

IdeoViz

Plot data along chromosome ideograms

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Plotting discrete or continuous dataseries in the context of chromosomal location has several useful applications in genomic analysis. Examples of possible metrics include RNA expression levels, densities of epigenetic marks or genomic variation, while applications could range from the analysis of a single variable in a single context, to multiple measurements in several biological contexts (e.g. age/sex/tissue/disease context). Visualization of metrics superimposed on the chromosomal ideogram could provide varied insights into the metric of interest:

1. It could identify distinctive spatial distribution that could further hypotheses about the functional role of the metric (e.g. telocentric or pericentromeric enrichment)
2. It could highlight distribution differences between different groups of samples, suggesting different regulatory mechanisms; in extreme cases, visualization may identify large genomic foci of differences
3. It could confirm that a quantitative difference measured between groups of interest is consistent throughout the genome (i.e. that there are no foci, and that the change is global).

This package provides a method to plot one or several dataseries against the chromosomal ideogram. It provides some simple options (vertical/horizontal orientation, display in bars or linegraphs). Data are expected to be binned; IdeoViz provides a function for user-specified bin widths. Ideograms for the genome of choice can also be automatically downloaded from UCSC using the `getIdeo()` function.

1 Setup

```
> require(IdeoViz)
> require(RColorBrewer) ### nice colours
> data(binned_multiSeries)
```

2 Example 1: Plotting several trendlines along one ideogram

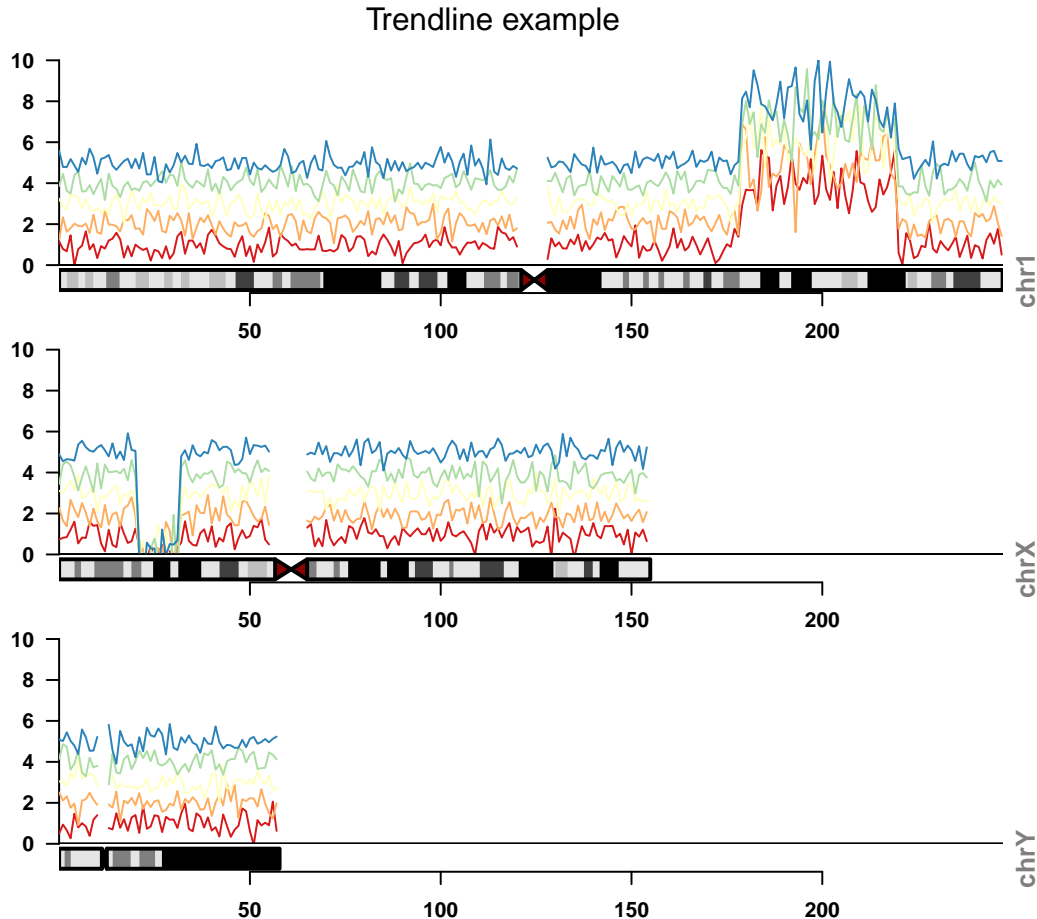
The ideogram table containing cytogenetic band information is used to render chromosomes. This table corresponds directly to the *cytoBandIdeo* table from the UCSC genome browser. There are two ways to supply an ideogram table to *plotOnIdeo()*:

