Package 'MEAL'

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Title Perform methylation analysis

Version 1.4.2

Description Package to integrate methylation and expression data. It can also perform methylation or expression analysis alone. Several plotting functionalities are included as well as a new region analysis based on redundancy analysis. Effect of SNPs on a region can also be estimated.

Depends R (>= 3.2.0), Biobase, MultiDataSet

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biocViews DNAMethylation, Microarray, Software, WholeGenome

LazyData true

Imports GenomicRanges, SNPassoc, limma, DMRcate, snpStats, vegan, BiocGenerics, minfi, IRanges, S4Vectors, methods, doParallel, parallel, ggplot2 (>= 2.0.0), sva, permute

Suggests testthat, IlluminaHumanMethylation450kanno.ilmn12.hg19, knitr, minfiData, MEALData, BiocStyle

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

`AnalysisRegionResults` *AnalysisRegionResults instances*

Description

`AnalysisResults` heir with the analyses performed in a range of the whole genome.

Usage

```
analysisRegionResults(analysisResults, set, range, snpspvals = data.frame(),
  regionlm = list(), relevantsnps = character(), snpsVar = as.numeric(NA),
  equation = NULL, nperm = 1e+05)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
getRange(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
getRDA(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
globalPval(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
globalR2(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
regionLM(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
RDAPval(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
regionR2(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
snps(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
snpsPvals(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
snpsVar(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
plotRDA(object, n_feat = 5,
  main = "RDA plot")

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
plotRegionR2(object, feat, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisRegionResults'
topRDAhits(object, pval = 0.05)
```

Arguments

analysisResults	AnalysisResults
set	MethylationSet or ExpressionSet
range	GenomicRanges
snpspvals	Data.frame obtained from calculateRelevantSNPs
regionlm	Data.frame obtained from explainedVariance
relevantsnps	Character vector with the relevant snps names
snpsVar	Numeric with the variability of the SNP matrix explained by the components used to adjust the linear model.
equation	Character containing the formula to be used to create the model.
nperm	Numeric with the number of permutations used to compute RDAs p-values.
object	MethylationResults
n_feat	Numeric with the number of features to be highlighted.
main	Character with the plot title.
feat	Numeric with the index of the cpg or character with its name.
...	Further arguments passed to plotLM
pval	numeric with the p-value threshold. Only features with a p-values below this threshold will be shown.

Value

An AnalysisRegionResults

Methods (by generic)

- `getRange`: Get range where the analyses was performed
- `getRDA`: Get rda object.
- `globalPval`: Get global p-value.
- `globalR2`: Get global R2.
- `regionLM`: Get R2 values of cpgs vs variables.
- `RDAPval`: Get p-value of RDA.
- `regionR2`: Get R2 of the region vs variables lineal model
- `snps`: Get SNPs data
- `snpsPvals`: Get p-values of correlations of snps-cpgs pairs
- `snpsVar`: Get variance of SNP matrix present in the component used to adjusting.
- `plotRDA`: Plot RDA results
- `plotRegionR2`: Plot R2 region values
- `topRDAhits`: Get the top features associated with the RDA

Slots

`range` `GenomicRanges` used to perform the analysis.

`snps` Character vector with the snps that are correlated to at least one cpg.

`snpsPvals` Data.frame with the results of the correlation test SNP-cpg.

`snpsVar` Numeric with the variability of the SNP matrix explained by the components used to adjust the linear model.

`rda` `rda` object from `vegan` package with the results of RDA analysis in the range.

`regionLM` List with the R2 of the linear model of beta values against our variable of interest and against significant SNPs for each cpg.

`regionR2` Numeric with the R2 of the region calculated using a redundancy analysis.

`RDAPval` Numeric with the p-value of the RDA.

`globalR2` Numeric with the global R2.

`globalPval` Numeric with the probability of finding a region with the same number of probes with a bigger R2.

Examples

```
showClass("AnalysisRegionResults")
```

AnalysisResults *AnalysisResults instances*

Description

Container with the results of per probe and per region analyses.

