

Package ‘scRepertoire’

April 4, 2025

Title A toolkit for single-cell immune receptor profiling

Version 2.3.2

Description

scRepertoire is a toolkit for processing and analyzing single-cell T-cell receptor (TCR) and immunoglobulin (Ig). The scRepertoire framework supports use of 10x, AIRR, BD, MiXCR, Omniscope, TRUST4, and WAT3R single-cell formats. The functionality includes basic clonal analyses, repertoire summaries, distance-based clustering and interaction with the popular Seurat and SingleCellExperiment/Bioconductor R workflows.

License MIT + file LICENSE

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

biocViews Software, ImmunoOncology, SingleCell, Classification, Annotation, Sequencing

Depends ggplot2, R (>= 4.0)

Imports assertthat, cubature, dplyr, evmix, ggalluvial, ggdendro, ggraph, grDevices, igraph, iNEXT, plyr, quantreg, Rcpp, reshape2, rjson, rlang, S4Vectors, SeuratObject, SingleCellExperiment, stringr, stringdist, SummarizedExperiment, tidygraph, truncdist, VGAM, purrr, lifecycle, methods

Suggests BiocManager, BiocStyle, circlize, knitr, rmarkdown, scales, scater, Seurat, spelling, testthat (>= 3.0.0), vdiff, withr

VignetteBuilder knitr

Config/testthat/edition 3

Language en-US

LinkingTo Rcpp

URL <https://www.borch.dev/uploads/scRepertoire/>

BugReports <https://github.com/BorchLab/scRepertoire/issues>

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

git_url <https://git.bioconductor.org/packages/scRepertoire>

git_branch devel

git_last_commit ff5eef6

git_last_commit_date 2025-03-19

Repository Bioconductor 3.21

Date/Publication 2025-04-03

Author Nick Borcharding [aut, cre],

Qile Yang [aut],

Ksenia Safina [aut]

Maintainer Nick Borcharding <ncborch@gmail.com>

Contents

scRepertoire-package	3
addVariable	4
alluvialClones	4
clonalAbundance	6
clonalBias	7
clonalCluster	8
clonalCompare	9
clonalDiversity	11
clonalHomeostasis	13
clonalLength	14
clonalNetwork	15
clonalOccupy	17
clonalOverlap	18
clonalOverlay	20
clonalProportion	21
clonalQuant	22
clonalRarefaction	23
clonalScatter	24
clonalSizeDistribution	26
combineBCR	27
combineExpression	29
combineTCR	30
contig_list	31
createHTOContigList	31
exportClones	32
expression2List	33
getCirclize	34
getContigDoublets	35
getHumanIgPseudoGenes	36
highlightClones	36
loadContigs	37
mini_contig_list	38

percentAA	39
percentGenes	40
percentKmer	41
percentVJ	42
positionalEntropy	43
positionalProperty	44
quietVDJgenes	45
scRep_example	46
StartracDiversity	46
subsetClones	48
vizGenes	48
Index	50

scRepertoire-package *scRepertoire: A toolkit for single-cell immune receptor profiling*

Description

scRepertoire is a toolkit for processing and analyzing single-cell T-cell receptor (TCR) and immunoglobulin (Ig). The scRepertoire framework supports use of 10x, AIRR, BD, MiXCR, Omniscope, TRUST4, and WAT3R single-cell formats. The functionality includes basic clonal analyses, repertoire summaries, distance-based clustering and interaction with the popular Seurat and SingleCellExperiment/Bioconductor R workflows.

Author(s)

Maintainer: Nick Borcharding <ncborch@gmail.com>

Authors:

- Qile Yang <qile.yang@berkeley.edu>
- Ksenia Safina <safina@broadinstitute.org>

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://www.borch.dev/uploads/scRepertoire/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/BorchLab/scRepertoire/issues>

addVariable	<i>Adding variables after combineTCR() or combineBCR()</i>
-------------	--

Description

This function adds variables to the product of `combineTCR()`, or `combineBCR()` to be used in later visualizations. For each element, the function will add a column (labeled by **variable.name**) with the variable. The length of the **variables** parameter needs to match the length of the combined object.

Usage

```
addVariable(input.data, variable.name = NULL, variables = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>input.data</code>	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> or <code>combineBCR()</code> .
<code>variable.name</code>	The new column name/header.
<code>variables</code>	The exact values to add to each element of the list.

Value

`input.data` list with the variable column added to each element.

Examples

```
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
  samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
    "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
combined <- addVariable(combined,
  variable.name = "Type",
  variables = rep(c("B", "L"), 4))
```

alluvialClones	<i>Alluvial plotting for single-cell object meta data</i>
----------------	---

Description

View the proportional contribution of clones by Seurat or SCE object meta data after `combineExpression()`. The visualization is based on the `ggalluvial` package, which requires the `aesthetics` to be part of the axes that are visualized. Therefore, `alpha`, `facet`, and `color` should be part of the the axes you wish to view or will add an additional stratum/column to the end of the graph.

Usage

```
alluvialClones(
  sc.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  chain = "both",
  y.axes = NULL,
  color = NULL,
  alpha = NULL,
  facet = NULL,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

<code>sc.data</code>	The single-cell object to visualize after <code>combineExpression()</code> .
<code>cloneCall</code>	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data.
<code>chain</code>	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL".
<code>y.axes</code>	The columns that will separate the proportional . visualizations.
<code>color</code>	The column header or clone(s) to be highlighted.
<code>alpha</code>	The column header to have gradated opacity.
<code>facet</code>	The column label to separate.
<code>exportTable</code>	Exports a table of the data into the global environment in addition to the visualization.
<code>palette</code>	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals .

