

Package: MOSClip (via r-universe)

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Title Multi Omics Survival Clip

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Description Topological pathway analysis tool able to integrate multi-omics data. It finds survival-associated modules or significant modules for two-class analysis. This tool have two main methods: pathway tests and module tests. The latter method allows the user to dig inside the pathways itself.

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Contents

annotatePathwayToFather	3
availableOmicMethods	5
checkOrder	5
compPCs	6
computeFreqs	7
computeOmicsIntersections	7
computePCs	8
convertPathway	9
createCoxObj	10
createDataModule	10
createMOMView	11
downloadPathwayRelationFromReactome	11
estimateExprCov	12
extractCliquesFromDag	12
extractSummaryFromBinary	13
extractSummaryFromCluster	13
extractSummaryFromNumberOfEvents	14
extractSummaryFromPCA	15
getPathFathers	16
glmTest	16
guessInvolvement	17
guessInvolvementPathway	18
id2name	19
makeOmics	19
makePositiveDefinite	21
mapPathwaysIDfromGraphite	21
minOrNA	22
MOSClip	22
multiOmics	24
MultiOmicsModules-class	24
MultiOmicsPathway-class	25
multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest	26
multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest	27
multiOmicsTopo	28
multiOmicsTwoClassModuleTest	29
multiOmicsTwoClassPathwayTest	30
multiPathwayModuleReport	31
multiPathwayReport	32
Omics-class	33
ovarianDataset	34
plotFrequencies	34

plotModuleHeat	35
plotModuleInGraph	37
plotModuleKM	38
plotModuleReport	40
plotMultiPathwayReport	41
plotPathwayHeat	42
plotPathwayKM	44
pvalueSummary	45
reactSmall	46
removeSelfLoops	46
resamplingModulesSurvival	47
resamplingModulesTwoClass	48
runSupertest	49
selectStablePathwaysModules	51
showModule	52
showMOSpalette	53
showOmics	53
showPathway	54
sparseCompPCs	55
stripModulesFromPathways	55
summarizeInCluster	56
summarizeOmicsResByMinPvalue	57
summarizeToBinaryDirectionalEvents	58
summarizeToBinaryEvents	59
summarizeToNumberOfDirectionalEvents	60
summarizeToNumberOfEvents	61
summarizeWithPca	62
survivalcox	63
survivalcoxr	63
topoCompPCs	64

Index	65
--------------	-----------

annotatePathwayToFather *Find Pathway Fathers*

Description

Given the hierarchy of the pathways, this formula finds the fathers of the respective pathway (e.g. pathway: 'PI3K Cascade'; father: 'Signaling Pathways'). This function is necessary for calculating the contribution of different omics to survival prediction in different biological processes, grouping the pathways by hierarchy.

Usage

```
annotatePathwayToFather(pathways, graphitedb, hierarchy)
```

Arguments

pathways	vector of pathway names
graphiteDB	graphite DB object (e.g. an object containing all reactome pathways)
hierarchy	a graph object with the pathway hierarchy

Value

a vector of the pathway fathers' names

Examples

```
data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

MOM_list <- lapply(reactSmall[1:2], function(g) {
  fcl <- multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest(multiOmics, g,
    survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~",
    autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
    useTheseGenes = genesToUse
  )
  fcl
})

moduleSummary <- multiPathwayModuleReport(MOM_list)

pathHierarchy <- downloadPathwayRelationFromReactome()
pathHierarchyGraph <- igraph::graph.data.frame(
  d = pathHierarchy,
  directed = TRUE
)

omicsClasses2pathways <- computeOmicsIntersections(
  moduleSummary,
  pvalueThr = 1, zscoreThr = 1,
  excludeColumns = c("pathway", "module")
)

omicsClasses2pathways <- lapply(
  omicsClasses2pathways,
  stripModulesFromPathways
)

# This step requires to download the whole reactome graph, which usually
# takes a lot of time.
# reactome <- graphite::pathways('hsapiens', 'reactome')
# reactome <- graphite::convertIdentifiers(reactome, 'entrez')
# omicsClasses2fathers <- lapply(omicsClasses2pathways,
#                               annotatePathwayToFather,
#                               graphiteDB = reactome,
```

#	hierarchy = pathHierarchyGraph)
availableOmicMethods	<i>Get available Omics Summarizing Methods</i>

Description

Gives a vector of the available methods to summarize omics.

Usage

availableOmicMethods()

Value

character vector with the implemented methods.

Examples

availableOmicMethods()

checkOrder	<i>Check if all the list object have the same order of pathway module</i>
------------	---

Description

- For internal use only
- For internal use only
- For internal use only
- For internal use only
- For internal use only
- Prepare subset of patients for permutations

Usage

checkOrder(li)

resolveAndOrder(li)

mergeCol(li, col = "PC1", resolve = FALSE)

filterExpr(exp, samples)

filterMultiOmicsForSamples(M0, samples)

preparePerms(fullMultiOmics, nperm = 100, nPatients = 3)

Arguments

li	a list of summaries
col	the column to merge
resolve	weather to resolve the issues
exp	a matrix
samples	the vector of samples to select
MO	a multiOmic object
fullMultiOmics	a multiOmic object
nperm	number of permutations
nPatients	number of patients to remove for resampling

Value

- a matrix
- a filtered matrix
- a filtered MultiOmics objects
- list of sampled patients for each permutation

compPCs	<i>Regular PCA</i>
---------	--------------------

Description

Regular PCA

Usage

compPCs(exp, shrink, k)

Arguments

exp	a matrix
shrink	logical, whether to shrink or not.
k	the number of components to use

Value

- a list with the following elements:
 - x the computed PCs
 - sdev the standard deviation captured by the PCs
 - loadings the loadings

computeFreqs	<i>Compute Frequencies in a Named List</i>
--------------	--

Description

Compute frequencies in a named list. This function is necessary for [plotFrequencies](#), in which it will calculate the frequency of each pathway father for every omics intersection.

Usage

```
computeFreqs(elementsIntersections)
```

Arguments

```
elementsIntersections  
    a named list
```

Value

a data.frame of the frequencies

Examples

```
omicsIntersection <- list(  
  "exp;met" = c("PathwayA", "PathwayB", "PathwayC"),  
  "exp;mut" = c("PathwayA", "PathwayC"),  
  "cnv;mut" = c("PathwayB")  
)  
freqDf <- computeFreqs(omicsIntersection)
```

computeOmicsIntersections	<i>Compute Omics Intersections</i>
---------------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Finds the modules that have any intersection among the available omics

Usage

```
computeOmicsIntersections(  
  multiPathwayReportData,  
  pvalueThr = 0.05,  
  zscoreThr = 0.05,  
  resamplingThr = NULL,  
  excludeColumns = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

multiPathwayReportData	data.frame, the output of the multiPathwayReport or multiPathwayModuleReport functions.
pvalueThr	numeric value. Overall pvalue cut-off to be used
zscoreThr	numeric value. Covariates coefficient cut-off to be used.
resampligThr	numeric value. Filters the modules according to the number of success in the resampling procedure, takes only the modules above this threshold.
excludeColumns	a vector of characters listing the columns of multiPathwayReportData object to be excluded by the analysis. In the case multiPathwayReportData derives from multiPathwayModuleReport you should set excludeColumns = c('pathway', 'module').

Value

a list of pathway modules present for every intersection of omics present

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
  pvalue = c(0.06, 0.04, 0.04, 0.03, 0.02),
  cnv = c(0.07, 0.03, 0.02, 0.04, 0.01),
  mut = c(0.08, 0.02, 0.01, 0.04, 0.04),
  row.names = c(
    "PathwayA", "PathwayB", "PathwayC",
    "PathwayD", "PathwayE"
  )
)

omicsClasses2Pathways <- computeOmicsIntersections(df,
  pvalueThr = 0.1,
  zscoreThr = 0.1
)
```

computePCs

compute PCs.

Description

For internal use only. Performs Principal Component analysis.