Usage

```
analysisResults(set, model, regionResults, probeResults, num_feat = 50,
  num_vars = ncol(pData(set)))

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
blocks(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
bumps(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
covariableNames(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
dmrCate(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
feats(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
featvals(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
getGeneVals(object, gene)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
getMs(object, threshold = 1e-04)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
model(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
modelVariables(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
phenoData(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AnalysisResults,ANY'
phenoData(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
pData(object)
```

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'AnalysisResults,ANY'
pData(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
probeResults(object, drop = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
regionResults(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
sampleNames(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
variableNames(object)

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
exportResults(object, dir = "./", prefix = NULL,
  vars = modelVariables(object))

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
plotEWAS(object,
  variable = modelVariables(object)[1], range = NULL,
  main = paste("Manhattan plot of ", variable))

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
plotQQ(object,
  variable = modelVariables(object)[1], main = paste("QQplot of", variable,
  "analysis"))

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
plotRegion(object,
  variable = modelVariables(object)[[1]], range = NULL,
  main = paste("Region plot of ", variable))

## S4 method for signature 'AnalysisResults'
plotVolcano(object,
  variable = modelVariables(object)[1], mindiff = NULL,
  main = paste("Volcano plot of", variable, "results"))
```

Arguments

set	MethylationSet or ExpressionSet used to perform the analysis
model	Model matrix used to produce the calculations
regionResults	List with the region results
probeResults	List with the probe results
num_feat	Numeric with the minimum number of feature values to be included.
num_vars	Numeric with the number of columns of the pData table that should be considered as variables.
object	AnalysisResults
gene	Character with the name of the gene

threshold	Numeric with the threshold to avoid 0s and 1s.
value	AnnotatedDataFrame or data.frame with the phenotype
drop	Logical. If TRUE, a data.frame is returned when the list of results contains one element,
dir	Character with the path to export.
prefix	Character with a prefix to be added to all file names.
vars	Character vector with the names of the variables to be exported. Note: names should be that of the model.
variable	Character with the variable name used to obtain the probe results. Note: model name should be used. Original variable name might not be valid.
range	GenomicRange whose probes will be highlighted
main	Character with the plot title.
mindiff	Numeric with the threshold to consider a difference in methylation or expression significant.

Value

AnalysisResults

Methods (by generic)

- blocks: Get BlockFinder analysis results
- bumps: Get Bumphunter analysis results
- covariableNames: Get covariable names
- dmrCate: Get dmrCate analysis results
- feats: Get features names
- featvals: Get features values matrix
- getGeneVals: Get probe results of a gene
- getMs: Get Ms values
- model: Get model used to perform the analysis
- modelVariables: Get names of the variables in the model matrix
- phenoData: Get phenotypes data (AnnotatedDataFrame)
- phenoData<-: Set phenotypes data (AnnotatedDataFrame)
- pData: Get phenotypes data (data.frame)
- pData<-: Set phenotypes data (data.frame)
- probeResults: Get per probe analysis results
- regionResults: Get all per region analysis results
- sampleNames: Get sample names
- variableNames: Get variable names
- exportResults: Exports results data.frames to csv files.
- plotEWAS: Plot a Manhattan plot with the probe results
- plotQQ: QQ plot of probe analysis
- plotRegion: Plot of the region
- plotVolcano: Make a Volcano plot with the probe results

Slots

`originalclass` Character with the class of the object used to perform the analysis

`features` Matrix with the values of the most significant features.

`phenotypes` AnnotatedDataFrame with the phenotypes.

`model` Matrix with the model used in the analysis

`sampleNames` Character vector with the names of the samples

`variableNames` Character vector with the names of the variables used in the analysis. Names are equal to those find in phenotypes.

`covariableNames` Character vector with the names of the covariables used in the analysis. Names are equal to those find in phenotypes.

`results` List of data.frames with the results of per probe analysis. Names are those of the model.

`DMRcate` List of data.frames with the results of `DMRcate`. Names are those of the model.

`Bumphunter` List of data.frames with the results of `Bumphunter`. Names are those of the model.

`BlockFinder` List of data.frames with the results of `BlockFinder`. Names are those of the model.

Examples

```
showClass("AnalysisResults")
```

`calculateRelevantSNPs` *Calculate the SNPs correlated to cpgs*

Description

This function estimates the correlation between the snps and the cpgs. For each pair cpg-SNP the p-value is returned.

Usage

```
calculateRelevantSNPs(set, snps, num_cores = 1)
```

Arguments

`set`	`MethylationSet`
`snps`	`SnpSet`
`num_cores`	Numeric with the number of cores to be used.

Value

Data.frame with the pvalues for pairs SNPs-cpgs. SNPs are in the rows and cpgs in the columns.

Examples

```
## Not run:
## betamatrix: matrix of beta values
## phenodf: data.frame with the phenotypes
## snpsobject: SnpSet
set <- prepareMethylationSet(matrix = betamatrix, phenotypes = phenodf)
relevantSNPs <- calculateRelevantSNPs(set, snpsobject)