1. First, it can be automatically downloaded from UCSC for your genome of choice, using the *getIdeo()* function.
2. Alternately, a pre-downloaded *cytoBandIdeo* table can be provided to downstream functions such as *plotOnIdeo()*. In this case, the table must be provided as a data.frame object with a header row and the column order matching that of the *cytoBandIdeo()* table at UCSC.

```
> ideo <- getIdeo("hg18")
> head(ideo)
```

	chrom	chromStart	chromEnd	name	gieStain
1	chr1	0	2300000	p36.33	gneg
2	chr1	2300000	5300000	p36.32	gpos25
3	chr1	5300000	7100000	p36.31	gneg
4	chr1	7100000	9200000	p36.23	gpos25
5	chr1	9200000	12600000	p36.22	gneg
6	chr1	12600000	16100000	p36.21	gpos50

```
> plotOnIdeo(chrom=seqlevels(binned_multiSeries), # which chrom to plot?
+           ideoTable=ideo, # ideogram name
+           values_GR=binned_multiSeries, # data goes here
+           value_cols=colnames(mcols(binned_multiSeries)), # col to plot
+           col=brewer.pal(n=5, 'Spectral'), # colours
+           val_range=c(0,10), # set y-axis range
+           ylab="array intensities",
+           plot_title="Trendline example")
```



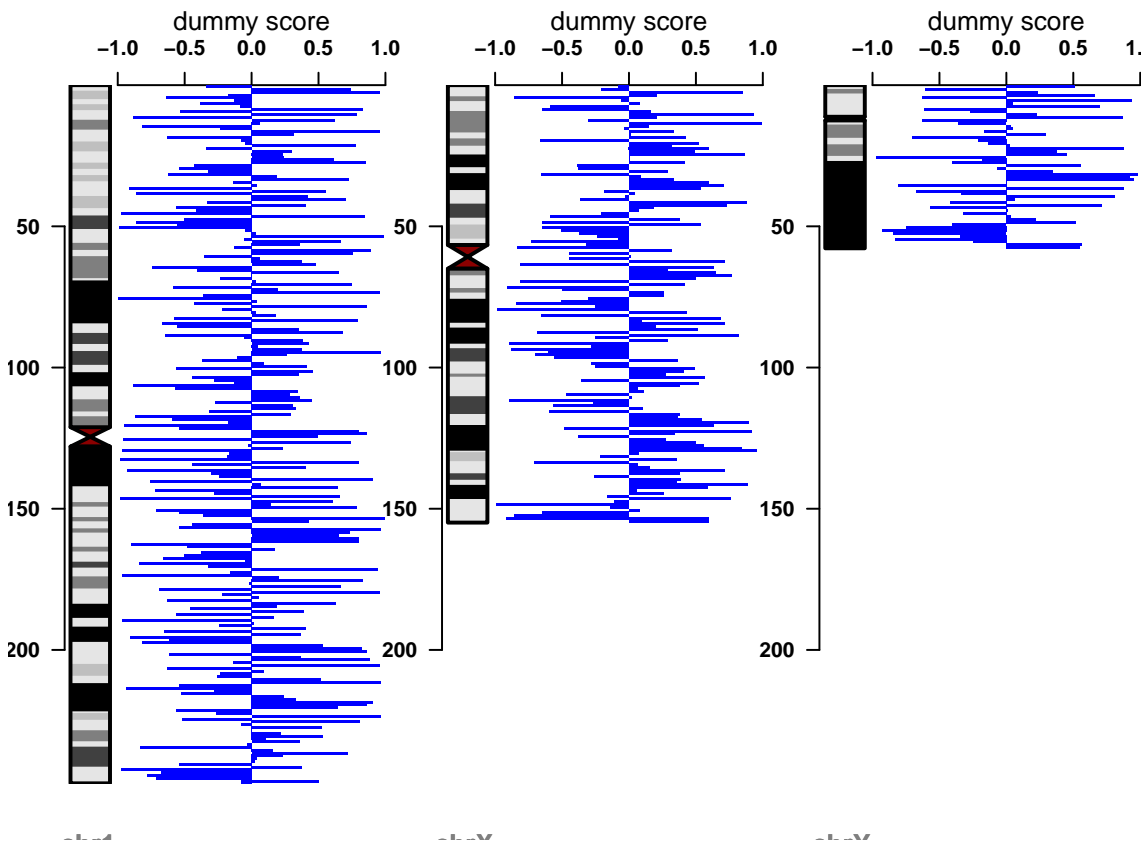
Example 2: Plotting a single series in bar format