Usage

```
computePCs(
  exp,
  shrink = FALSE,
  method = c("regular", "topological", "sparse"),
  cliques = NULL,
  maxPCs = 3
)
```

Arguments

exp	a matrix
shrink	logical, whether to shrink or not.
method	one of 'regular', 'topological' and 'sparse'
cliques	the pathway topology summarized in a list of cliques
maxPCs	the maximum number of PCs to consider

Details

Three methods are implemented:

- regular: a regular PCA ('prcomp')
- topological: PCA using a pathway topology.
- sparse: sparse PCA analysis implemented by 'elasticnet'

Value

a list with the following elements:

x	the computed PCs
sdev	the standard deviation captured by the PCs
loadings	the loadings

convertPathway	<i>A generic function to convert pathway</i>
----------------	--

Description

A generic function to convert pathway

Usage

```
convertPathway(graph, useTheseGenes)
```

Arguments

graph a graphNEL object
useTheseGenes list of genes to be used

Value

NULL. No value is returned

createCoxObj	<i>Create Cox Object</i>
--------------	--------------------------

Description

Create the coxObj from the covariates used in the test

Usage

createCoxObj(colData, moView)

Arguments

colData colData from multiOmic object
moView modulesView or pathView from multiOmicsModules or multiOmicsPathway object

Value

data.frame, samples in the rows, covariates in the columns

createDataModule	<i>Create Data Module</i>
------------------	---------------------------

Description

Extract sub-matrix for the genes of a module or pathway from data matrix of a specific omic

Usage

createDataModule(omic, multiOmicObj)

Arguments

omic modulesView or pathView object
multiOmicObj object of class 'Omics'

Value

matrix, genes in the rows, samples in the columns

createMOMView	<i>Create the list of covariates that are going to be tested</i>
---------------	--

Description

Create the list of covariates that are going to be tested

Usage

```
createMOMView(omicsObj, genes)
```

Arguments

omicsObj	Omics class object
genes	genes of the clique

Value

list with 1 reduced representation of the omics 2 sdev 3 loadings or eigenvector 4 usedGenes 5 method 6 namesCov 7 omicName

downloadPathwayRelationFromReactome	<i>Download Reactome Pathway Relations</i>
-------------------------------------	--

Description

Download Pathway Relations from Reactome. The file is retrieved from the [url](#)

Usage

```
downloadPathwayRelationFromReactome(url = NULL, speciesAbbr = "HSA")
```

Arguments

url	the location of the file. Can be local. If NULL pick the package reactome file.
speciesAbbr	species acronym

Value

A data frame with 2 columns:

parent	The Reactome pathway ID of the parent pathway.
child	The Reactome pathway ID of the child pathway.

Examples

```
downloadPathwayRelationFromReactome()
```

estimateExprCov	<i>Estimate Single Covariance Matrix</i>
-----------------	--

Description

For internal use only. Estimate Covariance from one matrix

Usage

```
estimateExprCov(expr, shrink)
```

Arguments

- expr a numeric matrix
- shrink logical wheter to shrink the matrix

Value

a covariance matrix

extractCliquesFromDag	<i>Extract the maximal cliques</i>
-----------------------	------------------------------------

Description

For internal use only. Extract the cliques.
For internal use only. Force Moralization

Usage

```
extractCliquesFromDag(dag, root = NULL)  
  
mmmoralize(graph)
```

Arguments

- dag a Directed Aciclic Graph
- root a node to use as root
- graph a graphNEL object

Value

list of nodes cliques

`extractSummaryFromBinary`*Extract Summary Binary from MultiOmics Objects*

Description

Given an omic summarized by 'summarizeToBinaryEvents' extract the most important features.

Usage

```
extractSummaryFromBinary(omic, multiOmicObj, n = 3)
```

Arguments

<code>omic</code>	a summarized omic
<code>multiOmicObj</code>	Omics object
<code>n</code>	maximum number of features to retrieve

Value

Meant for internal use only. The summary for omic summarized using binary events.

<code>sigModule</code>	the original data for significant features
<code>discrete</code>	the discrete version of the significant covariates converted (when needed) into the discrete version
<code>subset</code>	<code>data.frame(row.names=names(topGenes), cov=sum binary events)</code>
<code>covsConsidered</code>	the name of the considered omic

`extractSummaryFromCluster`*Extract Summary Cluster from MultiOmics Objects*

Description

Given an omic summarized by 'summarizeInCluster' extract the most important features.

Usage

```
extractSummaryFromCluster(omic, multiOmicObj, n = 3)
```

Arguments

<code>omic</code>	a summarized omic
<code>multiOmicObj</code>	Omics object
<code>n</code>	maximum number of features to retrieve

Value

summary	for omic summarized using clusters
sigModule	the original data for significant features
discrete	the discrete version of the significant covariates converted (when needed) into the discrete version
subset	data.frame(row.names=names(topGenes), metClust=topGenes)
pvalues	Kruskal Wallis pvalues of the selected features
covsConsidered	the name of the considered omic

extractSummaryFromNumberOfEvents

Extract Summary Binary from MultiOmics Objects

Description

Given an omic summarized by 'summarizeToNumberOfEvents' extract the most important features.

Usage

```
extractSummaryFromNumberOfEvents(
  omic,
  multiOmicObj,
  moduleCox,
  analysis,
  n = 3,
  minprop = 0.1,
  labels = c("few", "many")
)
```

Arguments

omic	a summarized omic
multiOmicObj	Omics object
moduleCox	the coxObj of the interesting module
analysis	two-class or survival type
n	maximum number of features to retrieve
minprop	the minimal proportion of cutp
labels	the category labels

Value

Meant for internal use only. The summary for omic summarized using counting of events.

sigModule	the original data for significant features
discrete	the discrete version of the significant covariates converted (when needed) into the discrete version
subset	data.frame(row.names=names(topGenes), covariates=covariate)
covsConsidered	the name of the considered omic

extractSummaryFromPCA *Extract Summary PCA from MultiOmics Objects*

Description

Given an omic summarized by 'summarizeWithPca' extract the most important features.

Usage

```
extractSummaryFromPCA(
  omic,
  multiOmicObj,
  moduleCox,
  analysis,
  loadThr = 0.6,
  atleast = 1,
  minprop = 0.1
)
```

Arguments

omic	a summarized omic
multiOmicObj	Omics object
moduleCox	the coxObj of the interesting module
analysis	two-class or survival type
loadThr	the thr value to select the most influent features according to the loading
atleast	the minimum number of gene to retrieve
minprop	the minimal proportion of cutp

Value

summary for omic summarized using pca

sigModule	the original data for significant features
discrete	the discrete version of the significant covariates converted (when needed) into the discrete version
subset	data.frame(row.names=names(topGenes), covariate)
covsConsidered	the name of the considered omic

getPathFathers	<i>Retrieves pathways relatives</i>
----------------	-------------------------------------

Description

For internal use only. Retrieves relatives given a pathway id.

Usage

```
getPathFathers(pathway, hierarchyGraph, ord = 3, plot = FALSE)
```

Arguments

pathway	a pathway id
hierarchyGraph	a igraph with pathway hierarchy
ord	how far you need to go backward
plot	plot relatives. For checking purpose

Details

Pathway Hierarchy is needed as igraph object.

Value

a character vector with the relatives

glmTest	<i>Two-classes glm test.</i>
---------	------------------------------

Description

Two-classes glm test.

Usage

```
glmTest(data, fullModelFormula, nullModelFormula)
```

Arguments

data	data
fullModelFormula	complete model
nullModelFormula	null model formula

Value

Two-classes glm test results

guessInvolvement	<i>Guess the most influent features from MultiOmics Survival or Two-class results.</i>
------------------	--

Description

Given a pathway analyzed by `multiOmicsModuleSurvivalTest` or `multiOmicsTwoClassModuleTest`, it retrieves for each omic the most influent features.

Usage

```
guessInvolvement(
  pathway,
  moduleNumber,
  loadThr = 0.6,
  n = 3,
  atleast = 1,
  min_prop_pca = 0.1,
  min_prop_events = 0.1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>pathway</code>	MultiOmicsModules object from a pathway
<code>moduleNumber</code>	the module number
<code>loadThr</code>	the loading threshold to select genes (PCA only)
<code>n</code>	the maximum number of genes to retrieve (cluster and binary only)
<code>atleast</code>	the minimum number of features to select (PCA only)
<code>min_prop_pca</code>	the minimal proportion to compute the PCA classes
<code>min_prop_events</code>	the minimal proportion to compute the event classes
<code>...</code>	additional arguments passed to get function

Value

a list. Each item of the list corresponds to an omic that is summarized with the specific 'extract-Summary' functions. Each item is the summary for an omic summarized using the setted method: pvalues are present only for cluster method.

guessInvolvementPathway

Guess the most influent features from MultiOmics Survival or Two-class results.

Description

Given a pathway analyzed by multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest or multiOmicsTwoClassPathwayTest, it retrieves for each omic the most influent features.

Usage

```
guessInvolvementPathway(
  pathway,
  loadThr = 0.6,
  n = 3,
  atleast = 1,
  min_prop_pca = 0.1,
  min_prop_events = 0.1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pathway	MultiOmicsModules object from a pathway
loadThr	the loading threshold to select genes (PCA only)
n	the maximum number of genes to retrieve (cluster and binary only)
atleast	the minimum number of features to select (PCA only)
min_prop_pca	the minimal proportion to compute the PCA classes
min_prop_events	the minimal proportion to compute the event classes
...	additional arguments passed to get function

Value

a list. Each item of the list corresponds to an omic that is summarized with the specific 'extract-Summary' functions. Each item is the summary for an omic summarized using the setted method: pvalues are present only for cluster method.

id2name	<i>Convert id to pathway name</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

Description

For internal use only. Retrieves name from pathway id.