Value

Alluvial ggplot comparing clone distribution.

Examples

```
#Getting the combined contigs
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
  samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
    "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

#Getting a sample of a Seurat object
scRep_example <- get(data("scRep_example"))

#Using combineExpresion()
scRep_example <- combineExpression(combined, scRep_example)
scRep_example$Patient <- substring(scRep_example$orig.ident, 1,3)
```

```
#Using alluvialClones()
alluvialClones(scRep_example,
               cloneCall = "gene",
               y.axes = c("Patient", "ident"),
               color = "ident")
```

clonalAbundance *Demonstrate the relative abundance of clones by group or sample*

Description

Displays the number of clones at specific frequencies by sample or group. Visualization can either be a line graph (**scale** = FALSE) using calculated numbers or density plot (**scale** = TRUE). Multiple sequencing runs can be group together using the **group** parameter. If a matrix output for the data is preferred, set **exportTable** = TRUE.

Usage

```
clonalAbundance(
  input.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  chain = "both",
  scale = FALSE,
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

<code>input.data</code>	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
<code>cloneCall</code>	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data.
<code>chain</code>	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL"
<code>scale</code>	Converts the graphs into density plots in order to show relative distributions.
<code>group.by</code>	The variable to use for grouping
<code>order.by</code>	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
<code>exportTable</code>	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph to the visualization.
<code>palette</code>	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals .

Value

ggplot of the total or relative abundance of clones across quanta

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

clonalAbundance(combined,
                cloneCall = "gene",
                scale = FALSE)
```

clonalBias

Examine skew of clones towards a cluster or compartment

Description

The metric seeks to quantify how individual clones are skewed towards a specific cellular compartment or cluster. A clone bias of **1** - indicates that a clone is composed of cells from a single compartment or cluster, while a clone bias of **0** - matches the background subtype distribution. Please read and cite the following [manuscript](#) if using `clonalBias()`.

Usage

```
clonalBias(
  sc.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  split.by = NULL,
  group.by = NULL,
  n.boots = 20,
  min.expand = 10,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

sc.data	The single-cell object after <code>combineExpression()</code> .
cloneCall	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data.
split.by	The variable to use for calculating the baseline frequencies. For example, "Type" for lung vs peripheral blood comparison
group.by	The variable to use for calculating bias
n.boots	number of bootstraps to downsample.
min.expand	clone frequency cut off for the purpose of comparison.
exportTable	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph.
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals .

Value

ggplot scatter plot with clone bias

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

#Getting a sample of a Seurat object
scRep_example <- get(data("scRep_example"))

#Using combineExpression()
scRep_example <- combineExpression(combined, scRep_example)
scRep_example$Patient <- substring(scRep_example$orig.ident,1,3)

#Using clonalBias()
clonalBias(scRep_example,
           cloneCall = "aa",
           split.by = "Patient",
           group.by = "seurat_clusters",
           n.boots = 5,
           min.expand = 2)
```

clonalCluster

Clustering adaptive receptor sequences by edit distance

Description

This function uses edit distances of either the nucleotide or amino acid sequences of the CDR3 and V genes to cluster similar TCR/BCRs together. As a default, the function takes the input from `combineTCR()`, `combineBCR()` or `combineExpression()` and amends a cluster to the data frame or meta data. If `exportGraph` is set to TRUE, the function returns an igraph object of the connected sequences. If multiple sequences per chain are present, this function only compares the first sequence.

Usage

```
clonalCluster(
  input.data,
  chain = "TRB",
  sequence = "aa",
  samples = NULL,
  threshold = 0.85,
  group.by = NULL,
  exportGraph = FALSE
)
```


Arguments

input.data	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
chain	Indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL".
sequence	Clustering based on either "aa" or "nt".
samples	The specific samples to isolate for visualization.
threshold	The normalized edit distance to consider. The higher the number the more similarity of sequence will be used for clustering.
group.by	The column header used for to group contigs. If (NULL), clusters will be calculated across samples.
exportGraph	Return an igraph object of connected sequences (TRUE) or the amended input with a new cluster-based variable (FALSE).

Value

Either amended input with edit-distanced clusters added or igraph object of connect sequences

Examples

```
# Getting the combined contigs
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

sub_combined <- clonalCluster(combined[c(1,2)],
                              chain = "TRA",
                              sequence = "aa")
```

clonalCompare	<i>Demonstrate the difference in clonal proportions / counts between clones</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function produces an alluvial or area graph of the proportion or count composition of the indicated clones for all or selected samples (using the **samples** parameter). Individual clones can be selected using the **clones** parameter with the specific sequence of interest or using the **top.clones** parameter with the top n clones by proportion / counts to be visualized.

