

Package ‘rSEA’

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Type Package

Title Simultaneous Enrichment Analysis

Version 2.1.2

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Description SEA performs simultaneous feature-set testing for (gen)omics data. It tests the unified null hypothesis and controls the family-wise error rate for all possible pathways. The unified null hypothesis is defined as: ``The proportion of true features in the set is less than or equal to a threshold." Family-wise error rate control is provided through use of closed testing with Simes test. There are some practical functions to play around with the pathways of interest.

Depends R (>= 2.10), hommel (>= 1.4), ggplot2

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

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rSEA-package

Simultaneous Enrichment Analysis (SEA) of all possible feature-sets using the unified null hypothesis

Description

This package uses raw p-values of genomic features as input and evaluates any given list of feature-sets or pathways. For each set the adjusted p-value and TDP lower-bound are calculated. The type of test can be defined by arguments and can be refined as necessary. The p-values are corrected for every possible set of features, making the method flexible in choice of pathway list and test type. For more details see: Ebrahimpoor, M (2019) <doi:10.1093/bib/bbz074>

Details

The unified null hypothesis is tested using closed testing procedure and all-resolutions inference. It combines the self-contained and ompetitive approaches in one framework. In short, using p-values of the individual features as input, the package can provide an FWER-adjusted p-value along with a lower bound and a point estimate for the proportion of true discoveries per feature-set. The flexibility in revising the choice of feature-sets without inflating type-I error is the most important property of SEA.

Author(s)

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References

Mitra Ebrahimpoor, Pietro Spitali, Kristina Hettne, Roula Tsonaka, Jelle Goeman, Simultaneous Enrichment Analysis of all Possible Gene-sets: Unifying Self-Contained and Competitive Methods, Briefings in Bioinformatics,bbz074 <https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bbz074>

plotSEA

topSEA

Description

returns a plotof SEA-chart which illustrates proportion of discoveries per pathway.

Usage

```
plotSEA(object, by = "TDP.estimate", threshold = 0.005, n = 20)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| object | A SEA-chart object which is the output of SEA function |
| by | the Variable which will be mapped. It should be either the TDP estimate or TDP bound. The default is TDP bound. |
| threshold | A real number between 0 and 1. Which will be used as a visual aid to distinguish significant pathways |
| n | Integer. Number of rows from SEA-chart object to be plotted. |

Value

Returns a plot of SEA_chart according to the selected arguments

Author(s)

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References

Mitra Ebrahimpoor, Pietro Spitali, Kristina Hettne, Roula Tsonaka, Jelle Goeman, Simultaneous Enrichment Analysis of all Possible Gene-sets: Unifying Self-Contained and Competitive Methods, Briefings in Bioinformatics, bbz074

See Also

[SEA](#)

Examples

```
#See the examples for \link{SEA}
```

SEA

SEA

Description

returns SEA chart (a data.frame) including the test results and estimates for the specified feature-sets from pathlist.

Usage

```
SEA(
  pvalue,
  featureIDs,
  data,
  pathlist,
  select,
  tdphat = TRUE,
  selfcontained = TRUE,
  competitive = TRUE,
  thresh = NULL,
  alpha = 0.05
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------|---|
| pvalue | Vector of p-values. It can be the name of the covariate representing the Vector of all raw p-values in the data or a single vector but in the latter case it should match the featureIDs vector |
| featureIDs | Vector of feature IDs. It can be the name of the covariate representing the IDs in the data or a single vector but in the latter case it should match the pvalue vector |
| data | Optional data frame or matrix containing the variables in pvalue and featureIDs |
| pathlist | A list containing pathways defined by featureIDs. Checkout the vignette for more details and available codes to create your own pathway |
| select | A vector. Number or names of pathways of interest from the pathlist of choice. If missing, all pathways of the database will be included |
| tdphat | Logical. If TRUE the point estimate of the True Discoveries Proportion within each pathway will be calculated |
| selfcontained | Logical. If TRUE the self-contained null hypothesis will be tested for each pathway and the corresponding adj. p-value is returned |
| competitive | Logical. If TRUE the default competitive null hypothesis will be tested for each pathway and the corresponding adj. p-value is returned, you can define a threshold with thresh argument |
| thresh | A real number between 0 and 1. If specified, the competitive null hypothesis will be tested against this threshold for each pathway and the corresponding adj. p-value is returned |
| alpha | The type I error allowed for TDP bound. The default is 0.05. |

Value

A data.frame is returned including a list of pathways with corresponding TDP bound estimate, and if specified, TDP point estimate and adjusted p-values

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References

Mitra Ebrahimpoor, Pietro Spitali, Kristina Hettne, Roula Tsonaka, Jelle Goeman, Simultaneous Enrichment Analysis of all Possible Gene-sets: Unifying Self-Contained and Competitive Methods, Briefings in Bioinformatics, , bbz074, <https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bbz074>

See Also

[setTest](#), [topSEA](#),

Examples

```
## Not run:
##Generate a vector of pvalues for a toy example
set.seed(159)

m<- 100
pvalues <- runif(m,0,1)^5
featureIDs <- as.character(1:m)

# perform a self-contained test for all features
setTest(pvalues, featureIDs, testtype = "selfcontained")

# create 3 random pathway of size 60, 20 and 45
randpathlist=list(A=as.character(c(sample(1:m, 60))),
                  B=as.character(c(sample(1:m, 20))),
                  C=as.character(c(sample(1:m, 45))))

# get the seachart for the whole pathlist
S1<-SEA(pvalues, featureIDs, pathlist=randpathlist)
S1

# get the seachart for only first two pathways of the randpathlist
S2<-SEA(pvalues, featureIDs, pathlist=randpathlist, select=1:2)
S2

#sort the list by competitive p-value and select top 2
topSEA(S2, by=Comp.adjP, descending = FALSE, n=2)

#make an enrichment plot based on TDP.estimated of pathways
plotSEA(S1,n=3)

## End(Not run)
```

`setTDP`*setTDP*

Description

Estimates the TDP of the specified set of features.