Usage

```
id2name(idList, namedVect)
```

Arguments

idList	a list of pathway id
namedVect	a named vector

Details

You must provide a namedVect to be used as translator.

Value

a character vector with the names

makeOmics	<i>Omics class initializer function</i>
-----------	---

Description

makeOmics creates the Omics object necessary to perform most of the analyses of this package. It contains all the omics data in the format of a ExperimentList, the clinical data, and all the information necessary for the dimensionality reduction step.

Usage

```
makeOmics(  
  experiments = ExperimentList(),  
  colData = S4Vectors::DataFrame(),  
  sampleMap = S4Vectors::DataFrame(assay = factor(), primary = character(), colname =  
    character()),  
  metadata = list(),  
  drops = list(),  
  modelInfo = character(),  
  specificArgs = list()  
)
```

Arguments

experiments	A list or ExperimentList of all combined experiments
colData	A DataFrame or data.frame of characteristics for all biological units
sampleMap	A DataFrame or data.frame of assay names, sample identifiers, and colname samples
metadata	An optional argument of 'ANY' class (usually list) for content describing the experiments
drops	A list of unmatched information (included after subsetting)
modelInfo	A list with length equal to length(data) that are modelInfo to process each dataset
specificArgs	a list with length equal to length(data) to set additional parameters specific of the modelInfo

Value

an Omics class object

Examples

```
data(ovarianDataset)

myColData <- data.frame(
  status = sample(c(0, 1), 50, replace = TRUE),
  days = sample(c(0, 500), 50, replace = TRUE),
  row.names = colnames(ovarianDataset$exp)
)

myOmicsObj <- makeOmics(
  experiments = ovarianDataset,
  colData = myColData,
  modelInfo = c(
    "summarizeWithPca",
    "summarizeInCluster",
    "summarizeToNumberOfEvents",
    "summarizeToNumberOfDirectionalEvents"
  ),
  specificArgs = list(
    pcaArgs = list(
      name = "exp", shrink = "FALSE",
      method = "sparse", maxPCs = 3
    ),
    clusterArgs = list(
      name = "met",
      max_cluster_number = 3
    ),
    countEvent = list(name = "mut", min_prop = 0.05),
    cnvAgv = list(name = "cnv", min_prop = 0.05)
  )
)
```

makePositiveDefinite	<i>Make positive and definite covariance matrix</i>
----------------------	---

Description

Make positive and definite covariance matrix

Usage

```
makePositiveDefinite(m1, m2 = NULL, m3 = NULL, threshold = 0.1)
```

Arguments

m1	matrix 1
m2	matrix 2
m3	matrix 3
threshold	threshold of difference

Value

list with	
m1	the matrix m1 positive and definite
m2	the matrix m2 positive and definite
m3	the matrix m3 positive and definite
correction	the magneturde of the correction
value	the value

mapPathwaysIDfromGraphite
<i>Map Pathways ID from Graphite</i>

Description

For internal use only. Retrieve pathway id and names from Pathways object.

Usage

```
mapPathwaysIDfromGraphite(pathways, pathwayNames = NULL)
```

Arguments

pathways	a PathwayList object
pathwayNames	in not NULL, a subset of pathway to extract

Value

a data frame, id and pathway name

minOrNA

Minimum or NA

Description

For internal use only. Get back minimum or NA.

Usage

```
minOrNA(x)
```

Arguments

x a numeric

Value

a numeric. The minimum or NA

Examples

```
# minOrNA(c(1,5,0.1,NA))
# minOrNA(c(NA,NA,NA))
```

MOSClip

MOSClip: Multi-Omics Survival Clip

Description

MOSClip R package implements a statistical approach able to integrate multi-omic data and look for survival associated gene modules. It integrates multiple omics - transcriptomics, methylomics, genomic mutations, and genomic copy number variations - using various data dimensionality reduction strategies and multivariate models. Exploiting graph theory, pathways can be decomposed into their connected components, that we call modules. The analysis can then be performed at the level of entire pathways or pathway modules. MOSClip pathway analysis serves two primary purposes: testing the survival association of pathways or modules using the Cox proportional hazard model, and conducting a two-class analysis with a generalized linear model. Additionally, the package offers valuable graphical tools to visualize and interpret the results.

Details

To conduct a multi-omic survival analysis on pathways or modules use:

- [multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest](#)
- [multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest](#)

To perform a two-class comparison enrichment analysis on pathways or modules use:

- [multiOmicsTwoClassPathwayTest](#)
- [multiOmicsTwoClassModuleTest](#)

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References

Paolo Martini, Monica Chiogna, Enrica Calura, and Chiara Romualdi. 2019. “MOSClip: Multi-Omic and Survival Pathway Analysis for the Identification of Survival Associated Gene and Modules.” *Nucleic Acids Research* 47 (14): e80. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkz324>

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/CaluraLab/MOSClip/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/CaluraLab/MOSClip/issues>

multiOmics

Omics class object with TCGA ovarian data

Description

An Omics class object containing data from TCGA ovarian cancer. The TCGA data was manually selected and preprocessed. It contains 4 omics: expression, methylation, mutation, and copy number variation. Additionally, it contains specific arguments to perform the dimensionality reduction. The datasets were downloaded from TCGA using TCGABiolink R package, selecting only patients with primary solid tumors. Expression matrix was processed first, converting gene identifiers into Entrez IDs. The profiles of genes present more than once were averaged. Genes with at least 100 counts in at least one patients were selected, to avoid data sparsity. Mutation matrix was filtered, keeping only genes with expression data available. We chose to consider only missense and non-sense mutations and mutation impact was also considered following Mutect2 pipeline. CNV values were transformed into numeric values. Methylation data were processed with Methyl Mix R package. Patients that had both normal and primary tumors samples were selected. With the help of a dictionary array probes were connected to CpG clusters, and finally CpG clusters were mapped to genes (Entrez ID). Survival annotation curated by Liu et al. (2018) was used to extract PFS information. Only patients with matched data across the four omics were considered. After the selection of patients and genes, we performed expression normalization and log2 of the counts+1 transformation. This will ensure us to work with expression data approximately close to a normal distribution, the most suitable distribution for the subsequent MOSClip tests. Genes and samples were manually selected to create this small example dataset for demonstration purposes.

Usage

```
data('multiOmics')
```

Format

multiOmics:

An Omics with 4 omics:

exp Matrix with 151 rows and 50 columns of RNA expression values

met A matrix with 178 rows and 50 columns of methylation data with probes clustered

mut A matrix with 107 rows and 50 columns of mutation counts

cnv A matrix with matrix with 145 rows and 50 columns of copy number ...

MultiOmicsModules-class

Multi Omics Modules.

Description

This class organizes the results of the Multi Omics Module Test analysis, in which corresponds to one pathway decomposed into modules.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'MultiOmicsModules'
showModule(object)
```

Arguments

object an object of class MultiOmicsModules

Methods (by generic)

- showModule(MultiOmicsModules): shows module info

Slots

alphas a numeric vector of the pvalues of all the modules.

zlists a list of numeric vectors with the zs of the covariates for each module.

modulesView a list of module information: for each omic, the name of the omic, the genes used, the method, the name of the covariates analyzed and other specific information based on the omic.

modules a list with the genes that belong to the module.

title the name of the pathway.

analysis the type of analysis done: survival or two-class.

MultiOmicsPathway-class

Multi Omics Pathway.

Description

This class organize the results of the Multi-Omics Pathway Survival Test analysis.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'MultiOmicsPathway'
showPathway(object)
```

Arguments

object an object of class MultiOmicsPathway

Methods (by generic)

- showPathway(MultiOmicsPathway): shows module info

Slots

pvalue a numeric vector of the pvalues of the pathways.
 zlist a numeric vector with the zs of all the covariates.
 pathView a list of pathway information: for each omic, the name of the omic, the genes used, the method, the name of the covariates analyzed and other specific information based on the omic.
 title the name of the pathway.
 analysis the type of analysis done: survival or two-class.

multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest

Compute Multi Omics Survival in Pathway Modules

Description

Performs survival analysis using an Omics object. The pathway (graph) used is decomposed in modules (cliques) using graph theory.