## End(Not run)
```

computeRDAR2 *Compute signification of RDA test*

Description

Compare R2 obtained in our region of interest with the global R^2 and the R^2 of regions with the same number of probes.

Usage

```
computeRDAR2(set, res, R2, nperm = 1e+06 - 1)
```

Arguments

set	MethylationSet or ExpressionSet
res	AnalysisResults
R2	Numeric with the R2 obtained in the RDA
nperm	Numeric with the number of permutations.

Value

Numeric vector with the probability of finding a region with the same number of probes with a bigger R2 and the global R2.

correlationMethExprs *Computes the correlation between methylation and expression*

Description

Estimates the correlation between methylation and expression. When there are known variables that affect methylation and/or expression, their effect can be substracted using a linear model and then the residuals are used.

Usage

```
correlationMethExprs(multiset, vars_meth = NULL, vars_exprs = NULL,
  vars_meth_types = rep(NA, length(vars_meth)), vars_exprs_types = rep(NA,
  length(vars_exprs)), meth_set_name = "methylation",
  exprs_set_name = "expression", sel_cpgs, flank = 250000, num_cores = 1,
  verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

multiset	MultiDataSet containing a methylation and an expression slots.
vars_meth	Character vector with the names of the variables that will be used to obtain the methylation residuals. By default, none is used and residuals are not computed.
vars_exprs	Character vector with the names of the variables that will be used to obtain the expression residuals. By default, none is used and residuals are not computed.
vars_meth_types	Character vector with the types of the methylation variables. By default, variables type won't be changed.
vars_exprs_types	Character vector with the types of the expression variables. By default, variables type won't be changed.
meth_set_name	Character vector with the name of the MultiDataSet's slot containing methylation data.
exprs_set_name	Character vector with the name of the MultiDataSet's slot containing expression data.
sel_cpgs	Character vector with the name of the CpGs used in the analysis. If empty, all the CpGs of the methylation set will be used.
flank	Numeric with the number of pair bases used to define the cpg-expression probe pairs.
num_cores	Numeric with the number of cores to be used.
verbose	Logical value. If TRUE, it writes out some messages indicating progress. If FALSE nothing should be printed.

Details

For each cpg, a range is defined by the position of the cpg plus the flank parameter (upstream and downstream). Only those expression probes that are entirely in this range will be selected. For these reason, it is required that the ExpressionSet contains a featureData with the chromosome and the starting and ending positions of the probes.

Value

Data.frame with the results of the linear regression:

- cpg: Name of the cpg
- exprs: Name of the expression probe
- beta: coefficient of the methylation change
- se: standard error of the beta
- P.Value: p-value of the beta coefficient
- adj.P.Val: q-value computed using B&H

createRanges *Create* GenomicRanges *from data.frame*

Description

Convert a data.frame with chromosomes in the first column, starting positions in the second one and ending position in the third one to GenomicRanges. Names of the data.frame are preserved in the output GenomicRanges.

Usage

```
createRanges(ranges)
```

Arguments

ranges	Data.frame or matrix

Value

GenomicRanges

Examples

```
dfranges <- data.frame(chr = c("chr1", "chr2", "chr1"), start = c(1290, 1250, 4758),
end = c(64389, 632409, 16430), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
names(dfranges) <- c("range1", "range2", "range3")
ranges <- createRanges(dfranges)
ranges
```

DAPipeline *Perform differential methylation analysis*

Description

Wrapper for analysing differential methylation and expression at region and probe level.

