

Package ‘orQA’

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Type Package

Title Order Restricted Assessment Of Microarray Titration Experiments

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Description Assess repeatability, accuracy and corss-platform
agreement of titration microarray data based on order
restricted inference procedures

License GPL (>= 2)

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nlme (>= 3.1-96)

LinkingTo Rcpp

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orQA-package

Order restricted quality assessment of microarray titration data

Description

orQA provides methods for quality assessment microarray titration data. These include permutation based trend and shape tests useful for the assessment of accuracy and cross platform consistency as well as methods for the estimation of variance components under order restrictions.

Details

orQA provides methods for quality assessment of microarray titration data. Exploiting the monotonic nature of such measurements accuracy, precision and cross-platform agreement can be derived. For the assessment of accuracy using shape tests see [pttest](#). To evaluate precision using variance component estimates see [est.lme](#). Order restricted inference of monotonic trends for the purpose of cross-platform comparison is provided by [e2test](#). For an example see below.

Author(s)

Florian Klinglmueller

Maintainer: Florian Klinglmueller <float_at_lefant.net>

References

Klinglmueller, F., Tuechler, T., Posch, M. (2010) "Cross Platform Comparison Of Microarray Data Using Order Restricted Inference" Under Review

Pinheiro, J., Bates, D., DebRoy, S., Sarkar, D., R Development Core Team (2010) "nlme: Linear and Nonlinear Mixed Effects Models"

Barlow, R. E., Bartholomew, D. J., Bremner, J. M., and Brunk, H. D. (1972) "Statistical inference under order restrictions"; Wiley, London.

Robertson, T., Wright, F. T. and Dykstra, R. L. (1988) "Order Restricted Statistical Inference"; Wiley, New York.

Guo W., Sarkar SK., Peddada SD. (2010) "Controlling False Discoveries in Multidimensional Directional Decisions, with Applications to Gene Expression Data on Ordered Categories" Biometrics

Examples

```
## Let's assume a titration study with 10 genes 4 titration groups and
## 10 replicates which come from either of 2 biologically different
## samples (i.e. two times 4 technical replicates)

## WARNING: examples are run with a very limited number of permutations

## Titration groups, random factor
g <- rep(1:4,each=8)
r <- rep(rep(1:2,each=4),4)
```

```

## No differences (global null)
nulldata <- matrix(rnorm(320),nc=32)
## Differences between titration levels in each gene
altdata <- t(t(nulldata)+g)

## Accuracy are there any significantly non monotonous trends

res <- pttest(nulldata,g,1000,r) # apply shape test

## no significant trends at all
sigdirPttest(res)

## with alternatives
res <- pttest(altdata,g,1000,r) # apply shape test

## some significant trends
sigdirPttest(res)

## type of monotonicity (no significant trend, up, down,
## "anti-monotonous")
table(monotonicity(res))

## Precision - estimate variance components

res <- est.lme(nulldata,g,r)
round(apply(res,2,summary),2)
res <- est.lme(altdata,g,r)
round(apply(res,2,summary),2)

## Trend test and agreement
## some other dataset with some alternatives in both directions
tdir <- sample((1:3)-2,10,rep=TRUE)
altdata2 <- matrix(rnorm(320),nc=32)+ (tdir %*% t(g))
res1 <- e2test(altdata,g,1000,r)
res2 <- e2test(altdata2,g,1000,r)

## trinomial coding for directions (-1 down, 0 non sig., 1 up)
sigdir1 <- sigdirE2test(res1)
sigdir2 <- sigdirE2test(res2)

## contingency table of directional decisions
table(sigdir1,sigdir2)

```

Description

This function computes Barlow's test for each line of a given matrix. The global null distribution is computed using permutation. FWE control is provided by the maxT procedure.