Usage

```
multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest(
  omicsObj,
  graph,
  survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~",
  autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = NULL,
  pathName = NULL,
  robust = FALSE,
  include_from_annot = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

omicsObj	Object of class Omics
graph	a pathway in graphNEL, Pathway or geneset format
survFormula	a character with the formula to compute survival
autoCompleteFormula	logical. If TRUE autocomplete the survFormula using all the available covariates
useTheseGenes	vector of genes used to filter pathways
pathName	title of the pathway. If NULL and graph is Pathway, graph@title is used as title
robust	logical, whether the robust mode should be used for cox model analysis
include_from_annot	logical. If TRUE compute cox model analysis using additional covariates from coldData

Value

MultiOmicsModules object

Examples

```
data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

MOM_survival <- multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest(multiOmics, reactSmall[[1]],
  survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~", autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = genesToUse
)
```

multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest

Compute Multi Omics Survival in Pathways

Description

Performs topological survival analysis using an Omics object.

Usage

```
multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest(
  omicsObj,
  graph,
  survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~",
  autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = NULL,
  pathName = NULL,
  robust = FALSE,
  include_from_annot = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

omicsObj	Object of class Omics
graph	a pathway in graphNEL, Pathway or geneset format
survFormula	a character with the formula to compute survival
autoCompleteFormula	logical. If TRUE autocomplete the survFormula using all the available covariates
useTheseGenes	vector of genes used to filter pathways

pathName title of the pathway. If NULL and graph is Pathway, graph@title is used as title

robust logical, whether the robust mode should be used for cox model analysis

include_from_annot logical. If TRUE compute cox model analysis using additional covariates from colData

Value

MultiOmicsPathway object

Examples

```
data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

MOP_survival <- multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest(multiOmics, reactSmall[[1]],
  survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~", autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = genesToUse
)
```

multiOmicsTopo	<i>Omics class object with TCGA ovarian data for topological analysis</i>
----------------	---

Description

An Omics class object containing data from TCGA ovarian cancer. The data are the same as in [multiOmics](#) object. Arguments in specificArgs slot have been set to efficiently run a topological pathway analysis, i.e., the topological method is used for PCA and shrink parameter is set to TRUE. This method can't be used for analyses on modules.

Usage

```
data('multiOmicsTopo')
```

Format

multiOmicsTopo:
An Omics with 4 omics:

exp Matrix with 151 rows and 50 columns of RNA expression values

met A matrix with 178 rows and 50 columns of methylation data with probes clustered

mut A matrix with 107 rows and 50 columns of mutation counts

cnv A matrix with matrix with 145 rows and 50 columns of copy number ...

multiOmicsTwoClassModuleTest

Computes Multi Omics Two-Class in Pathway Modules

Description

Performs topological two-class analysis using an Omics object. It decomposes graphs (pathways) into modules.

Usage

```
multiOmicsTwoClassModuleTest(
  omicsObj,
  graph,
  classAnnot,
  baseFormula = "classes ~",
  autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = NULL,
  nullModel = "classes ~ 1",
  pathName = NULL
)
```

Arguments

omicsObj	object of class Omics
graph	a pathway as a graphNEL object.
classAnnot	a data.frame with the class annotation. It is necessary at least a column with the classes labels, and the row.names as the samples labels
baseFormula	model formula to be used for the test. It should be written as 'classes ~ ', while 'classes' being the column name for the class labels
autoCompleteFormula	a logical value. If TRUE. It autocompletes the formula used to fit generalized linear models function using all the available covariates (omics)
useTheseGenes	(optional) vector of specific genes to be used
nullModel	the null model formula. It should be written the same as the baseFormula, followed by ' 1'. (e.g. 'classes ~ 1')
pathName	(optional) title of the pathway. If NULL, graph@title is used as title

Value

MultiOmicsModule object

Examples

```

data("multiOmics")
data("reactSmall")

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

classAnnot <- data.frame(
  "treatment" = c(rep("A", 25), rep("B", 25)),
  row.names = colnames(multiOmics[[1]])
)

MOM_twoclasses <- multiOmicsTwoClassModuleTest(
  multiOmics, reactSmall[[1]], classAnnot,
  baseFormula = "treatment ~ ", nullModel = "treatment ~ 1",
  useTheseGenes = genesToUse
)

```

multiOmicsTwoClassPathwayTest

Compute Multi Omics Two-Class in Pathways

Description

Performs topological two-class analysis using an Omics object.

Usage

```

multiOmicsTwoClassPathwayTest(
  omicsObj,
  graph,
  classAnnot,
  baseFormula = "classes ~ ",
  autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = NULL,
  nullModel = "classes ~ 1",
  pathName = NULL
)

```

Arguments

omicsObj	object of class Omics
graph	a pathway as a graphNEL object.
classAnnot	a data.frame with the class annotation. It is necessary at least a column with the classes labels, and the row.names as the samples labels
baseFormula	model formula to be used for the test. It should be written as 'classes ~ ', while 'classes' being the column name for the class labels

autoCompleteFormula
 a logical value. If TRUE. It autocompletes the formula used to fit generalized linear models function using all the available covariates (omics)
useTheseGenes (optional) vector of specific genes to be used
nullModel the null model formula. It should be written the same as the baseFormula, followed by ' 1'. (e.g. 'classes ~ 1')
pathName (optional) title of the pathway. If NULL, graph@title is used as title

Value

MultiOmicsPathway object

Examples

```

data("multiOmics")
data("reactSmall")

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

classAnnot <- data.frame(
  "treatment" = c(rep("A", 25), rep("B", 25)),
  row.names = colnames(multiOmics[[1]])
)

MOP_twoClasses <- multiOmicsTwoClassPathwayTest(
  multiOmics, reactSmall[[1]], classAnnot,
  baseFormula = "treatment ~ ", nullModel = "treatment ~ 1",
  useTheseGenes = genesToUse
)

```

multiPathwayModuleReport

Provides a Table of the Modules Test Results

Description

Summarizes the results of a multi omics module test given a list of MultiOmicsModules objects

Usage

```
multiPathwayModuleReport(multiPathwayModuleList, priority_to = NULL)
```

Arguments

multiPathwayModuleList
 a list of MultiOmicsModules objects resulting from a multi-omics module test.
priority_to
 a vector with the covariates (the omics names) that should appear first in the dataframe columns

Value

a data.frame class object. Rows correspond to the modules, and the columns to the overall and covariates pvalues of the test.

Examples

```
data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

MOM_list <- lapply(reactSmall[1:2], function(g) {
  fcl <- multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest(multiOmics, g,
    survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~",
    autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
    useTheseGenes = genesToUse
  )
  fcl
})

moduleSummary <- multiPathwayModuleReport(MOM_list)
```

multiPathwayReport	<i>Summarize pathways' info from a list of MultiOmicsPathway objects (MOP)</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Given the list of MOPs, it creates the table.

Usage

```
multiPathwayReport(multiPathwayList, priority_to = NULL)
```

Arguments

```
multiPathwayList      a list of MultiOmicsPathway objects resulting from a multi-omics pathway test.
priority_to           a vector with the covariates (omic name) that should go first.
```

Value

a data.frame, pathways in rows, overall pvalue of the coxph, followed by covariates pvalues, in columns.

Examples

```

data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

MOP_list <- lapply(reactSmall, function(g) {
  fcl <- multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest(multiOmics, g,
    survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~",
    autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
    useTheseGenes = genesToUse
  )
  fcl
})

pathwaysSummary <- multiPathwayReport(MOP_list)

```

Omics-class

Omics.

Description

This class is the storage for the different omic datasets that we need to analyze. It is based on MultiAssayExperiment.

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'Omics'
showOmics(object)

```

Arguments

object an object of class Omics

Methods (by generic)

- showOmics(Omics): shows model parameters

Slots

modelInfo a list with length equal to length(data) that are modelInfo to process each dataset.

specificArgs a list with length equal to length(data) to set additional parameters specific of the modelInfo.

ovarianDataset	<i>ExperimentList class object with TCGA ovarian data</i>
----------------	---

Description

An ExperimentList class object containing data from TCGA ovarian cancer. The TCGA data was manually selected and preprocessed. It contains 4 omics: expression, methylation, mutation, and copy number variation.

Usage

```
data('ovarianDataset')
```

Format

ExperimentList:

An ExperimentList with 4 omics:

exp Matrix with 101 rows and 50 columns of RNA expression values

met A matrix with 97 rows and 50 columns of methylation data with probes clustered

mut A matrix with 55 rows and 50 columns of mutation counts

cnv A matrix with matrix with 101 rows and 50 columns of copy number ...

plotFrequencies	<i>Plot Frequencies of Pathway Fathers for Omics intersection</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Plots the frequencies of the pathway fathers by every omics intersection from a data.frame of the frequencies returned with the function [computeFreqs](#).

Usage

```
plotFrequencies(
  frequencies,
  manualColors = NULL,
  minSize = 4,
  maxSize = 20,
  width = 20,
  relMagnificationOfLegend = 0.5,
  lineSize = 1
)
```

Arguments

frequencies	a data.frame created from 'computeFreqs'
manualColors	optional vector of colors to be used
minSize	the minimal font size. Maximal frequencies will be added for each class
maxSize	the maximal font size dimension, all values above are clipped
width	the number of character to wrap the labels
relMagnificationOfLegend	the relative magnification of the text of the legend
lineSize	the thickness of the lines

Value

a circular plot of the frequencies of pathway fathers

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
  category = c("PathwayA", "PathwayB", "PathwayC", "PathwayD"),
  frequencies = c(1, 2, 1, 3),
  class = rep("Mut", 4), stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
plotFrequencies(df)
```

plotModuleHeat	<i>Plot a Heatmap of a Module by Omics</i>
----------------	--

Description

It creates a heatmap of the most involved genes of each omic of a specific module from a MultiOmicsModule object.