Usage

```
DAPipeline(set, variable_names, variable_types = rep(NA,
  length(variable_names)), covariable_names = NULL,
  covariable_types = rep(NA, length(covariable_names)), equation = NULL,
  num_var = NULL, labels = NULL, sva = FALSE,
  region_methods = c("bumphunter", "DMRcate"), shrinkVar = FALSE,
  probe_method = "ls", max_iterations = 100, num_feat = 50,
  num_cores = 1, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

set	MethylationSet or ExpressionSet
variable_names	Character vector with the names of the variables that will be returned as result.
variable_types	Character vector with the types of the variables. As default, variables type won't be changed.
covariable_names	Character vector with the names of the variables that will be used to adjust the model.
covariable_types	Character vector with the types of the covariables. As default, variables type won't be changed.
equation	Character containing the formula to be used to create the model.
num_var	Numeric with the number of variables in the matrix for which the analysis will be performed. Compulsory if equation is not null.
labels	Character vector with the labels of the variables.
sva	Logical indicating if Surrogate Variable Analysis should be applied.
region_methods	Character vector with the methods used in DARegion. If "none", region analysis is not performed.
shrinkVar	Logical indicating if shrinkage of variance should be applied in probe analysis.
probe_method	Character with the type of linear regression applied in probe analysis ("ls" or "robust")
max_iterations	Numeric with the maximum of iterations in the robust regression.
num_feat	Numeric with the minimum number of cpg beta values to be included in the results.
num_cores	Numeric with the number of cores to be used.
verbose	Logical value. If TRUE, it writes out some messages indicating progress. If FALSE nothing should be printed.
...	Further arguments passsed to DARegion function.

Details

This function is the main wrapper of the package. First, it simplifies the the set to only contain the common samples between phenotype and features. In addition, it allows to change the class of the variables and to apply genomic models (more information on preparePhenotype). Afterwards, analysis per probe and per region are done merging the results in an AnalysisResults object.

Default linear model will contain a sum of the variables and covariables. If interactions are desired, a costum formula can be specified. In that case, variables and covariables must also be specified in order to assure the proper work of the resulting AnalysisResult. In addition, the number of variables of the model for which the calculation will be done **must** be specified.

Value

MethylationResult object

See Also

preparePhenotype

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)){
 set <- prepareMethylationSet(matrix = getBeta(MsetEx)[1:10, ], pheno = pData(MsetEx))
 res <- DAPipeline(set, variable_names = "Sample_Group", probe_method = "ls")
 res
}
```

DAProbe *Perform per probe analysis*

Description

Compute statistics (t estimate and p-value) for methylation or expression data using linear or robust linear regression.

Usage

```
DAProbe(set, model, coefficient = 2, shrinkVar = FALSE, method = "robust",
  max_iterations = 100)
```

Arguments

set	MethylationSet, matrix of beta values or ExpressionSet.
model	Matrix with the model
coefficient	Numeric with the index of the model matrix used to perform the analysis. If a vector is supplied, a list will be returned.
shrinkVar	Logical indicating if shrinkange of variance should be performed.
method	String indicating the method used in the regression ("ls" or "robust")
max_iterations	Numeric indicating the maximum number of iterations done in the robust method.

Value

Data.frame or list of data.frames containing intercept and slope values. If the set is a MethylationSet, probe's position, chromosome and the nearest gene are also returned.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)){
 mvalues <- getM(MsetEx)[1:100, ]
 model <- model.matrix(~ Sample_Group, data = pData(MsetEx))
 res <- DAProbe(mvalues, model, method = "ls")
 head(res)
}
```

DARegion *Detect regions differentially methylated*

Description

This function is a wrapper of two known region differentially methylated detection methods: *Bumphunter* and *DMRcate*. `blockFinder` implementation present in `minfi` package is also available.

Usage

```
DARegion(set, model, methods = c("blockFinder", "bumphunter", "DMRcate"),
  coefficient = 2, num_permutations = 0, bumphunter_cutoff = 0.05,
  bumps_max = 30000, num_cores = 1, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`set`	`MethylationSet`.
`model`	Model matrix representing a linear model.
`methods`	Character vector with the names of the methods used to estimate the regions. Valid names are: "blockFinder", "bumphunter" and "DMRcate".
`coefficient`	Numeric with the index of the model matrix used to perform the analysis.
`num_permutations`	Numeric with the number of permutations used to calculate p-values in `bumphunter` and `blockFinder`
`bumphunter_cutoff`	Numeric with the threshold to consider a probe significant. If one number is supplied, the lower limit is minus the upper one. If two values are given, they will be upper and lower limits.
`bumps_max`	Numeric with the maximum number of bumps allowed.
`num_cores`	Numeric with the number of cores used to perform the permutation.
`verbose`	Logical value. If TRUE, it writes out some messages indicating progress. If FALSE nothing should be printed.
`...`	Further arguments passsed to `bumphunter` function.

Details

`DARegion` performs a methylation region analysis using *bumphunter* and *DMRcate*. Bumphunter allows the modification of several parameters that should be properly used.

Cutoff will determine the number of bumps that will be detected. The smaller the cutoff, the higher the number of positions above the limits, so there will be more regions and they will be greater. `Bumphunter` can pick a cutoff using the null distribution, i.e. permutating the samples. There is no standard cutoff and it will depend on the features of the experiment. Permutations are used to estimate p-values and, if needed, can be used to pick a cutoff. The advised number of permutation is 1000. The number of permutations will define the maximum number of bumps that will be considered for analysing. The more bumps, the longer permutation time. As before, there is not an accepted limit but `minfi` tutorial recommends not to exceed 30000 bumps. Finally, if supported, it is very advisable to use parallelization to perform the permutations.

