

Package ‘minfi’

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Title Analyze Illumina's 450k methylation arrays

Description Tools for analyzing and visualizing Illumina's 450k array data.

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IlluminaHumanMethylation450kanno.ilmn12.hg19, minfiData (>= 0.4.1), FlowSorted.Blood.450k (>= 1.0.1), RUnit, digest, data.table

Imports S4Vectors, GenomeInfoDb, IRanges, beanplot, RColorBrewer, nor1mix, siggenes, limma, preprocessCore, illuminaio, matrixStats, mclust, genefilter, nlme, reshape, MASS, quadprog, GEOquery

Collate generics.R mset.R rset.R rgset.R gmset.R grset.R utils.R
manifest.R anno.R minfiQC.R getSex.R dmr.R blocks.R plot.R
plotBetasByType.R preprocess.R preprocessSwan.R
preprocessQuantile.R preprocessNoob.R preprocessFunnorm.R qc.R
read.450k.R read.manifest.R bumphunter.R estimateCellCounts.R
gaphunter.R

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minfi-package *Analyze Illumina's methylation arrays*

Description

Tools for analyzing and visualizing Illumina methylation array data. There is special focus on the 450k array; the 27k array is not supported at the moment.

Details

The package contains a (hopefully) useful vignette; this vignette contains a lengthy description of the package content and capabilities.

blockFinder *Finds blocks of methylation differences for Illumina methylation arrays*

Description

Finds blocks (large scale regions) of methylation differences for Illumina methylation arrays

Usage

```
blockFinder(object, design, coef = 2, what = c("Beta", "M"),
            cluster = NULL, cutoff = NULL,
            pickCutoff = FALSE, pickCutoffQ = 0.99,
            nullMethod = c("permutation", "bootstrap"),
            smooth = TRUE, smoothFunction = locfitByCluster,
            B = ncol(permutations), permutations = NULL,
            verbose = TRUE, bpSpan = 2.5*10^5, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An object of class <code>GenomicRatioSet</code> .
<code>design</code>	Design matrix with rows representing samples and columns representing covariates. Regression is applied to each row of <code>mat</code> .
<code>coef</code>	An integer denoting the column of the design matrix containing the covariate of interest. The hunt for bumps will be only be done for the estimate of this coefficient.

what	Should blockfinding be performed on M-values or Beta values?
cluster	The clusters of locations that are to be analyzed together. In the case of microarrays, the clusters are many times supplied by the manufacturer. If not available the function <code>clusterMaker</code> can be used to cluster nearby locations.
cutoff	A numeric value. Values of the estimate of the genomic profile above the cutoff or below the negative of the cutoff will be used as candidate regions. It is possible to give two separate values (upper and lower bounds). If one value is given, the lower bound is minus the value.
pickCutoff	Should a cutoff be picked automatically?
pickCutoffQ	The quantile used for picking the cutoff using the permutation distribution.
nullMethod	Method used to generate null candidate regions, must be one of 'bootstrap' or 'permutation' (defaults to 'permutation'). However, if covariates in addition to the outcome of interest are included in the design matrix (<code>ncol(design)>2</code>), the 'permutation' approach is not recommended. See vignette and original paper for more information.
smooth	A logical value. If TRUE the estimated profile will be smoothed with the smoother defined by <code>smoothFunction</code>
smoothFunction	A function to be used for smoothing the estimate of the genomic profile. Two functions are provided by the package: <code>loessByCluster</code> and <code>runmedByCluster</code> .
B	An integer denoting the number of resamples to use when computing null distributions. This defaults to 0. If <code>permutations</code> is supplied that defines the number of permutations/bootstraps and B is ignored.
permutations	is a matrix with columns providing indexes to be used to scramble the data and create a null distribution. If this matrix is not supplied and <code>B>0</code> then these indexes created using the function <code>sample</code> .
verbose	Should the function be verbose?
bpSpan	Smoothing span. Note that this defaults to a large value because we are searching for large scale changes.
...	further arguments sent to <code>bumphunterEngine</code> .

Details

The approximately 170,000 open sea probes on the 450k can be used to detect long-range changes in methylation status. These large scale changes that can range up to several Mb have typically been identified only through whole-genome bisulfite sequencing. `blockFinder` groups the averaged methylation values in open-sea probe clusters (See [cpgCollapse](#)) into large regions in which the `bumphunter` procedure is applied with a large (250KB+) smoothing window.

Note that estimating the precise boundaries of these blocks are constrained by the resolution of the array.

Value

FIXME

See Also

[cpgCollapse](#), and [bumphunter](#)

bumphunter-methods *Methods for function bumphunter in Package **minfi***

Description

Estimate regions for which a genomic profile deviates from its baseline value. Originally implemented to detect differentially methylated genomic regions between two populations, but can be applied to any CpG-level coefficient of interest.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRatioSet'
bumphunter(object, design, cluster=NULL,
            coef=2, cutoff=NULL, pickCutoff=FALSE, pickCutoffQ=0.99,
            maxGap=500, nullMethod=c("permutation", "bootstrap"),
            smooth=FALSE, smoothFunction=locfitByCluster,
            useWeights=FALSE, B=ncol(permutations), permutations=NULL,
            verbose=TRUE, type = c("Beta", "M"), ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class <code>GenomicRatioSet</code> .
design	Design matrix with rows representing samples and columns representing covariates. Regression is applied to each row of mat.
cluster	The clusters of locations that are to be analyzed together. In the case of microarrays, the clusters are many times supplied by the manufacturer. If not available the function <code>clusterMaker</code> can be used to cluster nearby locations.
coef	An integer denoting the column of the design matrix containing the covariate of interest. The hunt for bumps will be only be done for the estimate of this coefficient.
cutoff	A numeric value. Values of the estimate of the genomic profile above the cutoff or below the negative of the cutoff will be used as candidate regions. It is possible to give two separate values (upper and lower bounds). If one value is given, the lower bound is minus the value.
pickCutoff	Should bumphunter attempt to pick a cutoff using the permutation distribution?
pickCutoffQ	The quantile used for picking the cutoff using the permutation distribution.
maxGap	If cluster is not provided this maximum location gap will be used to define cluster via the <code>clusterMaker</code> function.
nullMethod	Method used to generate null candidate regions, must be one of 'boots trap' or 'permutation' (defaults to 'permutation'). However, if covariates in addition to the outcome of interest are included in the design matrix (<code>ncol(design)>2</code>), the 'permutation' approach is not recommended. See vignette and original paper for more information.

smooth	A logical value. If TRUE the estimated profile will be smoothed with the smoother defined by smoothFunction
smoothFunction	A function to be used for smoothing the estimate of the genomic profile. Two functions are provided by the package: loessByCluster and runmedByCluster.
useWeights	A logical value. If TRUE then the standard errors of the point-wise estimates of the profile function will be used as weights in the loess smoother loessByCluster. If the runmedByCluster smoother is used this argument is ignored.
B	An integer denoting the number of resamples to use when computing null distributions. This defaults to 0. If permutations is supplied that defines the number of permutations/bootstraps and B is ignored.
permutations	is a matrix with columns providing indexes to be used to scramble the data and create a null distribution when nullMethod is set to permutations. If the bootstrap approach is used this argument is ignored. If this matrix is not supplied and B>0 then these indexes are created using the function sample.
verbose	logical value. If TRUE, it writes out some messages indicating progress. If FALSE nothing should be printed.
type	Should bump hunting be performed on M-values ("M") or Beta values ("Beta")?
...	further arguments to be passed to the smoother functions.

Details

See help file for [bumphunter](#) method in the bumphunter package for details.

Value

An object of class bumps with the following components:

tab	The table with candidate regions and annotation for these.
coef	The single loci coefficients.
fitted	The estimated genomic profile used to determine the regions.
pvaluesMarginal	marginal p-value for each genomic location.
null	The null distribution.
algorithm	details on the algorithm.

Author(s)

Rafael A. Irizarry, Martin J. Aryee and Kasper D. Hansen

References

Jaffe AE, Murakami P, Lee H, Leek JT, Fallin MD, Feinberg AP, Irizarry RA (2012) Bump hunting to identify differentially methylated regions in epigenetic epidemiology studies. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 41(1):200-9.

See Also[bumphunter](#)**Examples**

```
if(require(minfiData)) {  
  gmSet <- preprocessQuantile(MsetEx)  
  design <- model.matrix(~ gmSet$status)  
  bumps <- bumphunter(gmSet, design = design, B = 0,  
                      type = "Beta", cutoff = 0.25)  
}
```

controlStripPlot	<i>Plot control probe signals.</i>
------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Strip plots are produced for each control probe type specified.

Usage

```
controlStripPlot(rgSet, controls = c("BISULFITE CONVERSION I",  
  "BISULFITE CONVERSION II"), sampNames = NULL, xlim = c(5, 17))
```

Arguments

rgSet	An RGChannelSet.
controls	A vector of control probe types to plot.
sampNames	Sample names to be used for labels.
xlim	x-axis limits.

Details

This function produces the control probe signal plot component of the QC report.

Value

No return value. Plots are produced as a side-effect.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>.

See Also

[qcReport](#), [mdsPlot](#), [densityPlot](#), [densityBeanPlot](#)

Examples

```

if (require(minfiData)) {

  names <- pData(RGsetEx)$Sample_Name
  controlStripPlot(RGsetEx, controls=c("BISULFITE CONVERSION I"), sampNames=names)

}

```

cpgCollapse

Collapse methylation values of adjacent CpGs into a summary value.

Description

This function groups adjacent loci into clusters with a specified maximum gap between CpGs in the cluster, and a specified maximum cluster width. The loci within each cluster are summarized resulting in a single methylation estimate per cluster.

Usage