Usage

```
e2test(data,g,B,rep=rep(1,length(g)))
```

Arguments

data	a numeric matrix, for the lines of which we want to test the null of no trend across groups
g	integer vector with group labels specified as ordered integers ranging from 1 to n where n is the number of ordered categories
B	number of permutations or a permutation matrix
rep	integer vector with group labels ranging from 1 to m where m is the number of independent samples (e.g. individuals). The ordering is not important.

Details

e2test takes a matrix for each line of which the null hypotheses of no trend across ordered groups is tested using a permutation test based on Barlow's E2 statistic. By permuting only samples within independent entities of the experimental design, random factors such as technical replicates from the same sample material can be incorporated. Multiple testing control is provided by the maxT procedure.

Value

adj	vector with FWE adjusted p.values for each null hypothesis
raw	vector with raw p.values
dir	vector with the direction of each decision

Author(s)

Florian Klinglmueller <float_at_lefant.net> Part of this function is C code that has been ported by Korbinian Strimmer from R code originally written by Kaspar Rufibach.

References

- Klinglmueller, F., Tuechler, T., Posch, M. (2010) "Cross Platform Comparison Of Microarray Data Using Order Restricted Inference" Under Review
- Barlow, R. E., Bartholomew, D. J., Bremner, J. M., and Brunk, H. D. (1972) "Statistical inference under order restrictions"; Wiley, London.
- Robertson, T., Wright, F. T. and Dykstra, R. L. (1988) "Order Restricted Statistical Inference"; Wiley, New York.

Examples

```

data <- matrix(rnorm(7200),nc=72)
groups <- rep(1:4,each=18)
ind <- rep(rep(1:3,each=6),4)
out <- e2test(data,groups,B=1000,rep=ind)
sum(out$adj<.05)
data2 <- data+matrix(rep(groups,nrow(data)),nr=nrow(data),byrow=TRUE)
out2 <- e2test(data2,groups,B=1000,rep=ind)
sum(out2$adj<.05)

```

est.lme	<i>Estimate order restricted variance components for a two way mixed model with interaction.</i>
---------	--

Description

Estimates variance components of a two way cross classification mixed model with an order restricted fixed effect, a random effect and random interaction term.

Usage

```
est.lme(y, ia, ib)
```

Arguments

y	a numeric matrix, for the lines of which univariate variance decompositions should be estimated
ia	integer vector of length ncol(y) specifying the ordered levels of the order restricted fixed effect as integers between 1 and n where n is the number of levels
ib	integer vector or factor specifying the levels of the random term (e.g. individuals)

Details

est.lme estimates the variance components for a two way cross classification mixed model with random interaction. The order restriction on the fixed effect used to improve the estimates by pooling levels of the fixed effect using isotonic regression according to the observed order in the measurements. Estimation is then done using functionality provided by the package <nlme>.

Value

sb	estimates of the random effect variance component
sg	estimates of the interaction term variance component
se	estimates of the residual error variance
tss	total sum of squares (useful to obtain normalized scales between estimates from different measurements)

Author(s)

Florian Klinglmueller <float_at_lefant.net>

References

Klinglmueller, F., Tuechler, T., Posch, M. (2010) "Cross Platform Comparison Of Microarray Data Using Order Restricted Inference" Under Review

Pinheiro, J., Bates, D., DebRoy, S., Sarkar, D., R Development Core Team (2010) "nlme: Linear and Nonlinear Mixed Effects Models"

Barlow, R. E., Bartholomew, D. J., Bremner, J. M., and Brunk, H. D. (1972) "Statistical inference under order restrictions"; Wiley, London.

Robertson, T., Wright, F. T. and Dykstra, R. L. (1988) "Order Restricted Statistical Inference"; Wiley, New York.