Usage

```
setTDP(pvalue, featureIDs, data, set, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>pvalue</code> | The vector of p-values. It can be the name of the covariate representing the Vector of raw p-values in the data or a single vector but in the latter case it should match the <code>featureIDs</code> vector |
| <code>featureIDs</code> | The vector of feature IDs. It can be the name of the covariate representing the IDs in the data or a single vector but in the latter case it should match the <code>pvalue</code> vector |
| <code>data</code> | Optional data frame or matrix containing the variables in <code>pvalue</code> and <code>featureIDs</code> |
| <code>set</code> | The selection of features defining the feature-set based on the the <code>featureIDs</code> . If missing, the set of all features is evaluated |
| <code>alpha</code> | The type I error allowed. The default is 0.05. NOTE: this should be consistent across the study |

Value

A named vector including the lower bound and point estimate for the true discovery proportion (TDP) of the specified test for the feature-set is returned.

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References

Mitra Ebrahimpour, Pietro Spitali, Kristina Hettne, Roula Tsonaka, Jelle Goeman, Simultaneous Enrichment Analysis of all Possible Gene-sets: Unifying Self-Contained and Competitive Methods, Briefings in Bioinformatics, , bbz074, <https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bbz074>

See Also

[setTest](#), [SEA](#)

Examples

```

## Not run:
set.seed(159)
#generate random p-values with pseudo IDs
m<- 100
pvalues <- runif(m,0,1)^5
featureIDs <- as.character(1:m)

# perform a self-contained test for all features
settest(pvalues, featureIDs, testtype = "selfcontained")

# estimate the proportion of true discoveries among all m features
settdp(pvalues, featureIDs)

# create a random pathway of size 60
randset=as.character(c(sample(1:m, 60)))

# estimate the proportion of true discoveries in a random set of size 50
settdp(pvalues, featureIDs, set=randset)

## End(Not run)

```

setTest

setTest

Description

calculates the adjusted p-value for the local hypothesis as defined by testtype and testvalue.

Usage

```
setTest(pvalue, featureIDs, data, set, testtype, testvalue)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|---|
| pvalue | The vector of p-values. It can be the name of the covariate representing the Vector of raw p-values in the data or a single vector but in the latter case it should match the featureIDs vector |
| featureIDs | The vector of feature IDs. It can be the name of the covariate representing the IDs in the data or a single vector but in the latter case it should match the pvalue vector |
| data | Optional data frame or matrix containing the variables in pvalue and featureIDs |
| set | The selection of features defining the feature-set based on the the featureIDs. If missing, the set of all features is selected |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| testtype | Character, type of the test: "selfcontained" or "competitive". Choosing the self-contained option will automatically set the threshold to zero and the testvalue is ignored. Choosing the competitive option without a testvalue will set the threshold to the overall estimated proportion of true hypotheses |
| testvalue | Optional value to test against. Setting this value to c along with testtype=="competitive" will lead to testing the null hypothesis against a threshold c. Note: this value needs to be a proportion |

Value

The adjusted p-value of the specified test for the feature-set is returned.

Author(s)

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References

Mitra Ebrahimpour, Pietro Spitali, Kristina Hettne, Roula Tsonaka, Jelle Goeman, Simultaneous Enrichment Analysis of all Possible Gene-sets: Unifying Self-Contained and Competitive Methods, Briefings in Bioinformatics, , bbz074, <https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bbz074>

See Also

[setTDP SEA](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
#Generate a vector of pvalues
set.seed(159)

m<- 100
pvalues <- runif(m,0,1)^5
featureIDs <- as.character(1:m)

# perform a self-contained test for all features
settest(pvalues, featureIDs, testtype = "selfcontained")

# create a random pathway of size 60
randset=as.character(c(sample(1:m, 60)))

# perform a competitive test for the random pathway
settest(pvalues, featureIDs, set=randset, testtype = "competitive")

# perform a unified null hypothesis test against 0.2 for a set of size 50
settest(pvalues, featureIDs, set=randset, testtype = "competitive", testvalue = 0.2 )

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|--------|---------------|
| topSEA | <i>topSEA</i> |
|--------|---------------|

Description

returns a permutation of SEA-chart which rearranges the feature-sets according to the selected argument into ascending or descending order.

Usage

```
topSEA(object, by, thresh = NULL, descending = TRUE, n = 20, cover)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|--|
| object | A SEA-chart object which is the output of SEA function |
| by | Variable name by which the ordering should happen. It should be a column of SEA-chart. The default is TDP_bound. |
| thresh | A real number between 0 and 1. If specified the values of the variable defined in by will be threshold accordingly. |
| descending | Logical. If TRUE The output chart is organized in a descending order |
| n | Integer. Number of rows of the output chart |
| cover | An optional threshold for coverage, which must be a real number between 0 and 1. If specified, feature-sets with a coverage lower than or equal to this value are removed. |

Value

Returns a subset of SEA_chart sorted according to the arguments

Author(s)

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References

Mitra Ebrahimpoor, Pietro Spitali, Kristina Hettne, Roula Tsonaka, Jelle Goeman, Simultaneous Enrichment Analysis of all Possible Gene-sets: Unifying Self-Contained and Competitive Methods, Briefings in Bioinformatics,bbz074

See Also

[SEA](#)

Examples

```
#See the examples for \link{SEA}
```

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