Due to minfi design, *BlockFinder* can only be run using own minfi annotation. This annotation is based on hg19 and Illumina 450k chipset. Cpg sites not named like in this annotation package will not be included. As a result, the use of *BlockFinder* is not recommended.

DMRcate uses a first step where linear regression is performed in order to estimate coefficients of the variable of interest. This first step is equal to the calculation performed in DAProbe, but using in this situation linear regression and not robust linear regression.

DARegion supports multiple variable analyses. If coefficient is a vector, a list of lists will be returned. Each member will be named after the name of the column of the model matrix.

Value

List with the main results of the three methods. If a method is not chosen, NA is returned in this position.

See Also

bumphunter, blockFinder, dmrcate

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)){
 set <- prepareMethylationSet(minfi::getBeta(MsetEx)[1:10, ], pheno = pData(MsetEx))
 model <- model.matrix(~Sample_Group, data = pData(MsetEx))
 res <- DARegion(set, model)
 res
}
```

DARegionAnalysis *Analyse methylation or expression in a specific range*

Description

Methylation analysis in a genomic range, taking into account snps.

Usage

```
DARegionAnalysis(set, range, omicset = "methylation", variable_names,
  variable_types = rep(NA, length(variable_names)), covariable_names = NULL,
  covariable_types = rep(NA, length(covariable_names)), equation = NULL,
  num_var = NULL, labels = NULL, sva = FALSE, use_snps = TRUE,
  snps_cutoff = 0.01, region_methods = c("blockFinder", "bumphunter",
  "DMRcate"), shrinkVar = FALSE, probe_method = "robust",
  max_iterations = 100, num_cores = 1, verbose = FALSE, nperm = 1000,
  ...)
```

Arguments

set	MethylationSet, ExpressionSet or MultiDataSet.
range	GenomicRanges with the desired range.
omicset	In a MultiDataSet allows to choose between methylation and expression (valid values are: "methylation" or "expression").

variable_names	Character vector with the names of the variables that will be returned as result.
variable_types	Character vector with the types of the variables. By default, variables type won't be changed.
covariable_names	Character vector with the names of the variables that will be used to adjust the model.
covariable_types	Character vector with the types of the covariables. By default, variables type won't be changed.
equation	String containing the formula to be used to create the model.
num_var	Numeric with the number of variables in the matrix for which the analysis will be performed. Compulsory if equation is not null.
labels	Character vector with the labels of the variables.
sva	Logical indicating if Surrogate Variable Analysis should be applied.
use_snps	Logical indicating if SNPs should be used in the analysis.
snps_cutoff	Numerical with the threshold to consider a SNP-cpg correlation p-value significant.
region_methods	Character vector with the methods used in DARegion. If "none", region analysis is not performed.
shrinkVar	Logical indicating if shrinkage of variance should be applied in probe analysis.
probe_method	Character with the type of linear regression applied in probe analysis ("ls" or "robust")
max_iterations	Numeric with the maximum of iterations in the robust regression.
num_cores	Numeric with the number of cores to be used.
verbose	Logical value. If TRUE, it writes out some messages indicating progress. If FALSE nothing should be printed.
nperm	Numeric with the number of permutations used to compute RDA p-values.
...	Further arguments passsed to DAPipeline function.

Details

Set is filtered to the range specified. If SNPs are present in the set, those are also filtered and then, correlation between SNPs and cpgs is tested. SNPs that are correlated to at least one cpg are added to covariables. After that, DAPipeline is run. RDA test of the region is performed, returning the R2 between the variables and the beta matrix and a p-value of this R2.

Value

AnalysisRegionResult object

See Also

preparePhenotype, DAPipeline

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)){
 set <- prepareMethylationSet(getBeta(MsetEx)[1:1000, ], pheno = pData(MsetEx))
 range <- GenomicRanges::GRanges(seqnames=Rle("chrX"),
 ranges = IRanges(30000, end = 123000000))
 res <- DARegionAnalysis(set, range = range, variable_names = "Sample_Group",
 probe_method = "ls")
 res
}
```

---

explainedVariance *Calculate R2 for different variables*

Description

Using a data.frame as input, calculates the R2 between a dependent variable and some independent variables. Base adjusting by covariates can also be used.

Usage

```
explainedVariance(data, num_mainvar = 1, num_covariates = 0,
  variable_label = NULL)
```

Arguments

`data`	Data.frame containing the dependent variable in the first column.
`num_mainvar`	Numerical with the number of variables that should be grouped. They should be at the beggining.
`num_covariates`	Numerical with the number of variables that should be considered as covariates. Covariates variables must be at the end.
`variable_label`	Character with the name of the main variable in the results.