Examples

```
g <- rep(1:4,each=10)
r <- rep(rep(1:2,each=5),4)

## No differences (global null)
nulldata <- matrix(rnorm(400),nc=40)

## estimation
res <- est.lme(nulldata,g,r)
round(apply(res,2,summary),2)
```

guo

Mixed directional FDR controlled test decisions

Description

Compute mixed directional FDR controlled test decisions for raw p-values of multidimensional ordered tests

Usage

```
guo(p, a)
```

Arguments

p a numeric matrix, of raw p-values from multidimensional ordered tests. Each line corresponds to a group of ordered hypotheses e.g. t-tests between mean measurements from consecutive levels of some ordered grouping variable.

a desired alpha level for the test

Details

guo implements the method proposed in Guo et al. (2010) that provides test decisions controlling the mixed directional FDR for multidimensional ordered tests.

Value

A matrix with test decisions TRUE corresponds to significant rejection of the null and FALSE to acceptance of the null.

Author(s)

Florian Klingmueller <float_at_lefant.net>

References

Klingmueller, F., Tuechler, T., Posch, M. (2010) "Cross Platform Comparison Of Microarray Data Using Order Restricted Inference" Under Review

Guo W., Sarkar SK., Peddada SD. (2010) "Controlling False Discoveries in Multidimensional Directional Decisions, with Applications to Gene Expression Data on Ordered Categories" Biometrics

Examples

```
data <- matrix(rnorm(7200),nc=72)
groups <- rep(1:4,each=18)
ind <- rep(rep(1:3,each=6),4)
out <- pttest(data,groups,B=1000,rep=ind)
guo(out$unadj,.05)
data2 <- data+matrix(rep(groups,nrow(data)),nr=nrow(data),byrow=TRUE)
out2 <- pttest(data2,groups,B=1000,rep=ind)
guo(out2$unadj,.05)
```

misoreg

Apply isotonic regression to each line of a matrix

Description

This function calculates the isotonic regression (assuming an upward trend) for each line of a given matrix with a given vector of weights. It does so by using the C implementation of the pool adjacent violators algorithm provided in the package <fdrtool>, looping over the lines of the matrix in compiled C++ code. This implementation is approximately 2 orders of magnitude faster than using apply in R.

Usage

```
misoreg(data, weights)
```

Arguments

data	a numeric matrix, for the lines of which we want to calculate the isotonic regression
weights	a vector of same length as the columns of data defining the weights

Details

misoreg takes a matrix of values for the lines of which a weighted isotonic regression is to be computed. The weights are assumed to be equal for each line.

Value

result	matrix with lines giving the isotonic regression fit for each line of the input matrix assuming an upward trend
weights	vector with original weights

Author(s)

Florian Klinglmueller <float_at_lefant.net> Part of this function is C code that has been ported by Korbinian Strimmer from R code originally written by Kaspar Rufibach. Many thanks also to Romain Francois and Dirk Eddelbuettel for helping moving the code to the new Rcpp API.

References

- Barlow, R. E., Bartholomew, D. J., Bremner, J. M., and Brunk, H. D. (1972) "Statistical inference under order restrictions"; Wiley, London.
- Robertson, T., Wright, F. T. and Dykstra, R. L. (1988) "Order Restricted Statistical Inference"; Wiley, New York.

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(4000),nc=4)
w <- c(3,6,3,6)/18
out <- misoreg(x,w)
```

monotonicity

Summarize results from [pttest](#)

Description

Translate results from [pttest](#) into the four categories: overall upward trend (up), overall downward trend (down), no significant trend (none), significant non-monotonicity (anti).

Usage

```
monotonicity(o,alpha)
```


Arguments

o result object from [pttest](#)
alpha desired alpha level for the test

Details

Translate results from [pttest](#) into the four categories: overall upward trend (up), overall downward trend (down), no significant trend (none), significant non-monotonicity (anti).

Value

A vector of length corresponding to the number of tests coding each result as either "up", "down", "none", or "anti".

Author(s)

Florian Klinglmueller <float_at_lefant.net>

Examples