```

cpgCollapse(object, what = c("Beta", "M"), maxGap = 500,
            blockMaxGap = 2.5 * 10^5, maxClusterWidth = 1500,
            dataSummary = colMeans, na.rm = FALSE,
            returnBlockInfo = TRUE, islandAnno = NULL, verbose = TRUE,
            ...)

```

Arguments

object	An object of class [Genomic]MethylSet or [Genomic]RatioSet.
what	Should operation be performed on the M-scale or Beta-scale?
maxGap	Maximum gap between CpGs in a cluster
blockMaxGap	Maximum block gap
maxClusterWidth	Maximum cluster width
dataSummary	Function used to summarize methylation across CpGs in the cluster.
na.rm	Should NAs be removed when summarizing? Passed on to the dataSummary function.
returnBlockInfo	Should the block annotation table be returned in addition to the block table?
islandAnno	Which Island annotation should be used. NULL indicates the default. This argument is only useful if the annotatio object contains more than one island annotation.
verbose	Should the function be verbose?
...	Passed on to getMethSignal and getCN. Can be used to specify

Details

This function is used as the first step of block-finding. It groups adjacent loci into clusters with a default maximum gap of 500bp and a maximum cluster width of 1,500bp. The loci within each cluster are then summarized (using the mean by default) resulting in a single methylation estimate per cluster. Cluster estimates from open-sea probes are used in block-finding.

Value

If returnBlockInfo is FALSE: a GenomicRatioSet of collapsed CpG clusters.

If returnBlockInfo is TRUE:

object	A GenomicRatioSet of collapsed CpG clusters
blockInfo	A cluster annotation data frame

Author(s)

Rafael Irizarry

See Also

[blockFinder](#)

densityBeanPlot	<i>Density bean plots of methylation Beta values.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Density ‘bean’ plots of methylation Beta values, primarily for QC.

Usage

```
densityBeanPlot(dat, sampGroups = NULL, sampNames = NULL, main = NULL,
  pal = brewer.pal(8, "Dark2"), numPositions = 10000)
```

Arguments

dat	An RGChannelSet, a MethylSet or a matrix. We either use the getBeta function to get Beta values (for the first two) or we assume the matrix contains Beta values.
sampGroups	Optional sample group labels. See details.
sampNames	Optional sample names. See details.
main	Plot title.
pal	Color palette.
numPositions	The density calculation uses numPositions randomly selected CpG positions. If NULL use all positions.

Details

This function produces the density bean plot component of the QC report. If `sampGroups` is specified, group-specific colors will be used. For speed reasons the plots are produced using a random subset of CpG positions. The number of positions used is specified by the `numPositions` option.

Value

No return value. Plots are produced as a side-effect.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>.

References

Kampstra, P. Beanplot: A boxplot alternative for visual comparison of distributions. *Journal of Statistical Software* 28, (2008). <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v28/c01>

See Also

[qcReport](#), [mdsPlot](#), [controlStripPlot](#), [densityPlot](#)

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)) {  
  
  names <- pData(RGsetEx)$Sample_Name  
  groups <- pData(RGsetEx)$Sample_Group  
  par(mar=c(5,6,4,2))  
  densityBeanPlot(RGsetEx, sampNames=names, sampGroups=groups)  
  
}
```

densityPlot

Density plots of methylation Beta values.

Description

Density plots of methylation Beta values, primarily for QC.

Usage

```
densityPlot(dat, sampGroups = NULL, main = "", xlab = "Beta",  
            pal = brewer.pal(8, "Dark2"), xlim, ylim, add = TRUE, legend = TRUE,  
            ...)
```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	An <code>RGChannelSet</code> , a <code>MethylSet</code> or a <code>matrix</code> . We either use the <code>getBeta</code> function to get Beta values (for the first two) or we assume the matrix contains Beta values.
<code>sampGroups</code>	Optional sample group labels. See details.
<code>main</code>	Plot title.
<code>xlab</code>	x-axis label.
<code>pal</code>	Color palette.
<code>xlim</code>	x-axis limits.
<code>ylim</code>	y-axis limits.
<code>add</code>	Start a new plot?
<code>legend</code>	Plot legend.
<code>...</code>	Additional options to be passed to the plot command.

Details

This function produces the density plot component of the QC report. If `sampGroups` is specified, group-specific colors will be used.

Value

No return value. Plots are produced as a side-effect.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>.

See Also

[qcReport](#), [mdsPlot](#), [controlStripPlot](#), [densityBeanPlot](#)

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)) {  
  
  groups <- pData(RGsetEx)$Sample_Group  
  densityPlot(RGsetEx, sampGroups=groups)  
  
}
```

`detectionP`*Detection p-values for all probed genomic positions.*

Description

This function identifies failed positions defined as both the methylated and unmethylated channel reporting background signal levels.

Usage

```
detectionP(rgSet, type = "m+u")
```

Arguments

<code>rgSet</code>	An RGChannelSet.
<code>type</code>	How to calculate p-values. Only m+u is currently implemented (See details).

Details

A detection p-value is returned for every genomic position in every sample. Small p-values indicate a good position. Positions with non-significant p-values (typically >0.01) should not be trusted.

The m+u method compares the total DNA signal (Methylated + Unmethylated) for each position to the background signal level. The background is estimated using negative control positions, assuming a normal distribution. Calculations are performed on the original (non-log) scale.

This function is different from the detection routine in Genome Studio.

Value

A matrix with detection p-values.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)) {  
  
  detP <- detectionP(RGsetEx)  
  failed <- detP>0.01  
  colMeans(failed) # Fraction of failed positions per sample  
  sum(rowMeans(failed)>0.5) # How many positions failed in >50% of samples?  
  
}
```

dmpFinder	<i>Find differentially methylated positions</i>
-----------	---

Description

Identify CpGs where methylation is associated with a continuous or categorical phenotype.

Usage

```
dmpFinder(dat, pheno, type = c("categorical", "continuous"),
          qCutoff = 1, shrinkVar = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dat	A MethylSet or a matrix.
pheno	The phenotype to be tested for association with methylation.
type	Is the phenotype 'continuous' or 'categorical'?
qCutoff	DMPs with an FDR q-value greater than this will not be returned.
shrinkVar	Should variance shrinkage be used? See details.

Details

This function tests each genomic position for association between methylation and a phenotype. Continuous phenotypes are tested with linear regression, while an F-test is used for categorical phenotypes.

Variance shrinkage (`shrinkVar=TRUE`) is recommended when sample sizes are small (<10). The sample variances are squeezed by computing empirical Bayes posterior means using the **limma** package.

Value

A table with one row per CpG.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>.

See Also

[squeezeVar](#) and the **limma** package in general.

Examples

```

if (require(minfiData)) {

  grp <- pData(MsetEx)$Sample_Group
  MsetExSmall <- MsetEx[1:1e4,] # To speed up the example
  M <- getM(MsetExSmall, type = "beta", betaThreshold = 0.001)
  dmp <- dmpFinder(M, pheno=grp, type="categorical")
  sum(dmp$qval < 0.05, na.rm=TRUE)
  head(dmp)

}

```

estimateCellCounts *Cell Proportion Estimation*

Description

Estimates the relative proportion of pure cell types within a sample. For example, given peripheral blood samples, this function will return the relative proportions of lymphocytes, monocytes, B-cells, and neutrophils.

Usage

```

estimateCellCounts(rgSet, compositeCellType = "Blood",
                  cellTypes = c("CD8T", "CD4T", "NK", "Bcell", "Mono", "Gran"),
                  returnAll = FALSE, meanPlot = FALSE, verbose = TRUE, ...)

```

Arguments

rgSet	The input RGChannelSet for the procedure.
meanPlot	Whether to plots the average DNA methylation across the cell-type discrimating probes within the mixed and sorted samples.
compositeCellType	Which composite cell type is being deconvoluted, see details.
cellTypes	Which celltypes, from the reference object, should be we use for the deconvolution?
returnAll	Should the composition table and the normalized user supplied data be return?
verbose	Should the function be verbose?
...	Passed to preprocessQuantile.

Details

This is an implementation of the Houseman et al (2012) regression calibration approach algorithm to the Illumina 450k microarray for deconvoluting heterogeneous tissue sources like blood. For example, this function will take an `RGChannelSet` from a DNA methylation (DNAm) study of blood, and return the relative proportions of CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells, natural killer cells, monocytes, granulocytes, and b-cells in each sample.

The `meanPlot` should be used to check for large batch effects in the data, reducing the confidence placed in the composition estimates. This plot depicts the average DNA methylation across the cell-type discriminating probes in both the provided and sorted data. The means from the provided heterogeneous samples should be within the range of the sorted samples. If the sample means fall outside the range of the sorted means, the cell type estimates will be inflated to the closest cell type. Note that we quantile normalize the sorted data with the provided data to reduce these batch effects.

Value

Matrix of composition estimates across all samples and cell types.

If `returnAll=TRUE` a list of a count matrix (see previous paragraph), a composition table and the normalized user data in form of a `GenomicMethylSet`.

Note

At the time of writing, only data from deconvolution of whole blood cells are available.

Author(s)

Andrew E. Jaffe, E. Andres Houseman

References

Houseman, Eugene A., et al. "DNA methylation arrays as surrogate measures of cell mixture distribution." *BMC bioinformatics* 13.1 (2012): 86.

Andrew E. Jaffe and Rafael A. Irizarry. Accounting for cellular heterogeneity is critical in epigenome-wide association studies. Under Review.

See Also

[preprocessQuantile](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(require(FlowSorted.Blood.450k)) {
  wh.WBC <- which(FlowSorted.Blood.450k$CellType == "WBC")
  wh.PBMC <- which(FlowSorted.Blood.450k$CellType == "PBMC")
  RGset <- FlowSorted.Blood.450k[, c(wh.WBC, wh.PBMC)]
  ## The following line is purely to work around an issue with repeated
  ## sampleNames and Biobase::combine()
  sampleNames(RGset) <- paste(RGset$CellType,
    c(seq(along = wh.WBC), seq(along = wh.PBMC)), sep = "_")
}
```

```
counts <- estimateCellCounts(RGset, meanPlot = FALSE)
round(counts, 2)
}

## End(Not run)
```

fixMethOutliers	<i>Fix methylation outliers</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Methylation outliers (loci with very extreme values of the Meth or Unmeth channel) are identified and fixed (see details).

