extract_modules(
  x,
  time = NULL,
  suppress_warnings = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A numeric matrix or a data frame with `M` rows (one per sample) and `P` columns (one per feature).
generate_dataset

time    (Optional) Order the modules according to a pseudotime
suppress_warnings    Whether or not to suppress warnings when P > 1000
verbose    Whether or not Mclust will print output or not

Value

A data frame containing meta-data for the features in x, namely the order in which to visualise the features in and which module they belong to.

See Also

gene_importances

Examples

```r
## Generate a dataset and visualise
dataset <- generate_dataset(num_genes=300, num_samples=200, num_groups=4)
expression <- dataset$expression
group_name <- dataset$sample_info$group_name
space <- reduce_dimensionality(expression, ndim=2)
traj <- infer_trajectory(space)
time <- traj$time
draw_trajectory_plot(space, path=traj$path, group_name)

## Select most important genes (set ntree to at least 10000!)
gimp <- gene_importances(expression, traj$time, num_permutations = 0, ntree = 1000)
gene_sel <- gimp[1:50,]
expr_sel <- expression[,gene_sel$gene]

## Group the genes into modules and visualise the modules in a heatmap
modules <- extract_modules(scale_quantile(expr_sel))
draw_trajectory_heatmap(expr_sel, time, group_name, modules)
```

---

generate_dataset    Generate a synthetic dataset

description

generate_dataset generates an synthetic dataset which can be used for visualisation purposes.

Usage

generate_dataset(    
    num_samples = 400,
    num_genes = 500,
    num_groups = 4
)
Arguments

num_samples  The number of samples the dataset will contain.
num_genes    The number of genes the dataset will contain.
num_groups   The number of groups the samples will be split up in.

Value

A list containing the expression data and the meta data of the samples.

See Also

SCORPIUS

Examples

## Generate a dataset
dataset <- generate_dataset(num_genes = 200, num_samples = 400, num_groups = 4)

## Reduce dimensionality and infer trajectory with SCORPIUS
space <- reduce_dimensionality(dataset$expression, ndim = 2)
traj <- infer_trajectory(space)

## Visualise
draw_trajectory_plot(space, path=traj$path, progression_group=dataset$sample_info$group_name)

gene_importances Calculate the importance of a feature

Description

Calculates the feature importance of each column in x in trying to predict the time ordering.

Usage

gene_importances(
  x,
  time,
  num_permutations = 0,
  ntree = 10000,
  ntree_perm = ntree/10,
  mtry = ncol(x) * 0.01,
  num_threads = 1,
  ...
)

**Arguments**

- **x**: A numeric matrix or a data frame with \( M \) rows (one per sample) and \( P \) columns (one per feature).
- **time**: A numeric vector containing the inferred time points of each sample along a trajectory as returned by `infer_trajectory`.
- **num_permutations**: The number of permutations to test against for calculating the p-values (default: 0).
- **ntree**: The number of trees to grow (default: 10000).
- **ntree_perm**: The number of trees to grow for each of the permutations (default: ntree / 10).
- **mtry**: The number of variables randomly sampled at each split (default: 1% of features).
- **num_threads**: Number of threads. Default is 1.
- **...**: Extra parameters passed to `ranger`.

**Value**

a data frame containing the importance of each feature for the given time line

**Examples**

```r
dataset <- generate_dataset(num_genes=500, num_samples=300, num_groups=4)
expression <- dataset$expression
group_name <- dataset$sample_info$group_name
space <- reduce_dimensionality(expression, ndim=2)
traj <- infer_trajectory(space)
# set ntree to at least 1000!
gene_importances(expression, traj$time, num_permutations = 0, ntree = 1000)
```

---

**ginhoux**: \textit{scRNA-seq data of dendritic cell progenitors.}

**Description**

This dataset contains the expression values of the top 2000 most variable genes for 248 dendritic cell progenitors. Each cell is in one of three maturation stages: MDP, CDP or PreDC. The levels of the factor in `sample.info` are ordered according to the maturation process.

The number of genes had to be reduced specifically for reducing the package size of SCORPIUS. Use the following code to download the original data:

```r
ginhoux <- readRDS("local.rds")
# do something with ginhoux
```
infer_initial_trajectory

**Usage**

ginhoux

**Format**

A list containing two data frames, `expression` (248x2000) and `sample_info` (248x1).

**Source**


**References**


**See Also**

SCORPIUS

---

**infer_initial_trajectory**

\*Infer an initial trajectory through space\*

**Description**

`infer_initial_trajectory` infers an initial trajectory for `infer_trajectory` by clustering the points and calculating the shortest path through cluster centers. The shortest path takes into account the euclidean distance between cluster centers, and the density between those two points.