```
groups <- rep(1:4,each=18)
ind <- rep(rep(1:3,each=6),4)
tdir <- sample((1:3)-2,100,rep=TRUE)
data <- matrix(rnorm(7200),nc=72)+(tdir %**% t(groups))
out <- pttest(data,groups,B=1000,rep=ind)
sigdir <- monotonicity(out)
table(sigdir)
```

orQA

Order restricted quality assessment of microarray titration data

Description

orQA provides methods for quality assessment microarray titration data. These include permutation based trend and shape tests useful for the assessment of accuracy and cross platform consistency as well as methods for the estimation of variance components under order restrictions.

Details

orQA provides methods for quality assessment of microarray titration data. Exploiting the monotonic nature of such measurements accuracy, precision and cross-platform agreement can be derived. For the assessment of accuracy using shape tests see [pttest](#). To evaluate precision using variance component estimates see [est.lme](#). Order restricted inference of monotonic trends for the purpose of cross-platform comparison is provided by [e2test](#). For an example see below.

Author(s)

Florian Klinglmueller

Maintainer: Florian Klinglmueller <float_at_lefant.net>

References

Klinglmueller, F., Tuechler, T., Posch, M. (2010) "Cross Platform Comparison Of Microarray Data Using Order Restricted Inference" Under Review

Pinheiro, J., Bates, D., DebRoy, S., Sarkar, D., R Development Core Team (2010) "nlme: Linear and Nonlinear Mixed Effects Models"

Barlow, R. E., Bartholomew, D. J., Bremner, J. M., and Brunk, H. D. (1972) "Statistical inference under order restrictions"; Wiley, London.

Robertson, T., Wright, F. T. and Dykstra, R. L. (1988) "Order Restricted Statistical Inference"; Wiley, New York.

Guo W., Sarkar SK., Peddada SD. (2010) "Controlling False Discoveries in Multidimensional Directional Decisions, with Applications to Gene Expression Data on Ordered Categories" Biometrics

Examples

```
## Let's assume a titration study with 10 genes 4 titration groups and
## 10 replicates which come from either of 2 biologically different
## samples (i.e. two times 4 technical replicates)
```

```
## WARNING: examples are run with a very limited number of permutations
```

```
## Titration groups, random factor
```

```
g <- rep(1:4,each=8)
r <- rep(rep(1:2,each=4),4)
```

```
## No differences (global null)
```

```
nulldata <- matrix(rnorm(320),nc=32)
## Differences between titration levels in each gene
altdata <- t(t(nulldata)+g)
```

```
## Accuracy are there any significantly non monotonous trends
```

```
res <- pttest(nulldata,g,1000,r) # apply shape test
```

```
## no significant trends at all
```

```
sigdirPttest(res)
```

```
## with alternatives
```

```
res <- pttest(altdata,g,1000,r) # apply shape test
```

```
## some significant trends
```

```
sigdirPttest(res)
```

```
## type of monotonicity (no significant trend, up, down,
```

```

## "anti-monotonous")
table(monotonicity(res))

## Precision - estimate variance components

res <- est.lme(nulldata,g,r)
round(apply(res,2,summary),2)
res <- est.lme(altdata,g,r)
round(apply(res,2,summary),2)

## Trend test and agreement
## some other dataset with some alternatives in both directions
tdir <- sample((1:3)-2,10,rep=TRUE)
altdata2 <- matrix(rnorm(320),nc=32)+ (tdir %*% t(g))
res1 <- e2test(altdata,g,1000,r)
res2 <- e2test(altdata2,g,1000,r)

## trinomial coding for directions (-1 down, 0 non sig., 1 up)
sigdir1 <- sigdirE2test(res1)
sigdir2 <- sigdirE2test(res2)

## contingency table of directional decisions
table(sigdir1,sigdir2)

```

pttest	<i>Perform permutation t-tests between consecutive levels of ordered groups</i>
--------	---

Description

This function computes permutation t-tests for differences in each line of a matrix between consecutive levels of an ordered grouping variable.

Usage