Usage

```
fixMethOutliers(object, K = -3, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class [Genomic]MethylSet.
K	The number of standard deviations away from the median when defining the outlier cutoff, see details.
verbose	Should the function be verbose?

Details

This function fixes outlying methylation calls in the Meth channel and Unmeth channel separately. Unlike other types of arrays, all loci on a methylation array ought to measure something (apart from loci on the Y chromosome in a female sample). An outlier is a loci with a very low value in one of the two methylation channels. Typically, relatively few loci ought to be outliers.

An outlier is defined in a sample and methylation channel specific way. First the (sample, methylation channel) values are $\log_2(x+0.5)$ transformed and then the median and mad of these values are computed. An outlier is then defined to be any value less than the median plus K times the mad, and these outlier values are thresholded at the cutoff (on the original scale).

Value

An object of the same class as object where outlier values in the methylation channels have been thresholded.

Author(s)

Rafael A. Irizarry and Kasper D. Hansen

See Also

[minfiQC](#)

Examples

```
if(require(minfiData)) {
  MsetEx <- fixMethOutliers(MsetEx)
}
```

gaphunter

*Find gap signals in 450k data***Description**

This function finds probes in the Illumina 450k Array for which calculated beta values cluster into distinct groups separated by a defined threshold. It identifies, for these ‘gaps signals’ the number of groups, the size of these groups, and the samples in each group.

Usage

```
gaphunter(object, threshold=0.05, keepOutliers=FALSE,
          outCutoff=0.01, verbose=TRUE)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class (Genomic)RatioSet, (Genomic)MethylSet, or matrix. If one of the first two, <code>getBeta</code> is used to calculate beta values. If a matrix, must be one of beta values.
threshold	The difference in consecutive, ordered beta values that defines the presence of a gap signal. Defaults to 5 percent.
keepOutliers	Should outlier-driven gap signals be kept in the results? Defaults to FALSE
outCutoff	Value used to identify gap signals driven by outliers. Defined as the percentage of the total sample size; the sum of samples in all groups except the largest must exceed this number of samples in order for the probe to still be considered a gap signal. Defaults to 1 percent.
verbose	logical value. If TRUE, it writes some messages indicating progress. If FALSE nothing should be printed.

Details

The function can calculate a beta matrix or utilize a user-supplied matrix of beta values.

The function will identify probes with a gap in a beta signal greater than or equal to the defined threshold. This method provides an data-driven alternative to reference annotations in terms of accounting for polymorphism-affected probes.

Outlier-driven gap signals are those in which the sum of the smaller group(s) does not exceed a certain percentage of the sample size, defined by the argument `outCutoff`.

Value

A list with three values,

- `proberesults` A data frame listing, for each identified gap signal, the number of groups and the size of each group.
- `sampleresults` a matrix of dimensions probes (rows) by samples (columns). Individuals are assigned numbers based on the groups into which they cluster. Lower number groups indicate lower mean methylation values for the group. For example, individuals coded as '1' will have a lower mean methylation value than those individuals coded as '2'.
- `algorithm` A list detailing the arguments supplied to the function.

Author(s)

Shan Andrews <sandre17@jhu.edu>.

Examples

```
if(require(minfiData)) {
  gmSet <- preprocessQuantile(MsetEx)
  gapres <- gaphunter(gmSet, threshold=0.1, keepOutliers=TRUE)
}
```

GenomicMethylSet-class

GenomicMethylSet instances

Description

This class holds preprocessed data for Illumina methylation microarrays, mapped to a genomic location.

Usage

Constructor

```
GenomicMethylSet(gr = GRanges(), Meth = new("matrix"),
  Unmeth = new("matrix"), pData = DataFrame(),
  annotation = "", preprocessMethod = "")
```

Data extraction / Accessors

```
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicMethylSet'
getMeth(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicMethylSet'
getUnmeth(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicMethylSet'
```

```

getBeta(object, type = "", offset = 0, betaThreshold = 0)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicMethylSet'
getM(object, type = "", ...)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicMethylSet'
getCN(object, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicMethylSet'
pData(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicMethylSet'
sampleNames(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicMethylSet'
featureNames(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicMethylSet'
annotation(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicMethylSet'
preprocessMethod(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicMethylSet'
mapToGenome(object, ...)

```

Arguments

object	A GenomicMethylSet.
gr	A GRanges object.
pData	A DataFrame or data.frame object.
Meth	A matrix of methylation values (between zero and infinity) with each row being a methylation loci and each column a sample.
Unmeth	See the Meth argument.
annotation	An annotation character string.
preprocessMethod	A preprocess method character string.
type	How are the values calculated? For getBeta setting type="Illumina" sets offset=100 as per Genome Studio. For getM setting type="" computes M-values as the logarithm of Meth/Unmeth, otherwise it is computed as the logit of getBeta(object).
offset	Offset in the beta ratio, see detail.
betaThreshold	Constrains the beta values to be in the interval between betaThreshold and 1-betaThreshold.
...	For getM these values gets passed onto getBeta. For mapToGenome, this is ignored.

Details

For a detailed discussion of getBeta and getM see the details section of [MethylSet](#).

Constructor

Instances are constructed using the GenomicMethylSet function with the arguments outlined above.

Accessors

A number of useful accessors are inherited from SummarizedExperiment.

In the following code, object is a GenomicMethylSet.

getMeth(object), getUnmeth(object) Get the Meth or Unmeth matrix.

getBeta(object) Get Beta, see details.

getM(object) get M-values, see details.

getCN(object) get copy number values which are defined as the sum of the methylation and unmethylation channel.

getManifest(object) get the manifest associated with the object.

sampleNames(object), featureNames(object) Get the sampleNames (colnames) or the featureNames (rownames).

preprocessMethod(object), annotation(object) Get the preprocess method or annotation character.

Utilities

mapToGenome(object) Since object is already mapped to the genome, this method simply returns object unchanged.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsp.h.edu>

See Also

[SummarizedExperiment](#) for the basic class structure. Objects of this class are typically created by using the function [mapToGenome](#) on a [MethylSet](#).

Examples

```
showClass("GenomicMethylSet")
```

GenomicRatioSet-class *GenomicRatioSet instances*

Description

This class holds preprocessed data for Illumina methylation microarrays, mapped to a genomic location.

Usage

```
## Constructor

GenomicRatioSet(gr = GRanges(), Beta = NULL, M = NULL,
                CN = NULL, pData = DataFrame(),
                annotation = "", preprocessMethod = "")

## Data extraction / Accessors

## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRatioSet'
getBeta(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRatioSet'
getM(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRatioSet'
getCN(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRatioSet'
pData(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRatioSet'
sampleNames(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRatioSet'
featureNames(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRatioSet'
annotation(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRatioSet'
preprocessMethod(object)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRatioSet'
mapToGenome(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	A GenomicRatioSet.
gr	A GRanges object.
Beta	A matrix of beta values (optional, see details).
M	A matrix of M values (optional, see details).
CN	A matrix of copy number values.
pData	A DataFrame or data.frame object.
annotation	An annotation character string.
preprocessMethod	A preprocess method character string.
...	For mapToGenome, this is ignored.

Details

This class holds M or Beta values (or both) together with associated genomic coordinates. It is not possible to get Meth or Unmeth values from this object. The intention is to use this kind of object as an analysis end point.

In case one of M or Beta is missing, the other is computed on the fly. For example, M is computed from Beta as the logit (base 2) of the Beta values.

Constructor

Instances are constructed using the `GenomicRatioSet` function with the arguments outlined above.

Accessors

A number of useful accessors are inherited from `SummarizedExperiment`.

In the following code, `object` is a `GenomicRatioSet`.

`getBeta(object)` Get Beta, see details.

`getM(object)` get M-values, see details.

`getCN(object)` get copy number, see details.

`getManifest(object)` get the manifest associated with the object.

`sampleNames(object)`, `featureNames(object)` Get the `sampleNames` (colnames) or the `featureNames` (rownames).

`preprocessMethod(object)`, `annotation(object)` Get the preprocess method or annotation character.

Utilities

`mapToGenome(object)` Since `object` is already mapped to the genome, this method simply returns `object` unchanged.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsp.h.harvard.edu>

See Also

[SummarizedExperiment](#) for the basic class structure.

Examples

```
showClass("GenomicRatioSet")
```

getAnnotation *Accessing annotation for Illumina methylation objects*

Description

These functions access provided annotation for various Illumina methylation objects.

Usage

```
getAnnotation(object, what = "everything", lociNames = NULL,
              orderByLocation = FALSE, dropNonMapping = FALSE)

getLocations(object, mergeManifest = FALSE,
             orderByLocation = FALSE, lociNames = NULL)

getAnnotationObject(object)

getSnpInfo(object, snpAnno = NULL)
addSnpInfo(object, snpAnno = NULL)

dropLociWithSnps(object, snps = c("CpG", "SBE"), maf = 0, snpAnno = NULL)

getProbeType(object, withColor = FALSE)

getIslandStatus(object, islandAnno = NULL)
```

Arguments

object	A minfi object.
what	Which annotation objects should be returned?
lociNames	Restrict the return values to these loci.
orderByLocation	Should the return object be ordered according to genomic location.
dropNonMapping	Should loci that do not have a genomic location associated with it (by being marked as unmapped or multi) be dropped from the return object.
mergeManifest	Should the manifest be merged into the return object?
snpAnno	The snp annotation you want to use; NULL signifies picking the default.
withColor	Should the return object have the type I probe color labelled?
snps	The type of SNPs used.
maf	Minor allele fraction.
islandAnno	Like snpAnno, but for islands.

Details

getAnnotation returns requested annotation as a DataFrame, with each row corresponding to a methylation loci. If object is of class IlluminaHumanAnnotation no specific ordering of the return object is imposed. If, on the other hand, the class of object imposes some natural order on the return object (ie. if the object is of class [Genomic](Methyl|Ratio)Set), this order is kept in the return object. Note that RGChannelSet does not impose a specific ordering on the methylation loci.

getAnnotationObject returns the annotation object, as opposed to the annotation the object contains. This is useful for printing and examining the contents of the object.

getLocations is a convenience function which returns Locations as a GRanges and which furthermore drops unmapped loci. A user should not need to call this function, instead mapToGenome should be used to get genomic coordinates and granges to return those coordinates.

getSnpInfo is a convenience function which gets a SNP DataFrame containing information on which probes contains SNPs where. addSnpInfo adds this information to the rowRanges or granges of the object. dropLociWithSnps is a convenience function for removing loci with SNPs based on their MAF.

To see which options are available for what, simply print the annotation object, possibly using getAnnotationObject.

Value

For getAnnotation, a DataFrame with the requested information.

For getAnnotationObject, a IlluminaMethylationAnnotation object.

For getLocations, a GRanges with the locations.

For getProbeType and getIslandStatus, a character vector with the requested information.

For getSnpInfo, a DataFrame with the requested information. For addSnpInfo, an object of the same class as object but with the SNP information added to the elementMetadata of the granges of the object.

For dropLociWithSnps an object of the same kind as the input, possibly with fewer loci.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen<khansen@jhsph.edu>

See Also

[IlluminaMethylationAnnotation](#) for the basic class, [mapToGenome](#) for a better alternative (for users) to getLocations.

Examples