For this example, we specify a local file to obtain the chromosome ideograms, rather than having IdeoViz download it from UCSC.

```
> data(binned_singleSeries)
> data(hg18_ideo) # cytoBandIdeo table downloaded previously and stored as a data.frame.
> plotOnIdeo(chrom=seqlevels(binned_singleSeries),
+           ideo=hg18_ideo,
+           values_GR=binned_singleSeries,
+           value_cols=colnames(mcols(binned_singleSeries)),
+           plotType='rect', # plot as bars
+           col='blue', vertical=T,
+           val_range=c(-1,1), ylab="dummy score",
+           plot_title="Discretized example")
```

Plot chromosome done
Plot chromosome done
Plot chromosome done

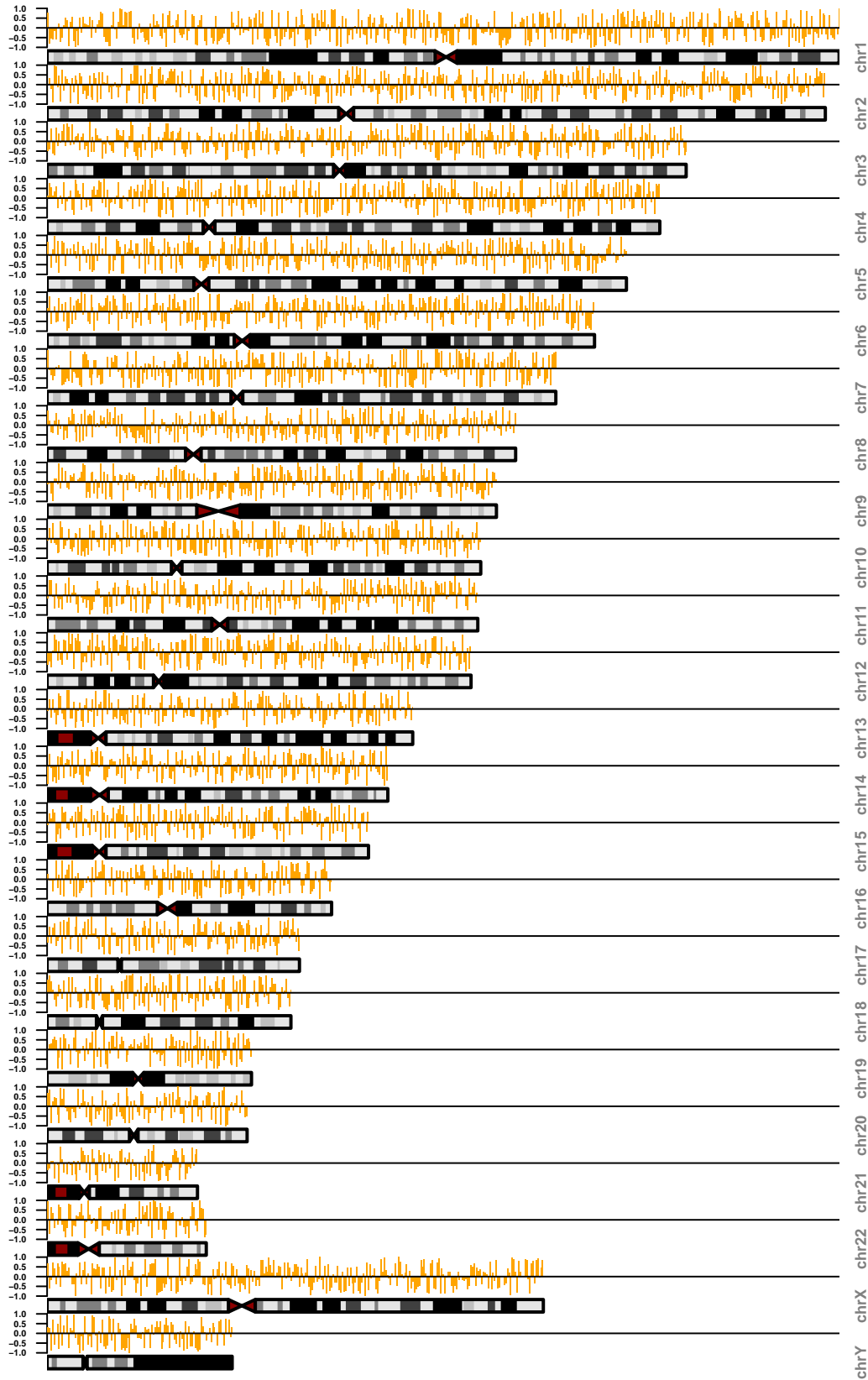
Discretized example



Example 3: Plotting a single series in bar format along entire genome

```
> data(binned_fullGenome)
> plotOnIdeo(chrom=seqlevels(binned_fullGenome),
+           ideo=ideo,
+           values_GR=binned_fullGenome,
+           value_cols=colnames(mcols(binned_fullGenome)),
+           plotType='rect',
+           col='orange', addScale=F, # hide scale to remove visual clutter
+           plot_title="Whole genome view",
+           val_range=c(-1,1), cex.axis=0.5, chromName_cex=0.6)
```

Whole genome view



3 Example 4: Binning data using IdeoViz functions

In this example, we do everything in IdeoViz: download the ideogram from UCSC, bin the data, and finally, plot along chromosomes. For the example, we use histone H3K9me3 peak intensities mapped in the human lymphoblastoid cell line

GM12878 (GEO accession GSM733664, only 3 chromosomes shown for simplicity). Here, average peak signal is plotted in 500Kb bins along the chromosome. The ideogram plots show high signal in pericentromeric and telomeric regions, consistent with the association of this histone mark with heterochromatin.