Details

`explainedVariance` computes R2 via linear models. The first column is considered to be the dependent variable. Therefore, a lineal model will be constructed for each of the remaining variables. In case that covariates were included, they will be included in all the models and, in addition, a model containing only the covariates will be returned.

Some variables can be grouped in the models to assess their effect together.

Value

Numeric vector with the R2 explained by each of the variables.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
R2 <- explainedVariance(mtcars)
R2
```

exportResults *Exports results data.frames to csv files.*

Description

Exports results to csv files. If more than one variable is present, subfolders with the name of the variable are created. For each variable, four files will be generated: probeResults.csv, dmrCateResults.csv, bumphunterResults.csv and blockFinderResults.csv

Usage

```
exportResults(object, dir = "./", prefix = NULL,
  vars = modelVariables(object))
```

Arguments

object	MethylationResults or MethylationRegionResults
dir	Character with the path to export.
prefix	Character with a prefix to be added to all file names.
vars	Character vector with the names of the variables to be exported. Note: names should be that of the model.

Value

Files are saved into the given folder.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)){
set <- prepareMethylationSet(getBeta(MsetEx)[1:10,], pheno = pData(MsetEx))
methyOneVar <- DAPipeline(set, variable_names = "sex", probe_method = "ls")
exportResults(methyOneVar)
}
```

filterSet *Filter a* MethylationSet*, an* ExpressionSet *or a* SnpSet

Description

Filter a MethylationSet, an ExpressionSet or a SnpSet

Usage

```
filterSet(set, range)
```

Arguments

set	MethylationSet, ExpressionSet or a SnpSet
range	GenomicRanges with the desired range.

Value

MethylationSet, ExpressionSet or a SnpSet with only the features of the range.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData) & require(GenomicRanges)){
range <- GRanges(seqnames=Rle("chrY"),
ranges = IRanges(3000000, end=12300000))
set <- prepareMethylationSet(MsetEx[1:100, ], pData(MsetEx))
set
filteredset <- filterSet(set, range)
filteredset
}
```

---

getGeneVals *Get all probes related to gene*

Description

Given a MethylationResults and a gene name returns the results of the analysis of all the probes of the gene.

Usage

```
getGeneVals(object, gene)
```

Arguments

object	MethylationResults
gene	Character with the name of the gene

Value

List of data.frames with the results of the analysis of the probes belonging to the gene

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)){
set <- prepareMethylationSet(getBeta(MsetEx)[1:10,], pheno = pData(MsetEx))
methyOneVar <- DAPipeline(set, variable_names = "sex", probe_method = "ls")
getGeneVals(methyOneVar, "TSPY4")
}
```

MEAL *MEAL (Methylation and Expression AnaLizer): Package for analysing methylation and expression data*

Description

MEAL has three different categories of important functions: processing, analysing and plotting.

processing

Functions used to create MEAL objects and to modify them. Main functions are prepareMethylationSet and preparePhenotype

analysing

Functions used to perform the analysis of methylation data. DAProbe performs per probe analysis and DARegion performs per region analysis. There are two wrappers: DAPipeline and DARegionAnalysis that performs per probe and per region analysis. The first one analyses the whole methylation sites and the second one only a given region. Finally, correlationMethExprs compute the correlation between methylation and expression probes

plotting

Functions used to plot the results of the analysis. Some are interesting for whole methylome analysis (e.g. plotEWAS) and others for analysis of one genomic region (e.g. plotRDA)

MEAL-defunct *Defunct functions*

Description

These functions are defunct and no longer available.

Details

Defunct functions are: multiCorrMethExprs

normalSNP *Normalize SNPs values*

Description

SNPs values, introduced as numerical, are normalized to be used in lineal models.

Usage

```
normalSNP(snps)
```

Arguments

snps	Numerical vector or matrix representing the SNPs in the form: 0 homozygote recessive, 1 heterozygote, 2 homozygote dominant.

Value

Numerical vector or matrix with the snps normalized.

Examples

```
snps <- c(1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2)
normSNPs <- normalSNP(snps)
normSNPs
```

plotBestFeatures *Plot best n cpgs*

Description

Wrapper of plotCPG that plots the top n features.

Usage

```
plotBestFeatures(set, n = 10, variables = variableNames(set)[1])
```

Arguments

set	AnalysisResults, AnalysisRegionResults, ExpressionSet or MethylationSet
n	Numeric with the number of features to be plotted.
variables	Character vector with the names of the variables to be used in the splitting.

Value

Plots are created on the current graphics device.