Usage

```
plotModuleHeat(
  moduleobj,
  moduleNumber,
  sortBy = NULL,
  paletteNames = NULL,
  additionalAnnotations = NULL,
  additionalPaletteNames = NULL,
  withSampleNames = TRUE,
  fontsize_row = 10,
  fontsize_col = 1,
  nrowsHeatmaps = 3,
  orgDbi = "org.Hs.eg.db",
```

```

    discr_prop_pca = 0.15,
    discr_prop_events = 0.05,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

moduleobj	MultiOmicsModule class object
moduleNumber	module number of interest
sortBy	a covariate (omic) to sort by
paletteNames	a palette containing three colors
additionalAnnotations	optional additional sample annotations
additionalPaletteNames	optional additional colors for annotations
withSampleNames	show sample names
fontsize_row	font size for row labels
fontsize_col	font size for column labels
nrowsHeatmaps	magnification respect to annotation of sample (annotations take 1 row)
orgDbi	a DbI organism to be used. Default is org.Hs.eg.db
discr_prop_pca	the minimal proportion to compute the PCA classes
discr_prop_events	the minimal proportion to compute the event classes
...	additional arguments passed to guessInvolvement function

Value

A heatmap of a pathway module (results of the module test)

Examples

```

data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

survAnnot <- data.frame(
  status = multiOmics$status,
  days = multiOmics$days,
  row.names = colnames(multiOmics[[1]])
)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

MOM_survival <- multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest(multiOmics, reactSmall[[1]],
  survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~", autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = genesToUse
)

```

```

plotModuleHeat(MOM_survival, 1,
  sortBy = c("mut", "expPC1", "status", "days"),
  additionalAnnotations = survAnnot,
  additionalPaletteNames = list(status = "teal", days = "violet"),
  withSampleNames = F
)

```

plotModuleInGraph	<i>Plot a Directed Graph of the MultiOmicsModules Object</i>
-------------------	--

Description

From a MultiOmicsModules object, it plots the position of a given module in the pathway. The omics are also represented in the graph.

Usage

```

plotModuleInGraph(
  modulesobj,
  pathList,
  moduleNumber,
  orgDbi = "org.Hs.eg.db",
  paletteNames = NULL,
  legendLabels = NULL,
  fileName = NULL,
  discr_prop_pca = 0.15,
  discr_prop_events = 0.05,
  pathTitle = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

modulesobj	a MultiOmicsModule class object
pathList	a PathwayList from graphite package that contains the pathways to be used
moduleNumber	a module number
orgDbi	if needed, indicates an organism Dbi to translate the vectors
paletteNames	named vector of MOSpalettes, names replace makeLegend arguments
legendLabels	set up your favourite names for the omics
fileName	optional filenames to save the plot
discr_prop_pca	the minimal proportion to compute the PCA classes
discr_prop_events	the minimal proportion to compute the event classes
pathTitle	title of the graph, to be searched in pathList
...	additional arguments passed to guessInvolvement function

Value

a MOSClip plot in form of a list class object

Examples

```
data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

MOM_survival <- multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest(multiOmics, reactSmall[[1]],
  survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~", autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = genesToUse
)

plotModuleInGraph(MOM_survival, reactSmall,
  moduleNumber = 1,
  paletteNames = c(exp = "red", met = "green",
    mut = "blue", cnv = "yellow")
)
```

plotModuleKM

Plot Kaplan-Meier survival curves of a specific module

Description

Given a MultiOmicsModule class object and a specific module number, it plots Kaplan-Meier curves, in which the strata corresponds to the omics

Usage

```
plotModuleKM(
  MOM,
  moduleNumber,
  formula = "Surv(days, status) ~ PC1",
  fileName = NULL,
  paletteNames = NULL,
  h = 9,
  w = 7,
  risk.table = TRUE,
  pval = TRUE,
  size = 1,
  inYears = FALSE,
  discr_prop_pca = 0.15,
  discr_prop_events = 0.05,
  additional_discrete = NULL,
  additional_continuous = NULL,
```

```
    ...
  )
```

Arguments

MOM	a MultiOmicsModule class object
moduleNumber	numeric value. The module number of interest
formula	a formula for the survival analysis. It should be written as 'Surv(days, status) ~ omic'. To plot more than one omic, write them separated by a '+' character after the separator (~)
fileName	optional filenames to save the plot
paletteNames	a palette name to be used
h	the height of the plot
w	the width of the plot
risk.table	logical value. If TRUE, shows the risk.table. Default is TRUE.
pval	logical value. If TRUE, shows the p-value of the curves. Default is TRUE.
size	line width of the KM curves
inYears	set time in years
discr_prop_pca	the minimal proportion to compute the PCA classes
discr_prop_events	the minimal proportion to compute the event classes
additional_discrete	names of the additional discrete variables to include
additional_continuous	names of the additional continuous variables to include
...	additional arguments passed to guessInvolvement and get function

Value

a ggsurvplot class object

Examples

```
data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

MOM_survival <- multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest(multiOmics, reactSmall[[1]],
  survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~", autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = genesToUse
)

plotModuleKM(MOM_survival, 1,
  formula = "Surv(days, status) ~ mut + expPC2",
  paletteNames = "Paired", inYears = TRUE
)
```

plotModuleReport	<i>Plot a table of a MultiOmicsModules (MOM) object</i>
------------------	---

Description

Given a MultiOmicsModules object, it plots its results in a tabular fashion

Usage

```
plotModuleReport(
  modulesObj,
  MOcolors = NULL,
  priority_to = NULL,
  fontsize = 12,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

modulesObj	MultiOmicsModules class object
MOcolors	character vector with the omic colors. The colors should be among the colors in showMOSpalette
priority_to	a vector with the covariates (omic names) that should go first
fontsize	Size of the font to be used in the plot
...	additional argument to be passed to pheatmap

Value

a Heatmap list object from ComplexHeatmap package of the results contained in the MultiOmicsModules object provided

Examples

```
data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

MOM_survival <- multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest(multiOmics, reactSmall[[1]],
  survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~", autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = genesToUse
)

plotModuleReport(MOM_survival,
  MOcolors = c(
    exp = "red", met = "green", mut = "blue",
    cnv = "yellow"
```

```
)
)
```

```
plotMultiPathwayReport
```

Summarize and plot pathways' info from a list of MultiOmicPathway (MOP)

Description

Given the list of MOPs, it plots a table of its results.

Usage

```
plotMultiPathwayReport(
  multiPathwayList,
  top = 25,
  MOcolors = NULL,
  priority_to = NULL,
  fontsize = 6,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

multiPathwayList	a list of MultiOmicPathway class objects
top	numeric value. Plot only the top number of pathways
MOcolors	character vector with the omic colors. The colors should be among the colors in showMOSpalette
priority_to	a vector with the covariates (omic names) that should go first
fontsize	the font size to be used. Default is 12.
...	additional argument to be passed to pheatmap

Value

a Heatmap list object from ComplexHeatmap package of the results contained in the MultiOmicPathway object provided

Examples

```

data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

MOP_list <- lapply(reactSmall, function(g) {
  fcl <- multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest(multiOmics, g,
    survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~",
    autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
    useTheseGenes = genesToUse
  )
  fcl
})

plotMultiPathwayReport(MOP_list,
  MOcolors = c(
    exp = "red", met = "green", mut = "blue",
    cnv = "yellow"
  ),
  fontsize = 12
)

```

plotPathwayHeat

Plot heatmaps of the pathway by omics

Description

Given the pathway, it creates the heatmaps of the mostly involved genes for each omic.