```
if(require(minfiData)) {
  table(getIslandStatus(MsetEx))
  getAnnotation(MsetEx, what = "Manifest")
}
```

`getGenomicRatioSetFromGEO`*Reading Illumina methylation array data from GEO.*

Description

Reading Illumina methylation array data from GEO.

Usage

```
getGenomicRatioSetFromGEO(GSE = NULL, path = NULL, array = "IlluminaHumanMethylation450k", annotation = NULL, what = "beta", mergeManifest = FALSE, i = 1)
```

Arguments

GSE	The GSE ID of the dataset to be downloaded from GEO.
path	If data already downloaded, the path with soft files. Either GSE or path are required.
array	Array name.
annotation	The feature annotation to be used. This includes the location of features thus depends on genome build.
what	Are Beta or M values being downloaded.
mergeManifest	Should the Manifest be merged to the final object.
i	If the GEO download results in more than one dataset, it picks entry i.

Details

This function downloads data from GEO using `getGEO` from the **GEOquery** package. It then returns a [GenomicRatioSet](#) object. Note that the rs probes (used for genotyping) are dropped.

Value

A [GenomicRatioSet](#) object.

Author(s)

Tim Triche Jr. and Rafael A. Irizarry<rafa@jimmy.harvard.edu>.

See Also

If the data is already in memory you can use [makeGenomicRatioSetFromMatrix](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
mset=getGenomicRatioSetFromGEO("GSE42752")

## End(Not run)
```

getMethSignal	<i>Various utilities</i>
---------------	--------------------------

Description

Utility functions operating on objects from the minfi package.

Usage

```
getMethSignal(object, what = c("Beta", "M"), ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object from the minfi package supporting either getBeta or getM.
what	Which signal is returned.
...	Passed to the method described by argument what.

Value

A matrix.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsph.edu>.

Examples

```
if(require(minfiData)) {  
  getMethSignal(MsetEx, what = "Beta")  
}
```

getQC	<i>Estimate sample-specific quality control (QC) for methylation data</i>
-------	---

Description

Estimate sample-specific quality control (QC) for methylation data.

Usage

```
getQC(object)  
addQC(object, qc)  
plotQC(qc, badSampleCutoff = 10.5)
```

Arguments

object An object of class [Genomic]MethylSet.
qc An object as produced by getQC.
badSampleCutoff The cutoff for identifying a bad sample.

Value

For getQC, a DataFrame with two columns: mMed and uMed which are the chipwide medians of the Meth and Unmeth channels.

For addQC, essentially object supplied to the function, but with two new columns added to the pheno data slot: uMed and mMed.

Author(s)

Rafael A. Irizarry and Kasper D. Hansen

See Also

[minfiQC](#) for an all-in-one function.

Examples

```
if(require(minfiData)){  
  qc <- getQC(MsetEx)  
  MsetEx <- addQC(MsetEx, qc = qc)  
  ## plotQC(qc)  
}
```

getSex

Estimating sample sex based on methylation data

Description

Estimates samples sex based on methylation data.

Usage

```
getSex(object = NULL, cutoff = -2)  
addSex(object, sex = NULL)  
plotSex(object, id = NULL)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class [Genomic]MethylSet.
cutoff	What should the difference in log2 copynumber be between males and females.
sex	An optional character vector of sex (with values M and F).
id	Text used as plotting symbols in the plotSex function. Used for sample identification on the plot.

Details

Estimation of sex is based on the median values of measurements on the X and Y chromosomes respectively. If $yMed - xMed$ is less than `cutoff` we predict a female, otherwise male.

Value

For `getSex`, a `DataFrame` with columns `predictedSex` (a character with values M and F), `xMed` and `yMed` which are the chip-wide medians of measurements on the two sex chromosomes.

For `addSex`, an object of the same type as `object` but with a column named `predictedSex` added to the pheno data.

Author(s)

Rafael A. Irizarry, Kasper D. Hansen

Examples

```
if(require(minfiData)) {  
  GMsetEx <- mapToGenome(MsetEx)  
  estSex <- getSex(GMsetEx)  
  GMsetEx <- addSex(GMsetEx, sex = estSex)  
}
```

IlluminaMethylationAnnotation-class

Class IlluminaMethylationAnnotation

Description

This is a class for representing annotation associated with an Illumina methylation microarray. Annotation is transient in the sense that it may change over time, whereas the information stored in the `IlluminaMethylationManifest` class only depends on the array design.

Usage

```
## Constructor
IlluminaMethylationAnnotation(listOfObjects, annotation = "",
                              defaults = "")

## Data extraction
## S4 method for signature 'IlluminaMethylationAnnotation'
getManifest(object)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class IlluminaMethylationAnnotation.
annotation	An annotation character.
defaults	A vector of default choices for getAnnotation(what = "everything").
listOfObjects	A list of objects to be put into the data slot of the annotation object.

Details

The data slot contains various objects that are of type `data.frame`. Details are still subject to change.

Utilitues

In the following code, `object` is a `IlluminaMethylationAnnotation`.

```
getManifest(object) Get the manifest object associated with the array.
```

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsph.edu>.

See Also

[IlluminaMethylationManifest](#)

IlluminaMethylationManifest-class

Class "IlluminaMethylationManifest"

Description

This is a class for representing an Illumina methylation microarray design, ie. the physical location and the probe sequences. This information should be independent of genome build and annotation.

Usage

```
## Constructor

IlluminaMethylationManifest(TypeI = new("DataFrame"),
                             TypeII = new("DataFrame"),
                             TypeControl = new("DataFrame"),
                             TypeSnpI = new("DataFrame"),
                             TypeSnpII = new("DataFrame"),
                             annotation = "")

## Data extraction
## S4 method for signature 'IlluminaMethylationManifest'
getManifest(object)
## S4 method for signature 'character'
getManifest(object)
getProbeInfo(object, type = c("I", "II", "Control",
                              "I-Green", "I-Red", "SnpI", "SnpII"))
getManifestInfo(object, type = c("nLoci", "locusNames"))
getControlAddress(object, controlType = c("NORM_A", "NORM_C",
                                           "NORM_G", "NORM_T"),
                  asList = FALSE)
getControlTypes(object)
```

Arguments

object	Either an object of class <code>IlluminaMethylationManifest</code> or class <code>character</code> for <code>getManifest</code> . For <code>getProbeInfo</code> , <code>getManifestInfo</code> and <code>getControlAddress</code> an object of either class <code>RGChannelSet</code> , <code>IlluminaMethylationManifest</code> .
TypeI	A <code>DataFrame</code> of type I probes.
TypeII	A <code>DataFrame</code> of type II probes.
TypeControl	A <code>DataFrame</code> of control probes.
TypeSnpI	A <code>DataFrame</code> of SNP type I probes.
TypeSnpII	A <code>DataFrame</code> of SNP type II probes.
annotation	An annotation character.
type	A single character describing what kind of information should be returned. For <code>getProbeInfo</code> it represents the following subtypes of probes on the array: Type I, Type II, Controls as well as Type I (methylation measured in the Green channel) and Type II (methylation measured in the Red channel). For <code>getManifestInfo</code> it represents either the number of methylation loci (approx. number of CpGs) on the array or the locus names.
controlType	A character vector of control types.
asList	If <code>TRUE</code> the return object is a list with one component for each <code>controlType</code> .

Details

The data slot contains the following objects: TypeI, TypeII and TypeControl which are all of class `data.frame`, describing the array design.

Methylation loci of type I are measured using two different probes, in either the red or the green channel. The columns `AddressA`, `AddressB` describes the physical location of the two probes on the array (with `ProbeSeqA`, `ProbeSeqB` giving the probe sequences), and the column `Color` describes which color channel is used.

Methylation loci of type II are measured using a single probe, but with two different color channels. The methylation signal is always measured in the green channel.

Utilities

In the following code, `object` is a `IlluminaMethylationManifest`.

`getManifest(object)` Get the manifest object.

`getProbeInfo(object)` Returns a `data.frame` giving the type I, type II or control probes. It is also possible to get the type I probes measured in the Green or Red channel.

`getManifestInfo(object)` Get some information about the manifest object (the chip design).

`getControlAddress(object)` Get the control addresses for control probes of a certain type.

`getControlTypes(object)` Returns the types and the numbers of control probes of each type.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsp.h.harvard.edu>.

See Also

[IlluminaMethylationAnnotation](#) for annotation information for the array (information depending on a specific genome build).

Examples

```
if(require(IlluminaHumanMethylation450kmanifest)) {  
  
  show(IlluminaHumanMethylation450kmanifest)  
  head(getProbeInfo(IlluminaHumanMethylation450kmanifest, type = "I"))  
  head(IlluminaHumanMethylation450kmanifest@data$TypeI)  
  head(IlluminaHumanMethylation450kmanifest@data$TypeII)  
  head(IlluminaHumanMethylation450kmanifest@data$TypeControl)  
  
}
```

logit2	<i>logit in base 2.</i>
--------	-------------------------

Description

Utility functions for computing logit and inverse logit in base 2.

Usage

```
logit2(x)
ilogit2(x)
```

Arguments

x A numeric vector.

Value

A numeric vector.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsph.edu>.

Examples