See Also

plotFeature

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)){
 set <- prepareMethylationSet(getBeta(MsetEx)[1:10, ],
 pheno = pData(MsetEx))
 plotBestFeatures(set, 2, variables = "Sample_Group")
 }
```

---

plotEWAS *Plot a Manhattan plot with the probe results*

Description

Plot log p-value for each chromosome positions. Highlighting cpgs inside a range is allowed.

Usage

```
plotEWAS(object, variable = modelVariables(object)[[1]], range = NULL,
  main = paste("Manhattan plot of ", variable))
```

Arguments

object	AnalysisResults or AnalysisRegionResults
variable	Character with the variable name used to obtain the probe results. Note: model name should be used. Original variable name might not be valid.
range	GenomicRange whose cpgs will be highlighted
main	Character with the plot title.

Value

A plot is generated on the current graphics device.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)){
betas <- getBeta(MsetEx)[floor(seq(1, nrow(MsetEx), 10000)), ]
set <- prepareMethylationSet(betas, pheno = pData(MsetEx))
methyOneVar <- DAPipeline(set, variable_names = "sex", probe_method = "ls")
plotEWAS(methyOneVar)
}
```

plotFeature *Plot values of a feature*

Description

Plot values of a feature splitted by one or two variables.

Usage

```
plotFeature(set, feat, variables = variableNames(set)[1])
```

Arguments

set	AnalysisResults, AnalysisRegionResults, ExpressionSet or MethylationSet
feat	Numeric with the index of the feature or character with its name.
variables	Character vector with the names of the variables to be used in the splitting. Two variables is the maximum allowed. Note: default values are only valid for MethylationResults objects.

Value

A plot is generated on the current graphics device.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)){
 set <- prepareMethylationSet(getBeta(MsetEx)[1:1000, ],
 pheno = pData(MsetEx))
 plotFeature(set, 1, variables = "Sample_Group")
 }
```

plotLM *Plot a vector of R2*

Description

Plot a vector of R2 where the first value is the main variable and the last one, if named *covariates* is treated as covariates.

Usage

```
plotLM(Rsquares, title = paste("Variance Explained in", feat_name),
  feat_name = NULL, variable_name = names(Rsquares)[1], max_columns = 6)
```

Arguments

Rsquares	Numerical vector of R2
title	Character with the plot title
feat_name	Name of the feature used in default title.
variable_name	Character for the first column name
max_columns	Numerical with the maximum number of columns to be plotted.

Value

A plot in the graphical device

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
R2 <- explainedVariance(mtcars, variable_label = "cyl") ## variable equals to cyl column
plotLM(R2)
```

---

plotQQ *QQ plot of probe analysis*

Description

Generate a QQ plot using probe results.

Usage

```
plotQQ(object, variable = modelVariables(object)[[1]],
  main = paste("QQplot of", variable, "analysis"))
```

Arguments

object	AnalysisResults or AnalysisRegionResults
variable	Character with the variable name used to obtain the probe results. Note: model name should be used. Original variable name might not be valid.
main	Character with the plot title.

Value

A plot is generated on the current graphics device.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)){
betas <- getBeta(MsetEx)[floor(seq(1, nrow(MsetEx), 10000)), ]
set <- prepareMethylationSet(betas, pheno = pData(MsetEx))
methyOneVar <- DAPipeline(set, variable_names = "sex", probe_method = "ls")
plotQQ(methyOneVar)
}
```

plotRDA *Plot RDA results*

Description

Plot RDA results

Usage

```
plotRDA(object, n_feat = 5, main = "RDA plot")
```

Arguments

object	AnalysisRegionResults
n_feat	Numeric with the number of cpgs to be highlighted.
main	Character with the plot title.

Value

A plot is generated on the current graphics device.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData) & require(GenomicRanges)){
set <- prepareMethylationSet(getBeta(MsetEx), pheno = pData(MsetEx))
range <- GenomicRanges::GRanges(seqnames=Rle("chrY"),
ranges = IRanges(3000000, end=12300000))
rangeNoSNPs <- DARegionAnalysis(set, variable_names = "sex", range = range)
plotRDA(rangeNoSNPs)
}
```

plotRegion *Plot of the region*

Description

Plot of the beta values againts their position. Data is taken from probe analysis. Cpgs with a p-value smaller than 0.05 (without adjusting) are blue and points with a p-value greater than 0.05 are red.