Usage

```

clonalCompare(
  input.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  chain = "both",
  samples = NULL,
  clones = NULL,
  top.clones = NULL,
  highlight.clones = NULL,
  relabel.clones = FALSE,
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  graph = "alluvial",
  proportion = TRUE,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)

```

Arguments

input.data	The product of combineTCR , combineBCR , or combineExpression .
cloneCall	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data
chain	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL"
samples	The specific samples to isolate for visualization.
clones	The specific clonal sequences of interest
top.clones	The top number of clonal sequences per group. (e.g., top.clones = 5)
highlight.clones	Clonal sequences to highlight, if present, all other clones returned will be grey
relabel.clones	Simplify the legend of the graph by returning clones that are numerically indexed
group.by	If using a single-cell object, the column header to group the new list. NULL will return the active identity or cluster
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
graph	The type of graph produced, either " alluvial " or " area "
proportion	If TRUE , the proportion of the total sequencing reads will be used for the y-axis. If FALSE , the raw count will be used
exportTable	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals

Value

ggplot of the proportion of total sequencing read of selecting clones

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

clonalCompare(combined,
              top.clones = 5,
              samples = c("P17B", "P17L"),
              cloneCall="aa")
```

clonalDiversity	<i>Calculate the clonal diversity for samples or groupings</i>
-----------------	--

Description

This function calculates traditional measures of diversity - **Shannon**, **inverse Simpson**, **normalized entropy**, **Gini-Simpson**, **Chao1 index**, and **abundance-based coverage estimators (ACE)** measure of species evenness by sample or group. The function automatically down samples the diversity metrics using 100 boot straps (**n.boots = 100**) and outputs the mean of the values. The group parameter can be used to condense the individual samples. If a matrix output for the data is preferred, set **exportTable = TRUE**.

Usage

```
clonalDiversity(
  input.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  chain = "both",
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  x.axis = NULL,
  metrics = c("shannon", "inv.simpson", "norm.entropy", "gini.simpson", "chao1", "ACE"),
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno",
  n.boots = 100,
  return.boots = FALSE,
  skip.boots = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
cloneCall	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data

chain	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL"
group.by	Variable in which to combine for the diversity calculation
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
x.axis	Additional variable grouping that will space the sample along the x-axis
metrics	The indices to use in diversity calculations - "shannon", "inv.simpson", "norm.entropy", "gini.simpson", "chao1", "ACE"
exportTable	Exports a table of the data into the global environment in addition to the visualization
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals
n.boots	number of bootstraps to down sample in order to get mean diversity
return.boots	export boot strapped values calculated - will automatically exportTable = TRUE.
skip.boots	remove down sampling and boot strapping from the calculation.

Details

The formulas for the indices and estimators are as follows:

Shannon Index:

$$Index = - \sum p_i * \log(p_i)$$

Inverse Simpson Index:

$$Index = \frac{1}{(\sum_{i=1}^S p_i^2)}$$

Normalized Entropy:

$$Index = - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^S p_i \ln(p_i)}{\ln(S)}$$

Gini-Simpson Index:

$$Index = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^S p_i^2$$

Chao1 Index:

$$Index = S_{obs} + \frac{n_1(n_1 - 1)}{2 * n_2 + 1}$$

Abundance-based Coverage Estimator (ACE):

$$Index = S_{abund} + \frac{S_{rare}}{C_{ace}} + \frac{F_1}{C_{ace}}$$

Where:

- p_i is the proportion of species i in the dataset.
- S is the total number of species.
- n_1 and n_2 are the number of singletons and doubletons, respectively.
- S_{abund} , S_{rare} , C_{ace} , and F_1 are parameters derived from the data.

Value

ggplot of the diversity of clones by group

Author(s)

Andrew Malone, Nick Borcharding

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
clonalDiversity(combined, cloneCall = "gene")
```

clonalHomeostasis

Examining the clonal homeostasis of the repertoire

Description

This function calculates the space occupied by clone proportions. The grouping of these clones is based on the parameter **cloneSize**, at default, **cloneSize** will group the clones into bins of Rare = 0 to 0.0001, Small = 0.0001 to 0.001, etc. To adjust the proportions, change the number or labeling of the cloneSize parameter. If a matrix output for the data is preferred, set **exportTable** = TRUE.

Usage

```
clonalHomeostasis(
  input.data,
  cloneSize = c(Rare = 1e-04, Small = 0.001, Medium = 0.01, Large = 0.1, Hyperexpanded =
    1),
  cloneCall = "strict",
  chain = "both",
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
cloneSize	The cut points of the proportions.
cloneCall	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data.

chain	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL".
group.by	The variable to use for grouping
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
exportTable	Exports a table of the data into the global environment in addition to the visualization.
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals .

Value

ggplot of the space occupied by the specific proportion of clones

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
clonalHomeostasis(combined, cloneCall = "gene")
```

clonalLength

Demonstrate the distribution of clonal length

Description

This function displays either the nucleotide (**nt**) or amino acid (**aa**) sequence length. The sequence length visualized can be selected using the chains parameter, either the combined clone (both chains) or across all single chains. Visualization can either be a histogram or if **scale = TRUE**, the output will be a density plot. Multiple sequencing runs can be group together using the group.by parameter.

Usage

```
clonalLength(
  input.data,
  cloneCall = "aa",
  chain = "both",
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  scale = FALSE,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code>
cloneCall	How to call the clone - CDR3 nucleotide (nt) or CDR3 amino acid (aa)
chain	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL"
group.by	The variable to use for grouping
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order description
scale	Converts the graphs into density plots in order to show relative distributions.
exportTable	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph.
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals

Value

ggplot of the discrete or relative length distributions of clone sequences

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
clonalLength(combined, cloneCall="aa", chain = "both")
```

clonalNetwork

Visualize clonal network along reduced dimensions

Description

This function generates a network based on clonal proportions of an indicated identity and then superimposes the network onto a single-cell object dimensional reduction plot.

Usage

```
clonalNetwork(
  sc.data,
  reduction = "umap",
  group.by = "ident",
  filter.clones = NULL,
  filter.identity = NULL,
  filter.proportion = NULL,
  filter.graph = FALSE,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  chain = "both",
```

```

    exportClones = FALSE,
    exportTable = FALSE,
    palette = "inferno"
  )

```

Arguments

<code>sc.data</code>	The single-cell object after <code>combineExpression()</code> .
<code>reduction</code>	The name of the dimensional reduction of the single-cell object.
<code>group.by</code>	The variable to use for the nodes.
<code>filter.clones</code>	Use to select the top n clones (e.g., filter.clones = 2000) or n of clones based on the minimum number of all the comparators (e.g., filter.clone = "min").
<code>filter.identity</code>	Display the network for a specific level of the indicated identity.
<code>filter.proportion</code>	Remove clones from the network below a specific proportion.
<code>filter.graph</code>	Remove the reciprocal edges from the half of the graph, allowing for cleaner visualization.
<code>cloneCall</code>	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data.
<code>chain</code>	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL".
<code>exportClones</code>	Exports a table of clones that are shared across multiple identity groups and ordered by the total number of clone copies.
<code>exportTable</code>	Exports a table of the data into the global
<code>palette</code>	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals .

Value

ggplot object

Examples

```

## Not run:
#Getting the combined contigs
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

#Getting a sample of a Seurat object
scRep_example <- get(data("scRep_example"))

#Using combineExpresion()
scRep_example <- combineExpression(combined, scRep_example)

#Using clonalNetwork()

```



```

clonalNetwork(scRep_example,
              reduction = "umap",
              group.by = "seurat_clusters")

## End(Not run)

```

clonalOccupancy

Visualize the number of single cells with cloneSizes by cluster

Description

View the count of clones frequency group in Seurat or SCE object meta data after `combineExpression()`. The visualization will take the new meta data variable "**cloneSize**" and plot the number of cells with each designation using a secondary variable, like cluster. Credit to the idea goes to Drs. Carmona and Andreatta and their work with [ProjectTIL](#).

Usage

```

clonalOccupancy(
  sc.data,
  x.axis = "ident",
  label = TRUE,
  facet.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  proportion = FALSE,
  na.include = FALSE,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)

```

Arguments

<code>sc.data</code>	The single-cell object after <code>combineExpression()</code>
<code>x.axis</code>	The variable in the meta data to graph along the x.axis.
<code>label</code>	Include the number of clone in each category by x.axis variable
<code>facet.by</code>	The column header used for faceting the graph
<code>order.by</code>	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order description
<code>proportion</code>	Convert the stacked bars into relative proportion
<code>na.include</code>	Visualize NA values or not
<code>exportTable</code>	Exports a table of the data into the global environment in addition to the visualization
<code>palette</code>	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals

Value

Stacked bar plot of counts of cells by clone frequency group

Examples

```
#Getting the combined contigs
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

#Getting a sample of a Seurat object
scRep_example <- get(data("scRep_example"))

#Using combineExpression()
scRep_example <- combineExpression(combined, scRep_example)

#Using clonalOccupy
clonalOccupy(scRep_example, x.axis = "ident")
table <- clonalOccupy(scRep_example, x.axis = "ident", exportTable = TRUE)
```

clonalOverlap

Examining the clonal overlap between groups or samples

Description

This functions allows for the calculation and visualizations of various overlap metrics for clones. The methods include overlap coefficient (**overlap**), Morisita's overlap index (**morisita**), Jaccard index (**jaccard**), cosine similarity (**cosine**) or the exact number of clonal overlap (**raw**).

Usage

```
clonalOverlap(
  input.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  method = NULL,
  chain = "both",
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