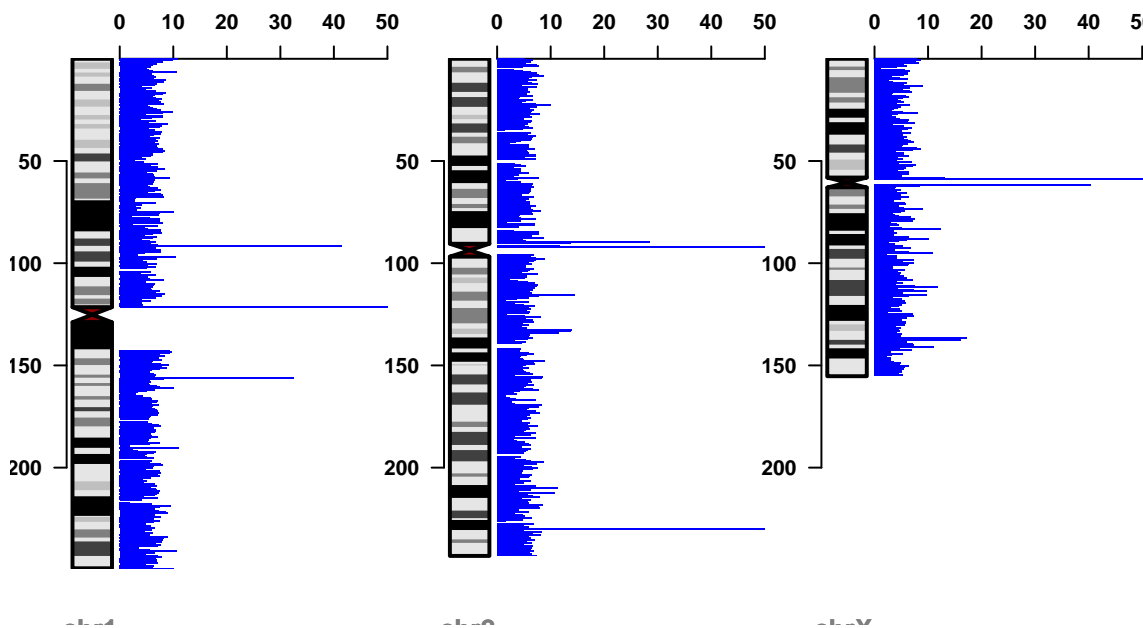
Reference: ENCODE Project Consortium, Bernstein BE, Birney E, Dunham I, Green ED, Gunter C, Snyder M. An integrated encyclopedia of DNA elements in the human genome. *Nature*.(2012): **489** (7414):57-74.

```
> ideo_hg19 <- getIdeo("hg19")
> chroms <- c("chr1", "chr2", "chrX")
> data(GSM733664_broadPeaks)
> head(GSM733664_broadPeaks)

  chrom chromStart chromEnd name score strand signalValue pValue qValue
1  chr1      10141    10374  .   993      .   10.796883   10.3   -1
2  chr1     567457    567702  .  1000      .   16.590333  100.0  -1
3  chr1     569826    570047  .  1000      .   15.757614  100.0  -1
4  chr1     723167    727602  .   808      .    8.389733   14.2  -1
5  chr1     816959    817136  .   793      .    8.188648    1.7  -1
6  chr1     821181    821421  .   753      .    7.660859    3.4  -1

> chrom_bins <- getBins(chroms, ideo_hg19, stepSize=5*100*1000)
> avg_peak <- avgByBin(data.frame(value=GSM733664_broadPeaks[,7]),
+   GSM733664_broadPeaks[,1:3], chrom_bins)
> plotOnIdeo(chrom=seqlevels(chrom_bins),
+   ideoTable=ideo_hg19,
+   values_GR=avg_peak, value_cols='value',
+   val_range=c(0,50),
+   plotType='rect',
+   col='blue', vertical=T
+ )
```

```
Plot chromosome done
Plot chromosome done
Plot chromosome done
```