Usage

```
plotRegion(object, variable = modelVariables(object)[[1]], range = NULL,
  main = paste("Region plot of ", variable))
```

Arguments

object	AnalysisResults or AnalysisRegionResults
variable	Character with the variable name used to obtain the probe results. Note: model name should be used. Original variable name might not be valid.
range	GenomicRange whose cpgs will be shown (only for AnalysisResults objects)
main	Character with the plot title.

Value

A plot is generated on the current graphics device.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData) & require(GenomicRanges)){
set <- prepareMethylationSet(getBeta(MsetEx), pheno = pData(MsetEx))
range <- GenomicRanges::GRanges(seqnames=Rle("chrY"),
ranges = IRanges(3000000, end=12300000))
rangeNoSNPs <- DARegionAnalysis(set, variable_names = "sex", range = range)
plotRegion(rangeNoSNPs)
}
```

---

plotRegionR2 *Plot R2 region values*

Description

Plot R2 region values

Usage

```
plotRegionR2(object, feat, ...)
```

Arguments

object	MethylationRegionResults
feat	Numeric with the index of the feature or character with its name.
...	Further arguments passed to plotLM

Value

A plot is generated on the current graphics device.

---

plotVolcano *Make a Volcano plot with the probe results*

Description

Plot log p-value versus the change in expression/methylation.

Usage

```
plotVolcano(object, variable = modelVariables(object)[1], mindiff = NULL,
  main = paste("Volcano plot of", variable, "results"))
```

Arguments

object	MethylationResults or MethylationRegionResults
variable	Character with the variable name used to obtain the probe results. Note: model name should be used. Original variable name might not be valid.
mindiff	Numeric with the minimum change in methylation or expression needed to be significant
main	Character with the plot title.

Value

A plot is generated on the current graphics device.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)){
betas <- getBeta(MsetEx)[floor(seq(1, nrow(MsetEx), 10000)), ]
set <- prepareMethylationSet(betas, pheno = pData(MsetEx))
methyOneVar <- DAPipeline(set, variable_names = "sex", probe_method = "ls")
plotVolcano(methyOneVar)
}
```

---

preparePhenotype *Process a table of phenotypes*

Description

Given a data.frame containing phenotypic variables, select the desired columns and transform them to the desired types.

Usage

```
preparePhenotype(phenotypes, variable_names, variable_types = rep(NA,
  length(variable_names)))
```

Arguments

phenotypes	Data.frame with the phenotypic features
variable_names	Vector with the names or the positions of the desired variables.
variable_types	Vector with the types of the variables.

Details

preparePhenotype supports five types of variables. Categorical and continuous correspond to factor and numerical types in R. The other three are genomic models as defined in SNPassoc: dominant, recessive and additive. In order to use these types, only two alleles can be present and genotypes should be specified in the form *a/b*.

If transformation of variables is not needed, the variable_types can be passed as a vector of NA.

Value

Data.frame with the columns selected and with the types desired.

Examples

```
pheno <- data.frame(a = sample(letters[1:2], 5, replace = TRUE), b = runif(5),
c = sample(c("a/a","a/b", "b/b"), 5, replace = TRUE))
pheno <- preparePhenotype(pheno, variable_names = c("a", "c"),
variable_types = c("categorical", "dominant"))
pheno
```

RDAset *Calculate RDA for a set*

Description

Perform RDA calculation for a `AnalysisRegionResults`. Feature values will be considered the matrix X and phenotypes the matrix Y. Adjusting for covariates is done using covariable_names stored in the object.

Usage

```
RDAset(set, equation = NULL)
```

Arguments

`set`	`AnalysisResults`
`equation`	Character with the equation used in the analysis

Value

Object of class `rda`

See Also

`rda`

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)){
set <- prepareMethylationSet(getBeta(MsetEx)[1:50,], pheno = pData(MsetEx))
methyOneVar <- DAPipeline(set, variable_names = "sex", probe_method = "ls")
rda <- RDAset(methyOneVar)
rda
}
```

topRDAhits *Get the top features associated with the RDA*

Description

Get a list of the features significantly associated to the first two RDA components

Usage

```
topRDAhits(object, pval = 0.05)
```

Arguments

object	AnalysisRegionResults
pval	numeric with the p-value threshold. Only features with a p-values below this threshold will be shown.

Value

data.frame with the features, the component, the correlation and the p-value

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData) & require(GenomicRanges)){
set <- prepareMethylationSet(getBeta(MsetEx), pheno = pData(MsetEx))
range <- GenomicRanges::GRanges(seqnames=Rle("chrY"),
ranges = IRanges(3000000, end=12300000))
rangeNoSNPs <- DARegionAnalysis(set, variable_names = "sex", range = range)
topRDAhits(rangeNoSNPs)
}
```

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