Usage

```

plotPathwayHeat(
  pathway,
  sortBy = NULL,
  paletteNames = NULL,
  additionalAnnotations = NULL,
  additionalPaletteNames = NULL,
  discr_prop_pca = 0.15,
  discr_prop_events = 0.05,
  withSampleNames = TRUE,
  nrowsHeatmaps = 3,
  orgDbi = "org.Hs.eg.db",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

pathway	MultiOmicsPathway class object
sortBy	one or more covariates to sort the samples
paletteNames	name of the colors for each omic
additionalAnnotations	optional additional sample annotations (e.g. survival annotation)
additionalPaletteNames	colors for additional annotations. The colors available are the ones in showMOSpalette
discr_prop_pca	the minimal proportion to compute the PCA classes
discr_prop_events	the minimal proportion to compute the event classes
withSampleNames	show the sample names in the plot
nrowsHeatmaps	magnification respect to annotation of sample (annotations take 1 row)
orgDbi	a DbI organism to be used. Default is org.Hs.eg.db
...	additional arguments passed to guessInvolvementPathway function (internal use)

Value

An object of class ggplot plotted with ComplexHeatMap package.

Examples

```
data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

survAnnot <- data.frame(
  status = multiOmics$status,
  days = multiOmics$days,
  row.names = colnames(multiOmics[[1]])
)

# Creating the MultiOmicsPathway object
MOP_survival <- multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest(multiOmics, reactSmall[[1]],
  survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~", autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = genesToUse
)

# Plotting
plotPathwayHeat(MOP_survival,
  sortBy = c("expPC2", "mut", "status", "days"),
  paletteNames = c(exp = "red", met = "green",
    mut = "blue", cnv = "yellow"),
  additionalAnnotations = survAnnot,
  additionalPaletteNames = list(status = "teal", days = "violet"),
```

```

    nrowsHeatmaps = 2, withSampleNames = F
  )

```

plotPathwayKM

Plot Kaplan-Meier survival curves of a specific pathway

Description

Given a MultiOmicsPathway class object, it plots Kaplan-Meier curves, in which the strata corresponds to the chosen omics

Usage

```

plotPathwayKM(
  pathway,
  formula = "Surv(days, status) ~ PC1",
  fileName = NULL,
  paletteNames = NULL,
  h = 9,
  w = 7,
  risk.table = TRUE,
  pval = TRUE,
  size = 1,
  inYears = FALSE,
  discr_prop_pca = 0.15,
  discr_prop_events = 0.05,
  additional_discrete = NULL,
  additional_continuous = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

pathway	MultiOmicsPathway class object
formula	a formula to compute the plot
fileName	optional filenames to save the plot
paletteNames	a palette containing three colors
h	the height of the plot
w	the width of the plot
risk.table	logical value. If TRUE, shows the risk.table. Default is TRUE.
pval	logical value. Shows p-value of the curves
size	line width of the KM curves
inYears	logical value. If TRUE, converts days to years

```

discr_prop_pca  the minimal proportion to compute the PCA classes
discr_prop_events
                 the minimal proportion to compute the event classes
additional_discrete
                 names of the additional discrete variables to include
additional_continuous
                 names of the additional continuous variables to include
...
                 additional arguments passed to guessInvolvementPathway and get function
                 (internal use)

```

Value

a ggsvrplot class object

Examples

```

data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

# Creating the MultiOmicsPathway object
MOP_survival <- multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest(multiOmics, reactSmall[[1]],
  survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~", autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = genesToUse
)

plotPathwayKM(MOP_survival,
  formula = "Surv(days, status) ~ mut + expPC2",
  paletteNames = "Paired", inYears = TRUE
)

```

pvalueSummary

Compute pvalue Summary

Description

Compute pvalue Summary

Usage

```
pvalueSummary(multiPathwayReportData, excludeColumns = NULL, as.list = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `multiPathwayReportData` data.frame, the output of the `multiPathwayReport` or `multiPathwayModuleReport` functions.
- `excludeColumns` a vector of characters listing the columns of `multiPathwayReportData` object to be excluded by the analysis. In the case `multiPathwayReportData` derives from `multiPathwayModuleReport` you should set `excludeColumns = c('pathway', 'module')`.
- `as.list` return a list rather than a data.frame

Value

a list

<code>reactSmall</code>	<i>PathwayList of pathways from Reactome</i>
-------------------------	--

Description

A `PathwayList` with three pathways necessary for the analysis: 'Activation of Matrix Metalloproteinases', 'FGFR1 mutant receptor activation', and 'VEGFA-VEGFR2 Pathway'. Pathways were downloaded using `graphite` package and the names of the nodes were converted into Entrez IDs.

Usage

```
data('reactSmall')
```

Format

`reactSmall`:
A `PathwayList` with Reactome pathways for `hsapiens`
entries Three Reactome pathways with their nodes

<code>removeSelfLoops</code>	<i>Remove self loops from a graphNEL</i>
------------------------------	--

Description

Remove the self loops that are present in the graph `graphNEL` object

Usage

```
removeSelfLoops(graph)
```

Arguments

graph a graphNEL object

Value

a graphNEL object
 #' @rdname graph-processing

resamplingModulesSurvival
Resampling function for survival analysis on modules

Description

Resampling function for survival analysis on modules
 Resampling function for pathways (survival analysis)

Usage

```
resamplingModulesSurvival(
  fullMultiOmics,
  pathdb,
  nperm = 100,
  pathwaySubset = NULL,
  nPatients = 3,
  genesToConsider = NULL
)
```

```
resamplingPathwaySurvival(
  fullMultiOmics,
  pathdb,
  nperm = 100,
  pathwaySubset = NULL,
  nPatients = 3,
  genesToConsider = NULL
)
```

Arguments

fullMultiOmics a multiOmic object
 pathdb pathway database
 nperm number of permutations
 pathwaySubset a list of pathways to resample
 nPatients number of patients to remove for resampling
 genesToConsider vector of genes used to filter pathways; if NULL, genes found in the first experiment of the multiOmic object are used

Value

list of the resampling tables of results

list of the resampling tables of results

Examples

```
data(multiOmicS)  
data(reactSmall)  
  
perms <- resamplingModulesSurvival(  
  fullMultiOmicS = multiOmicS, reactSmall,  
  nperm = 10,  
  pathwaySubset =  
    "FGFR1 mutant receptor activation"  
)
```

resamplingModulesTwoClass

Resampling function for two-class analysis on modules

Description

Resampling function for two-class analysis on modules

Resampling function for pathways (two-class analysis)

Usage

```
resamplingModulesTwoClass(  
  fullMultiOmicS,  
  classAnnot,  
  pathdb,  
  nperm = 100,  
  pathwaySubset = NULL,  
  nPatients = 3,  
  genesToConsider = NULL  
)  
  
resamplingPathwayTwoClass(  
  fullMultiOmicS,  
  classAnnot,  
  pathdb,  
  nperm = 100,  
  pathwaySubset = NULL,  
  nPatients = 3,  
  genesToConsider = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

`fullMultiOmics` a multiOmic object
`classAnnot` patients class annotations
`pathdb` pathway database
`nperm` number of permutations
`pathwaySubset` a list of pathways to resample
`nPatients` number of patients to remove for resampling
`genesToConsider` vector of genes used to filter pathways; if NULL, genes found in the first experiment of the multiOmic object are used

Value

list of the resampling tables of results
 list of the resampling tables of results

Examples

```

data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

classAnnot <- data.frame(
  "treatment" = c(rep("A", 25), rep("B", 25)),
  row.names = colnames(multiOmics[[1]])
)

perms <- resamplingModulesTwoClass(
  fullMultiOmics = multiOmics,
  classAnnot, reactSmall,
  nperm = 10,
  pathwaySubset =
    "FGFR1 mutant receptor activation"
)

```

runSupertest

Performs a Exact test - analysis of omics intersection

Description

This function performs a exact test implementing a theoretical framework using the SuperExactTest package. It calculates the statistical distributions of multi omics set intersections. It can be used with both a MultiOmicsModules or MultiOmicsPathway class objects.

Usage

```
runSupertest(
  multiPathwayReportData,
  pvalueThr = 0.05,
  zscoreThr = 0.05,
  resampligThr = NULL,
  plot = c("circular", "landscape", "noplot"),
  sort.by = c("set", "size", "degree", "p-value"),
  excludeColumns = NULL,
  color.on = "#f6bb42",
  color.off = "#D3D3D3"
)
```

Arguments

<code>multiPathwayReportData</code>	data.frame, the output of the <code>multiPathwayReport</code> or <code>multiPathwayModuleReport</code> functions.
<code>pvalueThr</code>	numeric value. Overall pvalue cut-off to be used
<code>zscoreThr</code>	numeric value. Covariates coefficient cut-off to be used.
<code>resampligThr</code>	numeric value. Filters the modules according to the number of success in the resampling procedure, takes only the modules above this threshold.
<code>plot</code>	character indicating the layout for plotting. It is one of <code>circular</code> , <code>landscape</code> or <code>noplot</code> . By default, <code>plot='circular'</code> , if <code>plot='noplot'</code> no plot will be provided.
<code>sort.by</code>	character indicating how to sort the intersections in the plot. It is one of <code>'set'</code> (by omics), <code>'size'</code> (by intersection size), <code>'degree'</code> (by number of intersected omics), and <code>'p-value'</code> .
<code>excludeColumns</code>	a vector of characters listing the columns of <code>multiPathwayReportData</code> object to be excluded by the analysis. In the case <code>multiPathwayReportData</code> derives from <code>multiPathwayModuleReport</code> you should set <code>excludeColumns = c('pathway', 'module')</code> .
<code>color.on</code>	color that represent the active omics in the sector
<code>color.off</code>	color that represent the omics mnot considered in the sector

Details

This function calculates intersection sizes between multiple set of pathways or modules and performs statistical test of the intersections using the total amount of analyzed pathways or modules as background. The super exact test of this function was described in Wang et al 2015.