```
logit2(c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75))
```

makeGenomicRatioSetFromMatrix	<i>Make a GenomicRatioSet from a matrix</i>
-------------------------------	---

Description

Make a GenomicRatioSet from a matrix.

Usage

```
makeGenomicRatioSetFromMatrix(mat, rownames = NULL, pData = NULL, array = "IlluminaHumanMethylation450k")
```


Arguments

mat	The matrix that will be converted.
rownames	The feature IDs associated with the rows of mat that will be used to match to the IlluminaHumanMethylation450k feature IDs.
pData	A DataFrame or data.frame describing the samples represented by the columns of mat. If the rownames of the pData don't match the colnames of mat these colnames will be changed. If pData is not supplied, a minimal DataFrame is created.
array	Array name.
annotation	The feature annotation to be used. This includes the location of features thus depends on genome build.
mergeManifest	Should the Manifest be merged to the final object.
what	Are Beta or M values being downloaded.

Details

Many 450K data is provided as csv files. This function permits you to convert a matrix of values into the class that is used by functions such as `bumphunter` and `blockFinder`. The rownames of `mat` are used to match the 450K array features. Alternatively the rownames can be supplied directly through `rownames`.

Value

A [GenomicRatioSet](#) object.

Author(s)

Rafael A. Irizarry<rafa@jimmy.harvard.edu>.

See Also

[getGenomicRatioSetFromGEO](#) is similar but reads data from GEO.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(10,5,2)
rownames(mat) <- c("cg13869341", "cg14008030", "cg12045430", "cg20826792", "cg00381604")
grset <- makeGenomicRatioSetFromMatrix(mat)
```

mapToGenome-methods *Mapping methylation data to the genome*

Description

Mapping Illumina methylation array data to the genome using an annotation package. Depending on the genome, not all methylation loci may have a genomic position.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'MethylSet'  
mapToGenome(object, mergeManifest = FALSE)  
## S4 method for signature 'MethylSet'  
mapToGenome(object, mergeManifest = FALSE)  
## S4 method for signature 'RGChannelSet'  
mapToGenome(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Either a MethylSet, a RGChannelSet or a RatioSet.
mergeManifest	Should the information in the associated manifest package be merged into the location GRanges?
...	Passed to the method for MethylSet.

Details

FIXME: details on the MethylSet method.

The RGChannelSet method of this function is a convenience function: the RGChannelSet is first transformed into a MethylSet using preprocessRaw. The resulting MethylSet is then mapped directly to the genome.

This function silently drops loci which cannot be mapped to a genomic position, based on the associated annotation package.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsp.h.edu>

See Also

[GenomicMethylSet](#) for the output object and [MethylSet](#) for the input object. Also, [getLocations](#) obtains the genomic locations for a given object.

mdsPlot	<i>Multi-dimensional scaling plots giving an overview of similarities and differences between samples.</i>
---------	--

Description

Multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) plots showing a 2-d projection of distances between samples.

Usage

```
mdsPlot(dat, numPositions = 1000, sampNames = NULL, sampGroups = NULL, xlim, ylim,  
        pch = 1, pal = brewer.pal(8, "Dark2"), legendPos = "bottomleft",  
        legendNCol, main = NULL)
```

Arguments

dat	An RGChannelSet, a MethylSet or a matrix. We either use the <code>getBeta</code> function to get Beta values (for the first two) or we assume the matrix contains Beta values.
numPositions	Use the <code>numPositions</code> genomic positions with the most methylation variability when calculating distance between samples.
sampNames	Optional sample names. See details.
sampGroups	Optional sample group labels. See details.
xlim	x-axis limits.
ylim	y-axis limits.
pch	Point type. See par for details.
pal	Color palette.
legendPos	The legend position. See legend for details.
legendNCol	The number of columns in the legend. See legend for details.
main	Plot title.

Details

Euclidean distance is calculated between samples using the `numPositions` most variable CpG positions. These distances are then projected into a 2-d plane using classical multidimensional scaling transformation.

Value

No return value. Plots are produced as a side-effect.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>.

References

Borg, I., Groenen, P. (2005). Modern Multidimensional Scaling: theory and applications (2nd ed.). New York: Springer-Verlag. pp. 207-212. ISBN 0387948457.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multidimensional_scaling

See Also

[qcReport](#), [controlStripPlot](#), [densityPlot](#), [densityBeanPlot](#), [par](#), [legend](#)

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)) {

  names <- pData(MsetEx)$Sample_Name
  groups <- pData(MsetEx)$Sample_Group
  mdsPlot(MsetEx, sampNames=names, sampGroups=groups)

}
```

MethylSet-class

MethylSet instances

Description

This class holds preprocessed data for Illumina methylation microarrays.

Usage

```
## Constructor

MethylSet(Meth, Unmeth, phenoData, annotation = NULL)

## Data extraction / Accessors

## S4 method for signature 'MethylSet'
getMeth(object)
## S4 method for signature 'MethylSet'
getUnmeth(object)
## S4 method for signature 'MethylSet'
getBeta(object, type = "", offset = 0, betaThreshold = 0)
## S4 method for signature 'MethylSet'
getM(object, type = "", ...)
## S4 method for signature 'MethylSet'
getCN(object, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'MethylSet'
getManifest(object)
## S4 method for signature 'MethylSet'
```

```

preprocessMethod(object)

## Utilities
dropMethylationLoci(object, dropRS = TRUE, dropCH = TRUE)

```

Arguments

object	A MethylSet.
Meth	A matrix of methylation values (between zero and infinity) with each row being a methylation loci and each column a sample.
Unmeth	See the Meth argument.
phenoData	a phenoData object.
annotation	An annotation string, optional.
type	How are the values calculated? For getBeta setting type="Illumina" sets offset=100 as per Genome Studio. For getM setting type="" computes M-values as the logarithm of Meth/Unmeth, otherwise it is computed as the logit of getBeta(object).
offset	Offset in the beta ratio, see detail.
betaThreshold	Constrains the beta values to be in the interval between betaThreshold and 1-betaThreshold.
dropRS	Should SNP probes be dropped?
dropCH	Should CH probes be dropped
...	For the constructor: additional objects passes to the eSet constructor, particular a phenoData slot. For getM these values gets passed onto getBeta.

Details

This class inherits from eSet. Essentially the class is a representation of a Meth matrix and a Unmeth matrix linked to a pData data frame.

In addition, an annotation and a preprocessMethod slot is present. The annotation slot describes the type of array and also which annotation package to use. The preprocessMethod slot describes the kind of preprocessing that resulted in this dataset.

A MethylSet stores meth and Unmeth. From these it is easy to compute Beta values, defined as

$$\beta = \frac{\text{Meth}}{\text{Meth} + \text{Unmeth} + \text{offset}}$$

The offset is chosen to avoid dividing with small values. Illumina uses a default of 100. M-values (an unfortunate bad name) are defined as

$$M = \text{logit}(\beta) = \log(\text{Meth}/\text{Unmeth})$$

This formula has problems if either Meth or Unmeth is zero. For this reason, we can use betaThreshold to make sure Beta is neither 0 nor 1, before taken the logit. What makes sense for the offset and betaThreshold depends crucially on how the data was preprocessed. Do not expect the default values to be particular good.

Constructor

Instances are constructed using the `MethylSet` function with the arguments outlined above.

Accessors

In the following code, `object` is a `MethylSet`.

`getMeth(object)`, `getUnmeth(object)` Get the Meth or the Unmeth matrix

`getBeta(object)` Get Beta, see details.

`getM(object)` get M-values, see details.

`getCN(object)` get copy number values which are defined as the sum of the methylation and unmethylation channel.

`getManifest(object)` get the manifest associated with the object.

`preprocessMethod(object)` Get the preprocess method character.

Utilities

In the following code, `object` is a `MethylSet`.

`dropMethylationLoci(object)` A unified interface to removing methylation loci. You can drop SNP probes (probes that measure SNPs, not probes containing SNPs) or CH probes (non-CpG methylation).

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsph.edu>

See Also

[eSet](#) for the basic class structure. Objects of this class are typically created from an [RGChannelSet](#) using [preprocessRaw](#) or another preprocessing function.

Examples

```
showClass("MethylSet")
```

minfiQC

easy one-step QC of methylation object

Description

This function combines a number of functions into a simple to use, one step QC step/

Usage

```
minfiQC(object, fixOutliers = TRUE, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class [Genomic]MethylSet.
fixOutliers	Should the function fix outlying observations (using fixMethOutliers) before running QC?
verbose	Should the function be verbose?

Details

A number of functions are run sequentially on the object.

First outlier values are thresholded using fixMethOutliers. Then qc is performed using getQC and then sample specific sex is estimated using getSex.

Value

A list with two values,

object	The object processed by fixMethOutliers and with a column predictedSex added to the pheno data.
qc	A DataFrame with columns from the output of getQC and getSex

Author(s)

Kasper D. Hansen

See Also

[getSex](#), [getQC](#), [fixMethOutliers](#)

Examples

```
if(require(minfiData)) {  
  out <- minfiQC(MsetEx)  
  ## plotQC(out$qc)  
  ## plotSex(out$sex)  
}
```

plotBetasByType	<i>Plot the overall distribution of beta values and the distributions of the Infinium I and II probe types.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Plot the overall density distribution of beta values and the density distributions of the Infinium I and II probe types.

Usage

```
plotBetasByType(data, probeTypes = NULL, legendPos = "top",
               colors = c("black", "red", "blue"),
               main = "", lwd = 3, cex.legend = 1)
```

Arguments

data	A <code>MethylSet</code> or a <code>matrix</code> or a <code>vector</code> . We either use the <code>getBeta</code> function to get Beta values (in the first case) or we assume the <code>matrix</code> or <code>vector</code> contains Beta values.
probeTypes	If <code>data</code> is a <code>MethylSet</code> this argument is not needed. Otherwise, a <code>data.frame</code> with a column 'Name' containing probe IDs and a column 'Type' containing their corresponding assay design type.
legendPos	The x and y co-ordinates to be used to position the legend. They can be specified by keyword or in any way which is accepted by <code>xy.coords</code> . See legend for details.
colors	Colors to be used for the different beta value density distributions. Must be a vector of length 3.
main	Plot title.
lwd	The line width to be used for the different beta value density distributions.
cex.legend	The character expansion factor for the legend text.