```
pttest(data,g,B,rep=rep(1,length(g)))
```

Arguments

data	a numeric matrix, for the lines of which we want to test the null of no trend across groups
g	integer vector with group labels for the ordered categories coded as integers between 1 and n, where n is the number of ordered categories
B	number of permutations or a list of permutation matrices
rep	integer vector with group labels ranging from 1 to m where m is the number of independent samples (e.g. individuals). The ordering is not important.

Details

pttest takes a matrix and for each line computes a permutation t-test between consecutive levels of an ordered grouping variable. Random factors e.g. technical replicates can be specified and will be accounted for by permuting samples only within independent units of this factor. A matrix with raw permutation p-values as well as a matrix with the directional decisions are returned. See [guo](#) and [sigdirPttest](#) for a way to get test decisions with control over the mixed directional false discovery rate.

Value

raw	matrix with raw p.values
dir	matrix with the direction of each decision

Author(s)

Florian Klingmueller <float_at_lefant.net>

References

Klingmueller, F., Tuechler, T., Posch, M. (2010) "Cross Platform Comparison Of Microarray Data Using Order Restricted Inference" Under Review

Guo W., Sarkar SK., Peddada SD. (2010) "Controlling False Discoveries in Multidimensional Directional Decisions, with Applications to Gene Expression Data on Ordered Categories" Biometrics

Examples

```
data <- matrix(rnorm(7200),nc=72)
groups <- rep(1:4,each=18)
ind <- rep(rep(1:3,each=6),4)
out <- pttest(data,groups,B=1000,rep=ind)
guo(out$unadj,.05)
data2 <- data+matrix(rep(groups,nrow(data)),nr=nrow(data),byrow=TRUE)
out2 <- pttest(data2,groups,B=1000,rep=ind)
guo(out2$unadj,.05)
```

sigdirE2test

Summarize results from e2test

Description

Translate results from [e2test](#) into trinomial coding where 1 signifies an upward trend, 0 a none significant result, and -1 a downward trend.

Usage

```
sigdirE2test(o,alpha)
```

Arguments

o result object from [e2test](#)
 alpha desired alpha level for the test

Details

Translate results from [e2test](#) into trinomial coding where 1 signifies an upward trend, 0 a none significant result, and -1 a downward trend.

Value

a vector of length corresponding to the number of tests coding each result as either 1,0, or -1.

Author(s)

Florian Klinglmueller <float_at_lefant.net>

Examples

```
groups <- rep(1:4,each=18)
ind <- rep(rep(1:3,each=6),4)
tdir <- sample((1:3)-2,100,rep=TRUE)
data <- matrix(rnorm(7200),nc=72)+(tdir %*% t(groups))
out <- e2test(data,groups,B=1000,rep=ind)
sigdir <- sigdirE2test(out)
table(sigdir)
```

sigdirPttest

Summarize results from [pttest](#)

Description

Translate results from [pttest](#) into trinomial coding where 1 signifies an upward trend, 0 a none significant result, and -1 a downward trend.

Usage

```
sigdirPttest(o,alpha)
```

Arguments

o result object from [pttest](#)
 alpha desired alpha level for the test

Details

Translate results from [e2test](#) into trinomial coding where 1 signifies an upward trend, 0 a none significant result, and -1 a downward trend.

Value

a matrix with rows corresponding to the number of tests and columns corresponding to the number treatment groups coding each result as either 1,0, or -1.

Author(s)

Florian Klingmueller <float_at_lefant.net>

Examples

```
groups <- rep(1:4,each=18)
ind <- rep(rep(1:3,each=6),4)
tdir <- sample((1:3)-2,100,rep=TRUE)
data <- matrix(rnorm(7200),nc=72)+(tdir %*% t(groups))
out <- pttest(data,groups,B=1000,rep=ind)
sigdir <- sigdirPttest(out)
head(sigdir)
```

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