`input.data` The product of `combineTCR()`, `combineBCR()`, or `combineExpression()`

cloneCall	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data
method	The method to calculate the "overlap", "morisita", "jaccard", "cosine" indices or "raw" for the base numbers
chain	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL"
group.by	The variable to use for grouping
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
exportTable	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals

Details

The formulas for the indices are as follows:

Overlap Coefficient:

$$overlap = \frac{\sum \min(a, b)}{\min(\sum a, \sum b)}$$

Raw Count Overlap:

$$raw = \sum \min(a, b)$$

Morisita Index:

$$morisita = \frac{\sum ab}{(\sum a)(\sum b)}$$

Jaccard Index:

$$jaccard = \frac{\sum \min(a, b)}{\sum a + \sum b - \sum \min(a, b)}$$

Cosine Similarity:

$$cosine = \frac{\sum ab}{\sqrt{(\sum a^2)(\sum b^2)}}$$

Where:

- a and b are the abundances of species i in groups A and B, respectively.

Value

ggplot of the overlap of clones by group

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

clonalOverlap(combined,
              cloneCall = "aa",
              method = "jaccard")
```

clonalOverlay	<i>Visualize distribution of clonal frequency overlaid on dimensional reduction plots</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function allows the user to visualize the clonal expansion by overlaying the cells with specific clonal frequency onto the dimensional reduction plots in Seurat. Credit to the idea goes to Drs Andreatta and Carmona and their work with [ProjectTIL](#).

Usage

```
clonalOverlay(
  sc.data,
  reduction = NULL,
  cut.category = "clonalFrequency",
  cutpoint = 30,
  bins = 25,
  facet.by = NULL
)
```

Arguments

sc.data	The single-cell object after <code>combineExpression()</code> .
reduction	The dimensional reduction to visualize.
cut.category	Meta data variable of the single-cell object to use for filtering.
cutpoint	The overlay cut point to include, this corresponds to the cut.category variable in the meta data of the single-cell object.
bins	The number of contours to the overlay
facet.by	meta data variable to facet the comparison

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

Francesco Mazziotta, Nick Borcharding

Examples

```
#Getting the combined contigs
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

#Getting a sample of a Seurat object
scRep_example <- get(data("scRep_example"))

#Using combineExpresion()
scRep_example <- combineExpression(combined,
                                  scRep_example)

#Using clonalOverlay()
clonalOverlay(scRep_example,
              reduction = "umap",
              cutpoint = 3,
              bins = 5)
```

clonalProportion

Examining the clonal space occupied by specific clones

Description

This function calculates the relative clonal space occupied by the clones. The grouping of these clones is based on the parameter **clonalSplit**, at default, **clonalSplit** will group the clones into bins of 1:10, 11:100, 101:1001, etc. To adjust the clones selected, change the numbers in the variable split. If a matrix output for the data is preferred, set **exportTable = TRUE**.

Usage

```
clonalProportion(
  input.data,
  clonalSplit = c(10, 100, 1000, 10000, 30000, 1e+05),
  cloneCall = "strict",
  chain = "both",
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
clonalSplit	The cut points for the specific clones
cloneCall	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data
chain	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL"
group.by	The variable to use for grouping
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
exportTable	Exports a table of the data into the global. environment in addition to the visualization
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals

Value

ggplot of the space occupied by the specific rank of clones

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
clonalProportion(combined, cloneCall = "gene")
```

clonalQuant

Quantify the unique clones by group or sample

Description

This function quantifies unique clones. The unique clones can be either reported as a raw output or scaled to the total number of clones recovered using the scale parameter.

Usage

```
clonalQuant(
  input.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  chain = "both",
  scale = FALSE,
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
cloneCall	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data
chain	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL"
scale	Converts the graphs into percentage of unique clones
group.by	The column header used for grouping
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
exportTable	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals

Value

ggplot of the total or relative unique clones

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

clonalQuant(combined,
            cloneCall="strict",
            scale = TRUE)
```

clonalRarefaction	<i>Calculate rarefaction based on the abundance of clones</i>
-------------------	---

Description

This functions uses the Hill numbers of order q : species richness ($q = 0$), Shannon diversity ($q = 1$), the exponential of Shannon entropy and Simpson diversity ($q = 2$, the inverse of Simpson concentration) to compute diversity estimates for rarefaction and extrapolation. The function relies on the `iNEXT::iNEXT()` R package. Please read and cite the [manuscript](#) if using this function. The input into the iNEXT calculation is abundance, incidence-based calculations are not supported.

Usage

```
clonalRarefaction(
  input.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  chain = "both",
```

```

group.by = NULL,
plot.type = 1,
hill.numbers = 0,
n.boots = 20,
exportTable = FALSE,
palette = "inferno"
)

```

Arguments

input.data	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
cloneCall	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data.
chain	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL".
group.by	The variable to use for grouping.
plot.type	sample-size-based rarefaction/extrapolation curve (type = 1); sample completeness curve (type = 2); coverage-based rarefaction/extrapolation curve (type = 3).
hill.numbers	The Hill numbers to be plotted out (0 - species richness, 1 - Shannon, 2 - Simpson)
n.boots	The number of bootstraps to downsample in order to get mean diversity.
exportTable	Exports a table of the data into the global environment in addition to the visualization.
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals .

Examples