**Usage**

`infer_initial_trajectory(space, k)`

**Arguments**

- `space` A numeric matrix or a data frame containing the coordinates of samples.
- `k` The number of clusters

**Value**

the initial trajectory obtained by this method
**infer_trajectory**

Infer linear trajectory through space

**Description**

infer_trajectory infers a trajectory through samples in a given space in a four-step process:

1. Perform k-means clustering
2. Calculate distance matrix between cluster centers using a custom distance function
3. Find the shortest path connecting all cluster centers using the custom distance matrix
4. Iteratively fit a curve to the given data using principal curves

**Usage**

```r
infer_trajectory(
  space,
  k = 4,
  thresh = 0.001,
  maxit = 10,
  stretch = 0,
  smoother = "smooth_spline",
  approx_points = 100
)
```

**Arguments**

- `space` A numeric matrix or a data frame containing the coordinates of samples.
- `k` The number of clusters to cluster the data into.
- `thresh` convergence threshold on shortest distances to the curve.
- `maxit` maximum number of iterations.
- `stretch` A stretch factor for the endpoints of the curve, allowing the curve to grow to avoid bunching at the end. Must be a numeric value between 0 and 2.
- `smoother` choice of smoother. The default is "smooth_spline", and other choices are "lowess" and "periodic_lowess". The latter allows one to fit closed curves. Beware, you may want to use iter = 0 with lowess().
- `approx_points` Approximate curve after smoothing to reduce computational time. If FALSE, no approximation of the curve occurs. Otherwise, approx_points must be equal to the number of points the curve gets approximated to; preferably about 100.

**Value**

A list containing several objects:

- `path`: the trajectory obtained by principal curves.
- `time`: the time point of each sample along the inferred trajectory.
reduce_dimensionality

## Dimensionality reduction

### Description

`reduce_dimensionality` performs an eigenanalysis of the given dissimilarity matrix and returns coordinates of the samples represented in an `ndim`-dimensional space.

### Usage

```r
reduce_dimensionality(
  x,
  dist = c("spearman", "pearson", "euclidean", "cosine", "manhattan"),
  ndim = 3,
  num_landmarks = 1000
)
```

### Arguments

- `x`: a numeric matrix
- `dist`: the distance metric to be used; can be any of the metrics listed in `dynutils::calculate_distance()`.
- `ndim`: the maximum dimension of the space which the data are to be represented in; must be in `1, 2, ..., n-1`.
- `num_landmarks`: the number of landmarks to be selected.

### Value

A matrix containing the coordinates of each sample, represented in an `ndim`-dimensional space.

### See Also

`SCORPIUS`
Examples

```r
## Generate an example dataset
dataset <- generate_dataset(num_genes = 200, num_samples = 400, num_groups = 4)

## Reduce the dimensionality of this dataset
space <- reduce_dimensionality(dataset$expression, ndim = 2)

## Visualise the dataset
draw_trajectory_plot(space, progression_group = dataset$sample_info$group_name)
```

---

reverse_trajectory

Reverse a trajectory

Description

Since the direction of the trajectory is not specified, the ordering of a trajectory may be inverted using `reverse_trajectory`.

Usage

```r
reverse_trajectory(trajectory)
```

Arguments

- `trajectory`  
  A trajectory as returned by `infer_trajectory`.

Value

The same trajectory, but in the other direction.

See Also

- `infer_trajectory`

Examples

```r
## Generate an example dataset and infer a trajectory through it
dataset <- generate_dataset(num_genes = 200, num_samples = 400, num_groups = 4)
group_name <- dataset$sample_info$group_name
space <- reduce_dimensionality(dataset$expression, ndim = 2)
traj <- infer_trajectory(space)

## Visualise the trajectory
draw_trajectory_plot(space, group_name, path = traj$path)

## Reverse the trajectory
reverse_traj <- reverse_trajectory(traj)
draw_trajectory_plot(space, group_name, path = reverse_traj$path)

plot(traj$time, reverse_traj$time, type = "l")
```
**ti_scorpius**

*Infer a trajectory using SCORPIUS*

**Description**

Pass this object to `dynwrap::infer_trajectory()`.

**Usage**

```r
ti_scorpius(
  distance_method = "spearman",
  ndim = 3L,
  k = 4L,
  thresh = 0.001,
  maxit = 10L,
  stretch = 0,
  smoother = "smooth_spline"
)
```

**Arguments**

- **distance_method**
  A character string indicating which correlation coefficient (or covariance) is to be computed. One of "pearson", "spearman" (default), or "cosine". Domain: spearman, pearson, cosine. Default: spearman. Format: character.

- **ndim**

- **k**
  The number of clusters to cluster the data into to construct the initial trajectory. Domain: U(1, 20). Default: 4. Format: integer.

- **thresh**
  **principal_curve** parameter; convergence threshold on shortest distances to the curve. Domain: e^U(-11.51, 11.51). Default: 0.001. Format: numeric.

- **maxit**
  **principal_curve** parameter; maximum number of iterations. Domain: U(0, 50). Default: 10. Format: integer.

- **stretch**
  **principal_curve** parameter; a factor by which the curve can be extrapolated when points are projected. Domain: U(0, 5). Default: 0. Format: numeric.

- **smoother**

**Value**

A dynwrap TI method.
Index

* datasets
  - ginhoux, 9

draw_trajectory_heatmap, 2, 3
draw_trajectory_plot, 2, 5, 12
dynutil::calculate_distance(), 12
dynwrap::infer_trajectory(), 14
extract_modules, 2, 4, 6
gene_importances, 2, 6, 7, 8
generate_dataset, 2, 7
ginhoux, 2, 9
infer_initial_trajectory, 2, 10
infer_trajectory, 2, 9, 10, 11, 13
Mclust, 7
pheatmap, 4
ranger, 9
reduce_dimensionality, 2, 12, 12
reverse_trajectory, 2, 13
SCORPIUS, 8, 10, 12
SCORPIUS (SCORPIUS-package), 2
SCORPIUS-package, 2
ti_scorpius, 14