Value

a data.frame containing all the numeric information of the plot included the pathways shared by different omics.

References

Minghui Wang, Yongzhong Zhao, and Bin Zhang (2015). Efficient Test and Visualization of Multi-Set Intersections. Scientific Reports 5: 16923.

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
  pvalue = c(0.06, 0.04, 0.04, 0.03, 0.02),
  cnv = c(0.07, 0.03, 0.02, 0.04, 0.01),
  mut = c(0.08, 0.02, 0.01, 0.04, 0.04),
  row.names = c(
    "PathwayA", "PathwayB", "PathwayC",
    "PathwayD", "PathwayE"
  )
)

runSupertest(df, pvalueThr = 0.05, zscoreThr = 0.05)
```

```
selectStablePathwaysModules
      Select stable pathway modules
```

Description

Select stable pathway modules
 Count the resampling success
 Add resampling counts to module summary

Usage

```
selectStablePathwaysModules(perms, moduleSummary, success = 90, col = "pvalue")

getPathwaysModulesSuccess(perms, moduleSummary, col = "pvalue", thr = 0.05)

addResamplingCounts(moduleSummary, resamplingCounts)
```

Arguments

perms	a list. Result of resampling function
moduleSummary	summary of modules or pathways obtained from multiPathwayModuleReport or multiPathwayReport
success	number of success to consider the pathway or module stable
col	the name of the column in the summary to be used to evaluate resampling success
thr	the threshold for significance
resamplingCounts	the counts of success obtained with getPathwaysModulesSuccess

Value

the subset of stable modules
 the counts of success for each pathway or module
 a module or pathway summary with resampling counts column appended

Examples

```
data("multiOmics")
data("reactSmall")

perms <- resamplingPathwaySurvival(multiOmics, reactSmall, nperm = 5)
res <- lapply(reactSmall, function(g) {
  multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest(multiOmics, g,
    useTheseGenes = row.names(multiOmics[[1]])
  })
})
pathSummary <- multiPathwayReport(res)
getPathwaysModulesSuccess(perms, pathSummary)
```

showModule

A generic function showing pathway's module info

Description

A generic function showing pathway's module info

Usage

```
showModule(object)
```

Arguments

object an object of class MultiOmicsModules

Value

NULL. No value is returned

Examples

```
data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

MOM_survival <- multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest(multiOmics, reactSmall[[1]],
  survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~", autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
```

```
        useTheseGenes = genesToUse
    )

    showModule(MOM_survival)
```

showMOSpalette	<i>Shows the MOSClip palette.</i>
----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

This function shows the MOSClip palette. Each omic should be coupled to a color panel, this match will be preserved in plots.

Usage

```
showMOSpalette()
```

Value

NULL. No value is returned

Examples

```
showMOSpalette()
```

showOmics	<i>A generic functions showing parameter associated with each omics</i>
-----------	---

Description

A generic functions showing parameter associated with each omics

Usage

```
showOmics(object)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class Omics
--------	--------------------------

Value

NULL. No value is returned

Examples

```
data(multiOmics)

showOmics(multiOmics)
```

showPathway	<i>A generic function showing pathway info</i>
-------------	--

Description

A generic function showing pathway info

Usage

```
showPathway(object)
```

Arguments

object an object of class MultiOmicsPathway

Value

NULL. No value is returned

Examples

```
data(multiOmics)
data(reactSmall)

genesToUse <- row.names(multiOmics[[1]])

MOP_survival <- multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest(multiOmics, reactSmall[[1]],
  survFormula = "Surv(days, status) ~", autoCompleteFormula = TRUE,
  useTheseGenes = genesToUse
)

showPathway(MOP_survival)
```

`sparseCompPCs`*Sparse PCA*

Description

Sparse PCA

Usage`sparseCompPCs(exp, shrink, k)`**Arguments**

<code>exp</code>	a matrix
<code>shrink</code>	logical, whether to shrink or not.
<code>k</code>	the number of components to use

Value

a list with the following elements:

<code>x</code>	the computed PCs
<code>sdev</code>	the standard deviation captured by the PCs
<code>loadings</code>	the loadings

`stripModulesFromPathways`*Remove Module Number From Pathway Name*

Description

Function to remove the suffix corresponding to the module number of the pathway name. Necessary step for [annotatePathwayToFather](#) and [plotFrequencies](#)

Usage`stripModulesFromPathways(pathways)`**Arguments**

<code>pathways</code>	vector of pathway names
-----------------------	-------------------------

Value

list of pathway names without the module number

Examples

```

pathwaysModules <- list(
  "Intrinsic Pathway for Apoptosis.1",
  "Intrinsic Pathway for Apoptosis.2",
  "Opioid Signalling.1", "Opioid Signalling.2"
)

resPathwayNames <- stripModulesFromPathways(pathwaysModules)

```

summarizeInCluster	<i>Summarize Using Cluster Analysis</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Given a matrix it summarize in classes

Usage

```

summarizeInCluster(
  data,
  features,
  name = "clu",
  dictionary = NULL,
  max_cluster_number = 3,
  cliques = NULL
)

```

Arguments

data	a data matrix
features	a vector with the features to analyze
name	prefix of the covariates
dictionary	translate features (genes) into sets (row.names of the data)
max_cluster_number	the maximum number of cluster to evaluate
cliques	the features organized in cliques. Only use for topology

Details

The user can define a maximum of classes. The function guess the optimal number of clusters using NbClust methods.

Value

a list with summary of the omic:

x	summary of the omic for each sample
usedGenes	genes list of genes used to calculate the summary
namesCov	names of the covariates
cls	the genes in clusters
method	method used for the analysis
omicName	name of the omic

`summarizeOmicsResByMinPvalue`*Summarize Omics Covaraites By Min Pvalue*

Description

For internal use only. for each line extrac 'col' and get the minimum.

Usage

```
summarizeOmicsResByMinPvalue(col, mat)
```

Arguments

col	columns to extract from the line
mat	the matrix to be summarized (were to extract lines and 'col')

Value

a summarized version of the matrix.

Examples

```
# summarizeOmicsResByMinPvalue(2:3, mat=matrix(c(1,2,4,1,2,5), nrow=2))
```

`summarizeToBinaryDirectionalEvents`*Summarize To Binary Directional Events*

Description

Given a matrix it summarize the positive and negative to 0 or 1 in two vectors

Usage

```
summarizeToBinaryDirectionalEvents(  
  data,  
  features,  
  name = "dirBin",  
  binaryClassMin = 10,  
  eventThr = 2,  
  cliques = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	a data matrix
<code>features</code>	a vector with the features to analyze
<code>name</code>	prefix of the covariates
<code>binaryClassMin</code>	the minimum number of event to include the covariate
<code>eventThr</code>	the absolute value to threshold an event
<code>cliques</code>	the features organized in cliques. Only use for topology

Value

a list with summary of the omic:

<code>x</code>	summary of the omic for each sample
<code>usedGenes</code>	genes list of genes used to calculate the summary
<code>namesCov</code>	names of the covariates
<code>method</code>	method used for the analysis
<code>omicName</code>	name of the omic
<code>evenThr</code>	threshold fot event counting

`summarizeToBinaryEvents`*Summarize To Binary Events*

Description

Given a matrix it summarize to a 0 or 1

Usage

```
summarizeToBinaryEvents(  
  data,  
  features,  
  name = "bin",  
  binaryClassMin = 10,  
  cliques = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	a data matrix
<code>features</code>	a vector with the features to analyze
<code>name</code>	prefix of the covariates
<code>binaryClassMin</code>	the minimum number of event to include the covariate
<code>cliques</code>	the features organized in cliques. Only use for topology

Value

a list with summary of the omic:

<code>x</code>	summary of the omic for each sample
<code>usedGenes</code>	genes list of genes used to calculate the summary
<code>namesCov</code>	names of the covariates
<code>method</code>	method used for the analysis
<code>omicName</code>	name of the omic
<code>evenThr</code>	threshold fot event counting