```

#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
clonalRarefaction(combined[c(1,2)], cloneCall = "gene", n.boots = 3)

```

clonalScatter

Scatter plot comparing the clonal expansion of two samples

Description

This function produces a scatter plot directly comparing the specific clones between two samples. The clones will be categorized by counts into singlets or expanded, either exclusive or shared between the selected samples.

Usage

```
clonalScatter(
  input.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  x.axis = NULL,
  y.axis = NULL,
  chain = "both",
  dot.size = "total",
  group.by = NULL,
  graph = "proportion",
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

<code>input.data</code>	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
<code>cloneCall</code>	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data.
<code>x.axis</code>	name of the list element to appear on the x.axis.
<code>y.axis</code>	name of the list element to appear on the y.axis.
<code>chain</code>	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL".
<code>dot.size</code>	either total or the name of the list element to use for size of dots.
<code>group.by</code>	The variable to use for grouping.
<code>graph</code>	graph either the clonal "proportion" or "count".
<code>exportTable</code>	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph.
<code>palette</code>	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals .

Value

ggplot of the relative clone numbers between two sequencing runs or groups

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
  samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
    "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

clonalScatter(combined,
  x.axis = "P17B",
  y.axis = "P17L",
  graph = "proportion")
```

 clonalSizeDistribution

Hierarchical clustering of clones using Gamma-GPD spliced threshold model

Description

This function produces a hierarchical clustering of clones by sample using discrete gamma-GPD spliced threshold model. If using this model please read and cite powerTCR (more info available at [PMID: 30485278](#)).

Usage

```
clonalSizeDistribution(
  input.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  chain = "both",
  method = "ward.D2",
  threshold = 1,
  group.by = NULL,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
cloneCall	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data.
chain	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL".
method	The clustering parameter for the dendrogram.
threshold	Numerical vector containing the thresholds the grid search was performed over.
group.by	The variable to use for grouping.
exportTable	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph.
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any <code>hcl.pals</code> .

Details

The probability density function (pdf) for the **Generalized Pareto Distribution (GPD)** is given by:

$$f(x|\mu, \sigma, \xi) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \left(1 + \xi \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \right)^{-\left(\frac{1}{\xi} + 1\right)}$$

Where:

- μ is a location parameter
- $\sigma > 0$ is a scale parameter
- ξ is a shape parameter
- $x \geq \mu$ if $\xi \geq 0$ and $\mu \leq x \leq \mu - \sigma/\xi$ if $\xi < 0$

The probability density function (pdf) for the **Gamma Distribution** is given by:

$$f(x|\alpha, \beta) = \frac{x^{\alpha-1}e^{-x/\beta}}{\beta^\alpha\Gamma(\alpha)}$$

Where:

- $\alpha > 0$ is the shape parameter
- $\beta > 0$ is the scale parameter
- $x \geq 0$
- $\Gamma(\alpha)$ is the gamma function of α

Value

ggplot dendrogram of the clone size distribution

Author(s)

Hillary Koch

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
clonalSizeDistribution(combined, cloneCall = "strict", method="ward.D2")
```

combineBCR

Combining the list of B cell receptor contigs into clones

Description

This function consolidates a list of BCR sequencing results to the level of the individual cell barcodes. Using the samples and ID parameters, the function will add the strings as prefixes to prevent issues with repeated barcodes. The resulting new barcodes will need to match the Seurat or SCE object in order to use, `combineExpression()`. Unlike `combineTCR()`, `combineBCR` produces a column **CTstrict** of an index of nucleotide sequence and the corresponding V gene. This index automatically calculates the Levenshtein distance between sequences with the same V gene and will index sequences using a normalized Levenshtein distance with the same ID. After which, clone clusters are called using the `igraph::components()` function. Clones that are clustered across multiple sequences will then be labeled with "Cluster" in the CTstrict header.

Usage

```
combineBCR(  
  input.data,  
  samples = NULL,  
  ID = NULL,  
  call.related.clones = TRUE,  
  threshold = 0.85,  
  removeNA = FALSE,  
  removeMulti = FALSE,  
  filterMulti = TRUE,  
  filterNonproductive = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

<code>input.data</code>	List of filtered contig annotations or outputs from <code>loadContigs()</code> .
<code>samples</code>	The labels of samples (required).
<code>ID</code>	The additional sample labeling (optional).
<code>call.related.clones</code>	Use the nucleotide sequence and V gene to call related clones. Default is set to TRUE. FALSE will return a CTstrict or strict clone as V gene + amino acid sequence.
<code>threshold</code>	The normalized edit distance to consider. The higher the number the more similarity of sequence will be used for clustering.
<code>removeNA</code>	This will remove any chain without values.
<code>removeMulti</code>	This will remove barcodes with greater than 2 chains.
<code>filterMulti</code>	This option will allow for the selection of the highest-expressing light and heavy chains, if not calling related clones.
<code>filterNonproductive</code>	This option will allow for the removal of nonproductive chains if the variable exists in the contig data. Default is set to TRUE to remove nonproductive contigs.