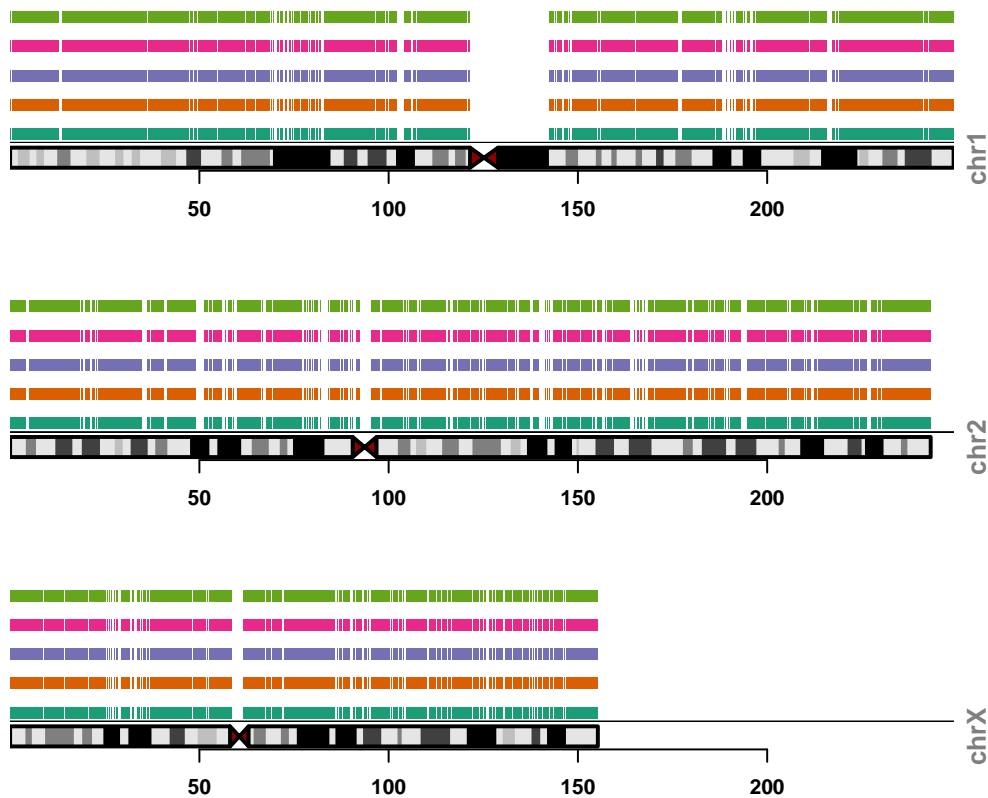
4 Example 5: Plotting a set of coordinates as tracks

Here we plot multiple GRanges(), each as its own track.

```

> ideo_hg19 <- getIdeo("hg19")
> x <- GSM733664_broadPeaks
> gr <- GRanges(x[,1],IRanges(x[,2],x[,3]))
> pal <- brewer.pal(n=5,name="Dark2")
> chroms <- c("chr1","chr2","chrX")
> gr <- gr[which(seqnames(gr)%in% chroms)]
> chrom_bins <- getBins(chroms, ideo_hg19,
+                       stepSize=5*100*1000)
> grList <- list(gr,gr,gr,gr,gr)
> plotOnIdeo(chrom=seqlevels(chrom_bins),
+            ideoTable=ideo_hg19,
+            values_GR=grList, value_cols="value",
+            plotType="seg_tracks",
+            col=pal, vertical=F)

```



Segments can also be colour-coded by group type. For this the GRanges object needs to have a metadata column named "group", which has the pre-defined categories

```
> # assign group categories
> for (k in 1:5) {
+   gp <- rep("type1",length(grList[[k]]));
+   gp[(k*1000):((k*1000)+4000)] <- "type2"
+   gp[1:1000] <- "type3"
+   grList[[k]]$group <- gp
+   print(table(grList[[k]]$group))
+ }
```

```
type1 type2 type3
9825 4000 1000
```