`summarizeToNumberOfDirectionalEvents`*Summarize With Directed Sum*

Description

Given a matrix it summarize the positive and negative in two vectors, with counts of the events

Usage

```
summarizeToNumberOfDirectionalEvents(  
  data,  
  features,  
  name = "dCount",  
  eventThr = 2,  
  min_prop = 0.1,  
  cliques = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	a data matrix
<code>features</code>	a vector with the features to analyze
<code>name</code>	prefix of the covariates
<code>eventThr</code>	the absolute value to threshold an event
<code>min_prop</code>	minimal proportion in classes
<code>cliques</code>	the features organized in cliques. Only use for topology

Value

a list with summary of the omic:

<code>x</code>	summary of the omic for each sample
<code>usedGenes</code>	genes list of genes used to calculate the summary
<code>namesCov</code>	names of the covariates
<code>method</code>	method used for the analysis
<code>omicName</code>	name of the omic
<code>eventThr</code>	threshold fot event counting
<code>min_prop</code>	minimum proportion of samples to exclude to check the variability of values

`summarizeToNumberOfEvents`*Summarize To Number of Binary Events*

Description

Given a matrix it summarize to a 0 or 1

Usage

```
summarizeToNumberOfEvents(  
  data,  
  features,  
  name = "event",  
  min_prop = 0.1,  
  cliques = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	a data matrix
<code>features</code>	a vector with the features to analyze
<code>name</code>	prefix of the covariates
<code>min_prop</code>	minimal proportion in classes
<code>cliques</code>	the features organized in cliques. Only use for topology

Value

a list with summary of the omic:

<code>x</code>	summary of the omic for each sample
<code>usedGenes</code>	genes list of genes used to calculate the summary
<code>namesCov</code>	names of the covariates
<code>method</code>	method used for the analysis
<code>omicName</code>	name of the omic
<code>evenThr</code>	threshold fot event counting
<code>min_prop</code>	minimum proportion of samples to exclude to check the variability of values

summarizeWithPca	<i>Summarize Using PCA</i>
------------------	----------------------------

Description

Given a matrix it summarize to principal components. The user can specify the number of principal components. Default 3.

Usage

```
summarizeWithPca(  
  data,  
  features,  
  name = "pca",  
  shrink = FALSE,  
  method = "regular",  
  cliques = NULL,  
  maxPCs = 3,  
  loadThr = 0.6  
)
```

Arguments

data	a data matrix
features	a vector with the features to analyze
name	prefix of the covariates
shrink	shirnk or not the covariance matrix.
method	either 'regular', 'sparse' or 'topological'
cliques	the features organized in cliques. Only use for topology.
maxPCs	maximum number of pcs to consider
loadThr	loading threshold

Value

a list with summary of the omic:	
x	summary of the omic for each sample (principal components)
sdev	standard deviation of the principal components
loadings	loadings of PCA
usedGenes	genes list of genes used to calculate the summary
namesCov	names of the covariates
method	method used for the analysis
omicName	name of the omic

survivalcox	<i>Cox Model Analysis</i>
-------------	---------------------------

Description

Cox Analysis

Usage

```
survivalcox(coxObj, formula)
```

Arguments

coxObj	data.frame: patients x covariates
formula	formula to use

Details

For internal use only

Value

A list with	
pvalue	pvalue of the model
zlist	pvalues of single covariates
coxObj	the original coxObj passed to the function

survivalcoxr	<i>Cox Robust Model Analysis</i>
--------------	----------------------------------

Description

Cox Robust Analysis

Usage

```
survivalcoxr(coxObj, formula)

coxrsummary(x)
```

Arguments

coxObj	data.frame: patients x covariates
formula	formula to use
x	a coxr.obj

Details

For internal use only

Value

A list with

pvalue	pvalue of the model
zlist	pvalues of single covariates
coxObj	the original coxObj passed to the function
a list with wald test and robust and partial coefficients	

topoCompPCs	<i>Topological PCA</i>
-------------	------------------------

Description

Topological PCA

Usage

topoCompPCs(exp, shrink, cliques, k)

Arguments

exp	a matrix
shrink	logical, whether to shrink or not.
cliques	the pathway topology summarized in a list of cliques
k	the number of components to use

Value

a list with the following elements:

x	the computed PCs
sdev	the standard deviation captured by the PCs
loadings	the loadings

Index

- * **datasets**
 - multiOmics, [24](#)
 - multiOmicsTopo, [28](#)
 - ovarianDataset, [34](#)
 - reactSmall, [46](#)
- addResamplingCounts
 - (selectStablePathwaysModules), [51](#)
- annotatePathwayToFather, [3](#), [55](#)
- availableOmicMethods, [5](#)
- checkOrder, [5](#)
- compPCs, [6](#)
- computeFreqs, [7](#), [34](#)
- computeOmicsIntersections, [7](#)
- computePCs, [8](#)
- convertPathway, [9](#)
- coxrsurvival (survivalcox), [63](#)
- createCoxObj, [10](#)
- createDataModule, [10](#)
- createMOMView, [11](#)
- DataFrame, [20](#)
- downloadPathwayRelationFromReactome, [11](#)
- estimateExprCov, [12](#)
- ExperimentList, [20](#)
- extractCliquesFromDag, [12](#)
- extractSummaryFromBinary, [13](#)
- extractSummaryFromCluster, [13](#)
- extractSummaryFromNumberOfEvents, [14](#)
- extractSummaryFromPCA, [15](#)
- filterExpr (checkOrder), [5](#)
- filterMultiOmicsForSamples
 - (checkOrder), [5](#)
- getPathFathers, [16](#)
- getPathwaysModulesSuccess
 - (selectStablePathwaysModules), [51](#)
- glmTest, [16](#)
- guessInvolvement, [17](#)
- guessInvolvementPathway, [18](#)
- id2name, [19](#)
- makeOmics, [19](#)
- makePositiveDefinite, [21](#)
- mapPathwaysIDfromGraphite, [21](#)
- mergeCol (checkOrder), [5](#)
- minOrNA, [22](#)
- mmoralize (extractCliquesFromDag), [12](#)
- MOSClip, [22](#)
- MOSClip-package (MOSClip), [22](#)
- multiOmics, [24](#), [28](#)
- MultiOmicsModules-class, [24](#)
- MultiOmicsPathway-class, [25](#)
- multiOmicsSurvivalModuleTest, [23](#), [26](#)
- multiOmicsSurvivalPathwayTest, [23](#), [27](#)
- multiOmicsTopo, [28](#)
- multiOmicsTwoClassModuleTest, [23](#), [29](#)
- multiOmicsTwoClassPathwayTest, [23](#), [30](#)
- multiPathwayModuleReport, [8](#), [31](#), [46](#), [50](#)
- multiPathwayReport, [8](#), [32](#), [46](#), [50](#)
- Omics (Omics-class), [33](#)
- Omics-class, [33](#)
- ovarianDataset, [34](#)
- plotFrequencies, [7](#), [34](#), [55](#)
- plotModuleHeat, [35](#)
- plotModuleInGraph, [37](#)
- plotModuleKM, [38](#)
- plotModuleReport, [40](#)
- plotMultiPathwayReport, [41](#)
- plotPathwayHeat, [42](#)
- plotPathwayKM, [44](#)

preparePerms (checkOrder), [5](#)
pvalueSummary, [45](#)

reactSmall, [46](#)
removeSelfLoops, [46](#)
resamplingModulesSurvival, [47](#)
resamplingModulesTwoClass, [48](#)
resamplingPathwaySurvival
 (resamplingModulesSurvival), [47](#)
resamplingPathwayTwoClass
 (resamplingModulesTwoClass), [48](#)
resolveAndOrder (checkOrder), [5](#)
runSupertest, [49](#)

selectStablePathwaysModules, [51](#)
showModule, [52](#)
showModule, MultiOmicsModules-method
 (MultiOmicsModules-class), [24](#)
showMOSpalette, [40](#), [41](#), [43](#), [53](#)
showOmics, [53](#)
showOmics, Omics-method (Omics-class), [33](#)
showPathway, [54](#)
showPathway, MultiOmicsPathway-method
 (MultiOmicsPathway-class), [25](#)
sparseCompPCs, [55](#)
stripModulesFromPathways, [55](#)
summarizeInCluster, [56](#)
summarizeOmicsResByMinPvalue, [57](#)
summarizeToBinaryDirectionalEvents, [58](#)
summarizeToBinaryEvents, [59](#)
summarizeToNumberOfDirectionalEvents,
 [60](#)
summarizeToNumberOfEvents, [61](#)
summarizeWithPca, [62](#)
survivalcox, [63](#)
survivalcoxr, [63](#)

topoCompPCs, [64](#)