Details

The density distribution of the beta values for a single sample is plotted. The density distributions of the Infinium I and II probes are then plotted individually, showing how they contribute to the overall distribution. This is useful for visualising how using [preprocessSWAN](#) affects the data.

Value

No return value. Plot is produced as a side-effect.

Author(s)

Jovana Maksimovic <jovana.maksimovic@mcri.edu.au>.

See Also

[densityPlot](#), [densityBeanPlot](#), [par](#), [legend](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (require(minfiData)) {
  Mset.swan <- preprocessSWAN(RGsetEx, MsetEx)
  par(mfrow=c(1,2))
  plotBetasByType(MsetEx[,1], main="Raw")
  plotBetasByType(Mset.swan[,1], main="SWAN")
}
```



```

}
## End(Not run)

```

plotCpg

Plot methylation values at an single genomic position

Description

Plot single-position (single CpG) methylation values as a function of a categorical or continuous phenotype

Usage

```

plotCpg(dat, cpg, pheno, type = c("categorical", "continuous"),
        measure = c("beta", "M"), ylim = NULL, ylab = NULL, xlab = "",
        fitLine = TRUE, mainPrefix = NULL, mainSuffix = NULL)

```

Arguments

dat	An RGChannelSet, a MethylSet or a matrix. We either use the getBeta (or getM for measure="M") function to get Beta values (or M-values) (for the first two) or we assume the matrix contains Beta values (or M-values).
cpg	A character vector of the CpG position identifiers to be plotted.
pheno	A vector of phenotype values.
type	Is the phenotype categorical or continuous?
measure	Should Beta values or log-ratios (M) be plotted?
ylim	y-axis limits.
ylab	y-axis label.
xlab	x-axis label.
fitLine	Fit a least-squares best fit line when using a continuous phenotype.
mainPrefix	Text to prepend to the CpG name in the plot main title.
mainSuffix	Text to append to the CpG name in the plot main title.

Details

This function plots methylation values (Betas or log-ratios) at individual CpG loci as a function of a phenotype.

Value

No return value. Plots are produced as a side-effect.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)) {

  grp <- pData(MsetEx)$Sample_Group
  cpgs <- c("cg00050873", "cg00212031", "cg26684946", "cg00128718")
  par(mfrow=c(2,2))
  plotCpg(MsetEx, cpg=cpgs, pheno=grp, type="categorical")

}
```

```
preprocessFunnorm      Functional normalization for Illumina 450k arrays
```

Description

Functional normalization (FunNorm) is a between-array normalization method for the Illumina Infinium HumanMethylation450 platform. It removes unwanted variation by regressing out variability explained by the control probes present on the array.

Usage

```
preprocessFunnorm(rgSet, nPCs=2, sex = NULL, bgCorr = TRUE,
                  dyeCorr = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

rgSet	An object of class RGChannelSet.
nPCs	Number of principal components from the control probes PCA
sex	An optional numeric vector containing the sex of the samples.
bgCorr	Should the NOOB background correction be done, prior to functional normalization (see preprocessNoob)
dyeCorr	Should dye normalization be done as part of the NOOB background correction (see preprocessNoob)?
verbose	Should the function be verbose?

Details

This function implements functional normalization preprocessing for Illumina methylation microarrays. Functional normalization extends the idea of quantile normalization by adjusting for known covariates measuring unwanted variation. For the 450k array, the first k principal components of the internal control probes matrix play the role of the covariates adjusting for technical variation. The number k of principal components can be set by the argument nPCs. By default nPCs is set to 2,

and have been shown to perform consistently well across different datasets. This parameter should only be modified by expert users. The normalization procedure is applied to the Meth and Unmeth intensities separately, and to type I and type II signals separately. For the probes on the X and Y chromosomes we normalize males and females separately using the gender information provided in the sex argument. For the Y chromosome, standard quantile normalization is used due to the small number of probes, which results in instability for functional normalization. If sex is unspecified (NULL), a guess is made using by the `getSex` function using copy number information. Note that this algorithm does not rely on any assumption and therefore can be applicable for cases where global changes are expected such as in cancer-normal comparisons or tissue differences.

Value

an object of class `GenomicRatioSet`

Author(s)

Jean-Philippe Fortin <jfortin@jhsph.edu>, Kasper D. Hansen <khansen@jhsph.edu>.

References

JP Fortin, A Labbe, M Lemire, BW Zanke, TJ Hudson, EJ Fertig, CMT Greenwood and K Hansen. *Functional normalization of 450k methylation array data improves replication in large cancer studies*. (2014) bioRxiv doi: 10.1101/002956.

See Also

[RGChannelSet](#) as well as [IlluminaMethylationManifest](#) for the basic classes involved in these functions. [preprocessRaw](#) and [preprocessQuantile](#) are other preprocessing functions. Background correction may be done using [preprocessNoob](#).

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)) {  
  GRset.funnorm <- preprocessFunnorm(RGsetEx)  
}
```

`preprocessIllumina` *Perform preprocessing as Genome Studio.*

Description

These functions implements preprocessing for Illumina methylation microarrays as used in Genome Studio, the standard software provided by Illumina.

Usage

```
preprocessIllumina(rgSet, bg.correct = TRUE, normalize = c("controls", "no"),  
  reference = 1)  
bgcorrect.illumina(rgSet)  
normalize.illumina.control(rgSet, reference = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>rgSet</code>	An object of class <code>RGChannelSet</code> .
<code>bg.correct</code>	logical, should background correction be performed?
<code>normalize</code>	logical, should (control) normalization be performed?
<code>reference</code>	for control normalization, which array is the reference?

Details

We have reverse engineered the preprocessing methods from Genome Studio, based on the documentation.

The current implementation of control normalization is equal to what Genome Studio provides (this statement is based on comparing Genome Studio output to the output of this function), with the following caveat: this kind of normalization requires the selection of a reference array. It is unclear how Genome Studio selects the reference array, but we allow for the manual specification of this parameter.

The current implementation of background correction is roughly equal to Genome Studio. Based on examining the output of 24 arrays, we are able to exactly recreate 18 out of the 24. The remaining 6 arrays had a max discrepancy in the Red and/or Green channel of 1-4 (this is on the unlogged intensity scale, so 4 is very small).

A script for doing this comparison may be found in the `scripts` directory (although it is of limited use without the data files).

Value

`preprocessIllumina` returns a `MethylSet`, while `bgcorrect.illumina` and `normalize.illumina.control` both return a `RGChannelSet` with corrected color channels.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsp.h.edu>.

See Also

[RGChannelSet](#) and [MethylSet](#) as well as [IlluminaMethylationManifest](#) for the basic classes involved in these functions. [preprocessRaw](#) is another basic preprocessing function.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)) {

  dat <- preprocessIllumina(RGsetEx, bg.correct=FALSE, normalize="controls")
  slot(name="preprocessMethod", dat)[1]

}
```

preprocessNoob	<i>The Noob background correction for 450k arrays.</i>
----------------	--

Description

Noob is a background correction method with dye-bias normalization for the Illumina Infinium HumanMethylation450 platform.

Usage

```
preprocessNoob(rgSet, offset = 15, dyeCorr = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

rgSet	An object of class <code>RGChannelSet</code> .
offset	An offset for the normexp background correction.
dyeCorr	Should dye correction be done?
verbose	Should the function be verbose?

Value

An object of class `MethylSet`.

Author(s)

Tim Triche, Jr.

References

TJ Triche, DJ Weisenberger, D Van Den Berg, PW Laird and KD Siegmund *Low-level processing of Illumina Infinium DNA Methylation BeadArrays*. (2013) *Nucleic Acids Res* 41, e90.

See Also

[RGChannelSet](#) as well as [IlluminaMethylationManifest](#) for the basic classes involved in these functions. [preprocessRaw](#) and [preprocessQuantile](#) are other preprocessing functions.

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)) {  
  GRset.noob <- preprocessNoob(RGsetEx)  
}
```

```
preprocessQuantile
```

Stratified quantile normalization for an Illumina methylation array.

Description

Stratified quantile normalization for Illumina amethylation arrays.

This function implements stratified quantile normalization preprocessing for Illumina methylation microarrays. Probes are stratified by region (CpG island, shore, etc.)

Usage

```
preprocessQuantile(object, fixOutliers = TRUE, removeBadSamples = FALSE,
                  badSampleCutoff = 10.5, quantileNormalize = TRUE,
                  stratified = TRUE, mergeManifest = FALSE, sex = NULL,
                  verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An object of class <code>RGChannelSet</code> or <code>[Genomic]MethylSet</code> .
<code>fixOutliers</code>	Should low outlier Meth and Unmeth signals be fixed?
<code>removeBadSamples</code>	Should bad samples be removed?
<code>badSampleCutoff</code>	Samples with median Meth and Unmeth signals below this cutoff will be labelled 'bad'.
<code>quantileNormalize</code>	Should quantile normalization be performed?
<code>stratified</code>	Should quantile normalization be performed within genomic region strata (e.g. CpG island, shore, etc.)?
<code>mergeManifest</code>	Should the information in the associated manifest package be merged into the output object?
<code>sex</code>	Gender
<code>verbose</code>	Should the function be verbose?

Details

This function implements stratified quantile normalization preprocessing for Illumina methylation microarrays. If `removeBadSamples` is `TRUE` we calculate the median Meth and median Unmeth signal for each sample, and remove those samples where their average falls below `badSampleCutoff`. The normalization procedure is applied to the Meth and Unmeth intensities separately. The distribution of type I and type II signals is forced to be the same by first quantile normalizing the type II probes across samples and then interpolating a reference distribution to which we normalize the type I probes. Since probe types and probe regions are confounded and we know that DNAm distributions vary across regions we stratify the probes by region before applying this interpolation. For the probes on the X and Y chromosomes we normalize males and females separately using

the gender information provided in the `sex` argument. If gender is unspecified (NULL), a guess is made using by the `getSex` function using copy number information. Background correction is not used, but very small intensities close to zero are thresholded using the `fixMethOutlier`. Note that this algorithm relies on the assumptions necessary for quantile normalization to be applicable and thus is not recommended for cases where global changes are expected such as in cancer-normal comparisons.

Note that this normalization procedure is essentially similar to one previously presented (Touleimat and Tost, 2012), but has been independently re-implemented due to the present lack of a released, supported version.

Value

a `GenomicRatioSet`

Author(s)

Rafael A. Irizarry

References

Touleimat, N. and Tost, J. Complete pipeline for Infinium Human Methylation 450K BeadChip data processing using subset quantile normalization for accurate DNA methylation estimation. *Epigenomics* 4, 325-341 (2012).

See Also

[getSex](#), [minfiQC](#), [fixMethOutliers](#) for functions used as part of `preprocessQuantile`.

Examples