Value

List of clones for individual cell barcodes

Examples

```
#Data derived from the 10x Genomics intratumoral NSCLC B cells  
BCR <- read.csv("https://www.borch.dev/uploads/contigs/b_contigs.csv")  
combined <- combineBCR(BCR,  
  samples = "Patient1",  
  threshold = 0.85)
```

combineExpression *Adding clone information to a single-cell object*

Description

This function adds the immune receptor information to the Seurat or SCE object to the meta data. By default this function also calculates the frequencies and proportion of the clones by sequencing run (**group.by** = NULL). To change how the frequencies/proportions are calculated, select a column header for the **group.by** variable. Importantly, before using `combineExpression()` ensure the barcodes of the single-cell object match the barcodes in the output of the `combineTCR()` or `combineBCR()`.

Usage

```
combineExpression(
  input.data,
  sc.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  chain = "both",
  group.by = NULL,
  proportion = TRUE,
  filterNA = FALSE,
  cloneSize = c(Rare = 1e-04, Small = 0.001, Medium = 0.01, Large = 0.1, Hyperexpanded =
    1),
  addLabel = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> or a list of both <code>c(combineTCR(), combineBCR())</code> .
sc.data	The Seurat or Single-Cell Experiment (SCE) object to attach
cloneCall	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data.
chain	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL".
group.by	The column label in the combined clones in which clone frequency will be calculated. NULL or " none " will keep the format of input.data.
proportion	Whether to proportion (TRUE) or total frequency (FALSE) of the clone based on the group.by variable.
filterNA	Method to subset Seurat/SCE object of barcodes without clone information
cloneSize	The bins for the grouping based on proportion or frequency. If proportion is FALSE and the cloneSizes are not set high enough based on frequency, the upper limit of cloneSizes will be automatically updated.S

`addLabel` This will add a label to the frequency header, allowing the user to try multiple `group.by` variables or recalculate frequencies after subsetting the data.

Value

Single-cell object with clone information added to meta data information

Examples

```
#Getting the combined contigs
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

#Getting a sample of a Seurat object
scRep_example <- get(data("scRep_example"))

#Using combineExpression()
scRep_example <- combineExpression(combined, scRep_example)
```

combineTCR

Combining the list of T cell receptor contigs into clones

Description

This function consolidates a list of TCR sequencing results to the level of the individual cell barcodes. Using the **samples** and **ID** parameters, the function will add the strings as prefixes to prevent issues with repeated barcodes. The resulting new barcodes will need to match the Seurat or SCE object in order to use, `combineExpression()`. Several levels of filtering exist - *removeNA*, *removeMulti*, or *filterMulti* are parameters that control how the function deals with barcodes with multiple chains recovered.

Usage

```
combineTCR(
  input.data,
  samples = NULL,
  ID = NULL,
  removeNA = FALSE,
  removeMulti = FALSE,
  filterMulti = FALSE,
  filterNonproductive = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>input.data</code>	List of filtered contig annotations or outputs from <code>loadContigs()</code> .
<code>samples</code>	The labels of samples (recommended).
<code>ID</code>	The additional sample labeling (optional).
<code>removeNA</code>	This will remove any chain without values.
<code>removeMulti</code>	This will remove barcodes with greater than 2 chains.
<code>filterMulti</code>	This option will allow for the selection of the 2 corresponding chains with the highest expression for a single barcode.
<code>filterNonproductive</code>	This option will allow for the removal of nonproductive chains if the variable exists in the contig data. Default is set to TRUE to remove nonproductive contigs.

Value

List of clones for individual cell barcodes

Examples

```
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
```

<code>contig_list</code>	<i>A list of 8 single-cell T cell receptor sequences runs.</i>
--------------------------	--

Description

A list of 8 `filtered_contig_annotations.csv` files outputted from 10X Cell Ranger. More information on the data can be found in the following [manuscript](#).

<code>createHTOContigList</code>	<i>Generate a contig list from a multiplexed experiment</i>
----------------------------------	---

Description

This function reprocess and forms a list of contigs for downstream analysis in scRepertoire, `createHTOContigList()` take the filtered contig annotation output and the single-cell RNA object to create the list. If using an integrated single-cell object, it is recommended to split the object by sequencing run and remove extra prefixes and suffixes on the barcode before using `createHTOContigList()`. Alternatively, the variable `multi.run` can be used to separate a list of contigs by a meta data variable. This may have issues with the repeated barcodes.

Usage

```
createHTOContigList(contig, sc.data, group.by = NULL, multi.run = NULL)
```

Arguments

contig	The filtered contig annotation file from multiplexed experiment
sc.data	The Seurat or Single-Cell Experiment object.
group.by	One or more meta data headers to create the contig list based on. If more than one header listed, the function combines them into a single variable.
multi.run	If using integrated single-cell object, the meta data variable that indicates the sequencing run.