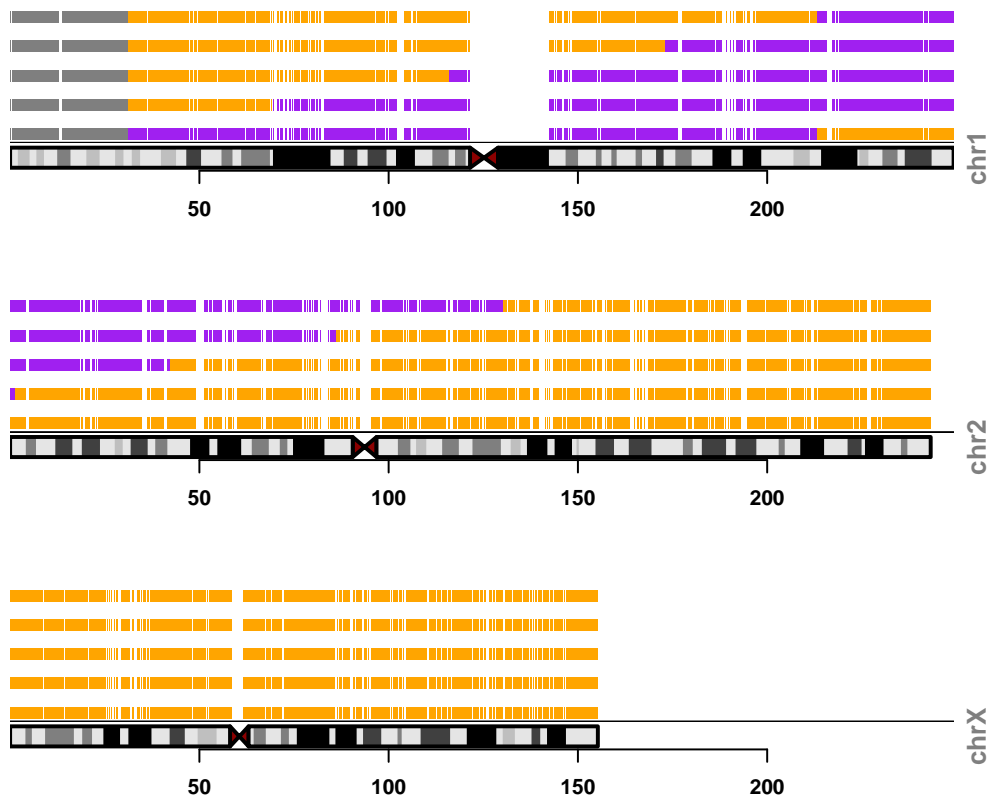
```
type1 type2 type3
9824 4001 1000
```

```
type1 type2 type3
9824 4001 1000
```

```
type1 type2 type3
9824 4001 1000
```

```
type1 type2 type3
9824 4001 1000
```

```
> # notice we don't name type3 - this is to show behaviour if a name is not specified
> namedCols <- c("orange","purple"); names(namedCols) <- c("type1","type2")
> plotOnIdea(chrom=seqlevels(chrom_bins), ideoTable=ideo_hg19,values=grList,
+           plotType="seg_tracks",col=namedCols,vertical=F)
```

Session info

```
> sessionInfo()
```

R version 4.1.1 (2021-08-10)

Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)

Running under: Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS

Matrix products: default

BLAS: /home/biocbuild/bbs-3.14-bioc/R/lib/libRblas.so

LAPACK: /home/biocbuild/bbs-3.14-bioc/R/lib/libRlapack.so

locale:

```
[1] LC_CTYPE=en_US.UTF-8      LC_NUMERIC=C
[3] LC_TIME=en_GB             LC_COLLATE=C
[5] LC_MONETARY=en_US.UTF-8   LC_MESSAGES=en_US.UTF-8
[7] LC_PAPER=en_US.UTF-8     LC_NAME=C
[9] LC_ADDRESS=C              LC_TELEPHONE=C
[11] LC_MEASUREMENT=en_US.UTF-8 LC_IDENTIFICATION=C
```

attached base packages:

```
[1] stats4      stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets  methods
[8] base
```

other attached packages:

```
[1] IdeoViz_1.30.0      rtracklayer_1.54.0  RColorBrewer_1.1-2
[4] GenomicRanges_1.46.0 GenomeInfoDb_1.30.0 IRanges_2.28.0
[7] S4Vectors_0.32.0    Biobase_2.54.0      BiocGenerics_0.40.0
```

loaded via a namespace (and not attached):

[1]	rstudioapi_0.13	XVector_0.34.0
[3]	zlibbioc_1.40.0	GenomicAlignments_1.30.0
[5]	BiocParallel_1.28.0	lattice_0.20-45
[7]	rjson_0.2.20	tools_4.1.1
[9]	grid_4.1.1	SummarizedExperiment_1.24.0
[11]	parallel_4.1.1	matrixStats_0.61.0
[13]	yaml_2.2.1	crayon_1.4.1
[15]	BiocIO_1.4.0	Matrix_1.3-4
[17]	GenomeInfoDbData_1.2.7	restfulr_0.0.13
[19]	bitops_1.0-7	RCurl_1.98-1.5
[21]	DelayedArray_0.20.0	compiler_4.1.1
[23]	MatrixGenerics_1.6.0	Biostrings_2.62.0
[25]	Rsamtools_2.10.0	XML_3.99-0.8