```
if(require(minfiData)) {  
  GMset <- preprocessQuantile(RGsetEx)  
}
```

preprocessRaw

Creation of a MethylSet without normalization

Description

Converts the Red/Green channel for an Illumina methylation array into methylation signal, without using any normalization.

Usage

```
preprocessRaw(rgSet)
```

Arguments

`rgSet` An object of class `RGChannelSet`.

Details

This function takes the Red and the Green channel of an Illumina methylation array, together with its associated manifest object and converts it into a `MethylSet` containing the methylated and unmethylated signal.

Value

An object of class `MethylSet`

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen<khansen@jhsph.edu>.

See Also

[RGChannelSet](#) and [MethylSet](#) as well as [IlluminaMethylationManifest](#).

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)) {
  dat <- preprocessRaw(RGsetEx)
  slot(name="preprocessMethod", dat)[1]
}
```

```
preprocessSWAN
```

Subset-quantile Within Array Normalisation for Illumina Infinium HumanMethylation450 BeadChips

Description

Subset-quantile Within Array Normalisation (SWAN) is a within array normalisation method for the Illumina Infinium HumanMethylation450 platform. It allows Infinium I and II type probes on a single array to be normalized together.

Usage

```
preprocessSWAN(rgSet, mSet = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>rgSet</code>	An object of class <code>RGChannelSet</code> .
<code>mSet</code>	An optional object of class <code>MethylSet</code> . If set to <code>NULL</code> <code>preprocessSwan</code> uses <code>preprocessRaw</code> on the <code>rgSet</code> argument. In case <code>mSet</code> is supplied, make sure it is the result of preprocessing the <code>rgSet</code> argument.
<code>verbose</code>	Should the function be verbose?

Details

The SWAN method has two parts. First, an average quantile distribution is created using a subset of probes defined to be biologically similar based on the number of CpGs underlying the probe body. This is achieved by randomly selecting N Infinium I and II probes that have 1, 2 and 3 underlying CpGs, where N is the minimum number of probes in the 6 sets of Infinium I and II probes with 1, 2 or 3 probe body CpGs. If no probes have previously been filtered out e.g. sex chromosome probes, etc. N=11,303. This results in a pool of 3N Infinium I and 3N Infinium II probes. The subset for each probe type is then sorted by increasing intensity. The value of each of the 3N pairs of observations is subsequently assigned to be the mean intensity of the two probe types for that row or “quantile”. This is the standard quantile procedure. The intensities of the remaining probes are then separately adjusted for each probe type using linear interpolation between the subset probes.

Value

an object of class `MethylSet`

Note

SWAN uses a random subset of probes to do the between array normalization. In order to achieve reproducible results, the seed needs to be set using `set.seed`.

Author(s)

Jovana Maksimovic<jovana.maksimovic@mcri.edu.au>

References

J Maksimovic, L Gordon and A Oshlack (2012). *SWAN: Subset quantile Within-Array Normalization for Illumina Infinium HumanMethylation450 BeadChips*. *Genome Biology* 13, R44.

See Also

[RGChannelSet](#) and [MethylSet](#) as well as [IlluminaMethylationManifest](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (require(minfiData)) {
  dat <- preprocessRaw(RGsetEx)
  preprocessMethod(dat)
  datSwan <- preprocessSWAN(RGsetEx, mSet = dat)
  datIllum <- preprocessIllumina(RGsetEx)
  preprocessMethod(datIllum)
  datIllumSwan <- preprocessSWAN(RGsetEx, mSet = datIllum)
}

## End(Not run)
```

`qcReport`*QC report for Illumina Infinium Human Methylation 450k arrays*

Description

Produces a PDF QC report for Illumina Infinium Human Methylation 450k arrays, useful for identifying failed samples.

Usage

```
qcReport(rgSet, sampNames = NULL, sampGroups = NULL, pdf = "qcReport.pdf",
  maxSamplesPerPage = 24, controls = c("BISULFITE CONVERSION I",
  "BISULFITE CONVERSION II", "EXTENSION", "HYBRIDIZATION",
  "NON-POLYMORPHIC", "SPECIFICITY I", "SPECIFICITY II", "TARGET REMOVAL"))
```

Arguments

<code>rgSet</code>	An object of class <code>RGChannelSet</code> .
<code>sampNames</code>	Sample names to be used for labels.
<code>sampGroups</code>	Sample groups to be used for labels.
<code>pdf</code>	Path and name of the PDF output file.
<code>maxSamplesPerPage</code>	Maximum number of samples to plot per page in those sections that plot each sample separately.
<code>controls</code>	The control probe types to include in the report.

Details

This function produces a QC report as a PDF file. It is a useful first step after reading in a new dataset to get an overview of quality and to flag potentially problematic samples.

Value

No return value. A PDF is produced as a side-effect.

Author(s)

Martin Aryee <aryee@jhu.edu>.

See Also

[mdsPlot](#), [controlStripPlot](#), [densityPlot](#), [densityBeanPlot](#)

Examples

```
if (require(minfiData)) {  
  
  names <- pData(RGsetEx)$Sample_Name  
  groups <- pData(RGsetEx)$Sample_Group  
  
  ## Not run:  
  qcReport(RGsetEx, sampNames=names, sampGroups=groups, pdf="qcReport.pdf")  
  
  ## End(Not run)  
  
}
```

ratioConvert-methods *Converting methylation signals to ratios (Beta or M-values)*

Description

Converting methylation data from methylation and unmethylation channels, to ratios (Beta and M-values).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'MethylSet'  
ratioConvert(object, what = c("beta", "M", "both"), keepCN = TRUE, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicMethylSet'  
ratioConvert(object, what = c("beta", "M", "both"), keepCN = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Either a <code>MethylSet</code> , or a <code>GenomicRatioSet</code> .
what	Which ratios should be computed and stored?
keepCN	A logical, should copy number values be computed and stored in the object?
...	Passed to <code>getBeta</code> , <code>getM</code> methods.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsp.h.edu>

See Also

[RatioSet](#) or code [GenomicRatioSet](#) for the output object and [MethylSet](#) or code [GenomicMethylSet](#) for the input object.

RatioSet-class	RatioSet instances
----------------	--------------------

Description

This class holds preprocessed data for Illumina methylation microarrays.

Usage

```
## Constructor

RatioSet(Beta = NULL, M = NULL, CN = NULL, ...)

## Data extraction / Accessors

## S4 method for signature 'RatioSet'
getBeta(object)
## S4 method for signature 'RatioSet'
getM(object)
## S4 method for signature 'RatioSet'
getCN(object)
## S4 method for signature 'RatioSet'
preprocessMethod(object)
```

Arguments

object	A RatioSet.
Beta	A matrix of beta values (between zero and one) with each row being a methylation loci and each column a sample.
M	A matrix of log-ratios (between minus infinity and infinity) with each row being a methylation loci and each column a sample.
CN	An optional matrix of copy number estimates with each row being a methylation loci and each column a sample.
...	For the constructor: additional objects passes to the eSet constructor, particular a phenoData slot. For getM these values gets passed onto getBeta.

Details

This class inherits from eSet. Essentially the class is a representation of a Beta matrix and/or a M matrix and optionally a CN (copy number) matrix linked to a pData data frame.

In addition, an annotation and a preprocessMethod slot is present. The annotation slot describes the type of array and also which annotation package to use. The preprocessMethod slot describes the kind of preprocessing that resulted in this dataset.

For a RatioSet, M-values are defined as \log_2 of the Beta-values if the M-values are not present in the object. Similarly, if only M-values are present in the object, Beta-values are $\frac{1}{\log_2}$ of the M-values.

Constructor

Instances are constructed using the `RatioSet` function with the arguments outlined above.

Accessors

In the following code, `object` is a `RatioSet`.

`getBeta(object)`, `getM(object)`, `CN(object)` Get the Beta, M or CN matrix.

`getManifest(object)` get the manifest associated with the object.

`preprocessMethod(object)` Get the preprocess method character.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsp.h.edu>

See Also

[eSet](#) for the basic class structure. Objects of this class are typically created from an [MethylSet](#) using [ratioConvert](#).

Examples

```
showClass("RatioSet")
```

read.450k

Parsing IDAT files from Illumina methylation arrays.

Description

Parsing IDAT files from Illumina methylation arrays.

Usage

```
read.450k(basenames, extended = FALSE, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

basenames	The basenames or filenames of the IDAT files. By basenames we mean the filename without the ending <code>_Grn.idat</code> or <code>_Red.idat</code> (such that each sample occur once). By filenames we mean filenames including <code>_Grn.idat</code> or <code>_Red.idat</code> (but only one of the colors)
extended	Should a <code>RGChannelSet</code> or a <code>RGChannelSetExtended</code> be returned.
verbose	Should the function be verbose?

Value

An object of class `RGChannelSet` or `RGChannelSetExtended`.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen<khansen@jhsph.edu>.

See Also

[read.450k.exp](#) for a convenience function for reading an experiment, [read.450k.sheet](#) for reading a sample sheet and [RGChannelSet](#) for the output class.

Examples

```
if(require(minfiData)) {

  baseDir <- system.file("extdata", package = "minfiData")
  RGSet <- read.450k(file.path(baseDir, "5723646052",
    c("5723646052_R02C02", "5723646052_R04C01")))

}
```

read.450k.exp	<i>Reads an entire 450k experiment using a sample sheet</i>
---------------	---

Description

Reads an entire 450k experiment using a sample sheet or (optionally) a target like data.frame.

Usage

```
read.450k.exp(base = NULL, targets = NULL, extended = FALSE,
  recursive = FALSE, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

base	The base directory.
targets	A targets data.frame, see details
extended	Should the output of the function be a "RGChannelSetExtended" (default is "RGChannelSet").
recursive	Should the search be recursive (see details)
verbose	Should the function be verbose?

Details

If the targets argument is NULL, the function finds all two-color IDAT files in the directory given by base. If recursive is TRUE, the function searches base and all subdirectories. A two-color IDAT files are pair of files with names ending in `_Red.idat` or `_Grn.idat`.

If the targets argument is not NULL it is assumed it has a column named Basename, and this is assumed to be pointing to the base name of a two color IDAT file, ie. a name that can be made into a real IDAT file by appending either `_Red.idat` or `_Grn.idat`.

Value

An object of class "RGChannelSet" or "RGChannelSetExtended".

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsp.h.edu>.

See Also

[read.450k](#) for the workhorse function, [read.450k.sheet](#) for reading a sample sheet and [RGChannelSet](#) for the output class.

Examples

```
if(require(minfiData)) {  
  
  baseDir <- system.file("extdata", package = "minfiData")  
  RGset <- read.450k.exp(file.path(baseDir, "5723646052"))  
  
}
```

read.450k.sheet	<i>Reading an Illumina methylation sample sheet</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Reading an Illumina methylation sample sheet, containing pheno-data information for the samples in an experiment.

Usage

```
read.450k.sheet(base, pattern = "csv$", ignore.case = TRUE,  
  recursive = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

base	The base directory from which the search is started.
pattern	What pattern is used to identify a sample sheet file, see <code>list.files</code>
ignore.case	Should the file search be case sensitive?
recursive	Should the file search be recursive, see <code>list.files</code> ?
verbose	Should the function be verbose?

Details

This function search the directory base (possibly including subdirectories depending on the argument `recursive` for “sample sheet” files (see below). These files are identified solely on the base of their filename given by the arguments `pattern` and `ignore.case` (note the use of a dollarsign to mean end of file name).

In case multiple sheet files are found, they are all read and the return object will contain the concatenation of the files.

A sample sheet file is essentially a CSV (comma-separated) file containing one line per sample, with a number of columns describing pheno-data or other important information about the sample. The file may contain a header, in which case it is assumed that all lines up to and including a line starting with `\[Data\]` should be dropped. This is modelled after a sample sheet file Illumina provides. It is also very similar to the `targets` file made used by the popular `limma` package (see the extensive package vignette).

An attempt at guessing the file path to the IDAT files represented in the sheet is made. This should be doublechecked and might need to manually changed.

Value

A `data.frame` containing the columns of all the sample sheets. As described in details, a column named `Sentrix_Position` is renamed to `Array` and `Sentrix_ID` is renamed to `Slide`. In addition the `data.frame` will contain a column named `Basename`.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen<khansen@jhsp.h.edu>.

See Also

[read.450k.exp](#) and [read.450k](#) for functions reading IDAT files. [list.files](#) for help on the arguments `recursive` and `ignore.case`.

Examples

```
if(require(minfiData)) {  
  
  baseDir <- system.file("extdata", package = "minfiData")  
  sheet <- read.450k.sheet(baseDir)  
  
}
```

readGEORawFile

Read in Unmethylated and Methylated signals from a GEO raw file.

Description

Read in Unmethylated and Methylated signals from a GEO raw file.

Usage

```
readGEORawFile(filename, sep = ",", Uname = "Unmethylated signal", Mname = "Methylated signal", row.names)
```

Arguments

filename	The name of the file to be read from.
sep	The field separator character. Values on each line of the file are separated by this character.
Uname	A string that uniquely identifies the columns containing the unmethylated signals.
Mname	A string that uniquely identifies the columns containing the methylated signals.
row.names	The column containing the feature (CpG) IDs.
pData	A <code>DataFrame</code> or <code>data.frame</code> describing the samples represented by the columns of <code>mat</code> . If the rownames of the <code>pData</code> don't match the colnames of <code>mat</code> these colnames will be changed. If <code>pData</code> is not supplied, a minimal <code>DataFrame</code> is created.
array	Array name.
annotation	The feature annotation to be used. This includes the location of features thus depends on genome build.
mergeManifest	Should the Manifest be merged to the final object.
showProgress	TRUE displays progress on the console. It is produced in <code>fread</code> 's C code.

Details

450K experiments uploaded to GEO typically include a raw data file as part of the supplementary materials. Unfortunately there does not appear to be a standard format. This function provides enough flexibility to read these files. Note that you will likely need to change the `sep`, `Uname`, and `Mname` arguments and make sure the first column includes the feature (CpG) IDs. You can use the [readLines](#) function to decipher how to set these arguments.

Note that the function uses the [fread](#) function in the **data.table** package to read the data. To install **data.table** type `install.packages("data.table")`. We use this package because the files too large for `read.table`.

Value

A [GenomicMethylSet](#) object.

Author(s)

Rafael A. Irizarry<rafa@jimmy.harvard.edu>.

See Also

[getGenomicRatioSetFromGEO](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
##Here is an example for GSE29290
gmset=read.GEORawFile("GSE29290_Matrix_Signal.txt",Uname="Signal_A",Mname="Signal_B",sep="\t")
##Note: I changed 0,00 to 0.00 in the file first using sed:
##sed s/,/\./g GSE29290_Matrix_Signal.txt > GSE29290_Matrix_Signal.txt

## End(Not run)
```

readTCGA	<i>Read in tab delimited file in the TCGA format</i>
----------	--

Description

Read in tab delimited file in the TCGA format

Usage

```
readTCGA(filename, sep = "\t", keyName = "Composite Element REF", Betaname = "Beta_value", pData = NULL)
```

Arguments

filename	The name of the file to be read from.
sep	The field separator character. Values on each line of the file are separated by this character.
keyName	The column name of the field containing the feature IDs.
Betaname	The character string contained all column names of the beta value fields.
pData	A <code>DataFrame</code> or <code>data.frame</code> describing the samples represented by the columns of <code>mat</code> . If the rownames of the <code>pData</code> don't match the colnames of <code>mat</code> these colnames will be changed. If <code>pData</code> is not supplied, a minimal <code>DataFrame</code> is created.
array	Array name.
annotation	The feature annotation to be used. This includes the location of features thus depends on genome build.
mergeManifest	Should the Manifest be merged to the final object.
showProgress	TRUE displays progress on the console. It is produced in <code>fread</code> 's C code.

Details

This function is a wrapper for `makeGenomicRatioSetFromMatrix`. It assumes a very specific format, used by TCGA, and then uses the `fread` function in the **data.table** package to read the data. To install **data.table** type `install.packages("data.table")`. We use this package because the files too large for `read.table`.

Currently, an example of a file that this function reads is here: http://gdac.broadinstitute.org/runs/stddata__2014_10_17/data/UCEC/20141017/gdac.broadinstitute.org_UCEC.Merge_methylation__humanmethylation450__jhu_usc_edu__Level_3__within_bioassay_data_set_function__data.Level_3.2014101700.0.0.tar.gz. Note it is a 8.1 GB archive.

Value

A [GenomicRatioSet](#) object.

Author(s)

Rafael A. Irizarry<rafaa@jimmy.harvard.edu>.

See Also

[makeGenomicRatioSetFromMatrix](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  filename <- "example.txt" ##file must be in the specif TCGA format
  readTCGA(filename)

## End(Not run)
```

RGChannelSet-class *Class "RGChannelSet"*

Description

These classes represents raw (unprocessed) data from a two color micro array; specifically an Illumina methylation array.

Usage

Constructors

```
RGChannelSet(Green = new("matrix"), Red = new("matrix"), ...)
RGChannelSetExtended(Green = new("matrix"), Red = new("matrix"),
  GreenSD = new("matrix"), RedSD = new("matrix"),
  NBeads = new("matrix"), ...)
```

Accessors

```
## S4 method for signature 'RGChannelSet'
getBeta(object, ...)
getGreen(object)
getRed(object)
## S4 method for signature 'RGChannelSet'
getManifest(object)
```

Convenience functions

```
get00B(object)
getSnpBeta(object)
```

Arguments

object	An RGChannelSet (or RGChannelSetExtended).
Green	A matrix of Green channel values (between zero and infinity) with each row being a methylation loci and each column a sample.
Red	See the Green argument, but for the Green channel.
GreenSD	See the Green argument, but for standard deviations of the Green channel summaries.
RedSD	See the Green, but for standard deviations of the Red channel summaries.
NBeads	See the Green argument, but contains the number of beads used to summarize the Green and Red channels.
...	Additional objects passes to the eSet constructor, particular a phenoData slot.

Constructors

Instances are constructed using the RGChannelSet or RGChannelSetExtended functions with the arguments outlined above.

Accessors

`getGreen`: Gets the Green channel as a matrix.
`getRed`: Gets the Red channel as a matrix.
`getManifest`: Gets the manifest object itself associated with the array type

Convenience functions

`getOOB`: Retrieves the so-called “out-of-band” (OOB) probes. These are the measurements of Type I probes in the “wrong” color channel. Return value is a list with two matrices, named Red and Grn.
`getSnBeta`: Retrieves the measurements of the 65 SNP probes located on the array. These SNP probes are intended to be used for sample tracking and sample mixups. The return value is a matrix of beta values. Each SNP probe ought to have values clustered around 3 distinct values corresponding to homo-, and hetero-zygotes.

Tips

The class inherits a number of useful methods from eSet. Amongst these are

`dim`, `nrow`, `ncol` The dimension (number of probes by number of samples) of the experiment.
`pData`, `sampleNames` Phenotype information and sample names.
`featureNames` This is the addresses (probe identifiers) of the array.

Author(s)

Kasper Daniel Hansen <khansen@jhsp.h.harvard.edu>

See Also

See [eSet](#) for the basic class that is used as a building block for "RGChannelSet(Extended)". See [IlluminaMethylationManifest](#) for a class representing the design of the array.

Examples

```
showClass("RGChannelSet")
```

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