Value

Returns a list of contigs as input for `combineBCR()` or `combineTCR()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
filtered.contig <- read.csv("../Sample/outs/filtered_contig_annotations.csv")

contig.list <- createHTOContigList(contig = filtered.contig,
                                  sc.data = Seurat.Obj,
                                  group.by = "HTO_maxID")

## End(Not run)
```

exportClones

Exporting clones

Description

This function saves a csv file of clones (genes, amino acid, and nucleotide sequences) by barcodes. **format** determines the structure of the csv file - *paired* will export sequences by barcodes and include multiple chains, *airr* will export a data frame that is consistent with the AIRR format, and *TCRMatch* will export a data frame that has the TRB chain with count information.

Usage

```
exportClones(
  input.data,
  format = "paired",
  group.by = NULL,
  write.file = TRUE,
  dir = NULL,
  file.name = "clones.csv"
)
```


Arguments

input.data	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
format	The format to export the clones - "paired", "airr", or "TCRMatch".
group.by	The variable to use for grouping.
write.file	TRUE , save the file or FALSE , return a data.frame
dir	directory location to save the csv
file.name	the csv file name

Value

CSV file of the paired sequences.

Author(s)

Jonathan Noonan, Nick Borcharding

Examples

```
## Not run:
##Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
exportClones(combined,
             format = "paired")

## End(Not run)
```

expression2List	DEPRECATED <i>Take the meta data in seurat/SCE and place it into a list</i>
-----------------	--

Description**[Deprecated]**

Allows users to perform more fundamental measures of clonotype analysis using the meta data from the seurat or SCE object. For Seurat objects the active identity is automatically added as "cluster". Remaining grouping parameters or SCE or Seurat objects must appear in the meta data.

This function is deprecated as of version 2 due to the confusion it caused to many users. Users are encouraged to remain with the abstraction barrier of combined single cell objects and the outputs of `combineTCR()` and `combineBCR()` for all functions.

We discourage the use of this function, but if you have to use it, set the force argument to TRUE.

Usage

```
expression2List(sc, ..., force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

sc	output of <code>combineExpression()</code> .
...	previously the <code>group</code> or <code>split.by</code> argument, indicating the column header to group the new list by. This should strictly be one argument and is an ellipsis for backwards compatibility. Everything after the first argument is ignored.
force	logical. If not TRUE (default), a deprecation error will be thrown. Otherwise the function will run but not guaranteed to be stable.

Value

list derived from the meta data of single-cell object with elements divided by the `group` parameter

getCirclize	<i>Generate data frame to be used with circlize R package to visualize clones as a chord diagram.</i>
-------------	---

Description

This function will take the meta data from the product of `combineExpression()` and generate a relational data frame to be used for a chord diagram. Each cord will represent the number of clone unique and shared across the multiple **group.by** variable. If using the downstream circlize R package, please read and cite the following [manuscript](#). If looking for more advance ways for circular visualizations, there is a great [cookbook](#) for the circlize package.

Usage

```
getCirclize(
  sc.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  group.by = NULL,
  proportion = FALSE,
  include.self = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

sc.data	The single-cell object after <code>combineExpression()</code> .
cloneCall	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data.
group.by	The group header for which you would like to analyze the data.
proportion	Calculate the relationship unique clones (<code>proportion = FALSE</code>) or normalized by proportion (<code>proportion = TRUE</code>)
include.self	Include counting the clones within a single <code>group.by</code> comparison

Value

A data frame of shared clones between groups formatted for [chordDiagram](#)

Author(s)

Dillon Corvino, Nick Borcharding

Examples

```
#Getting the combined contigs
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

#Getting a sample of a Seurat object
scRep_example <- get(data("scRep_example"))
scRep_example <- combineExpression(combined,
                                  scRep_example)

#Getting data frame output for Circlize
circles <- getCirclize(scRep_example,
                      group.by = "seurat_clusters")
```

getContigDoublets

Get Contig Doublets

Description**[Experimental]**

This function identifies potential doublets by finding common barcodes between TCR and BCR outputs. It extracts unique barcodes from each list of dataframes, finds the intersection of the barcodes, and joins the resulting data.

Usage

```
getContigDoublets(tcrOutput, bcrOutput)
```

Arguments

tcrOutput	Output of combineTCR() . A list of data.frames containing TCR contig information, each dataframe must have a barcode column.
bcrOutput	Output of combineBCR() . A list of data.frames containing BCR contig information, each dataframe must have a barcode column.

Value

A dataframe of barcodes that exist in both the TCR and BCR data, with columns from both sets of data. There will be an additional column `contigType` of type factor with levels 'TCR' and 'BCR' indicating the origin of the contig - this will be the new first column.

If there are no doublets, the returned data.frame will have the same colnames but no rows.

`getHumanIgPseudoGenes` *Get Human Immunoglobulin pseudogenes*

Description

This function returns a character vector of human immunoglobulin pseudogenes. These are also the genes that are removed from the variable gene list in `quietVDJgenes()`.

Usage

```
getHumanIgPseudoGenes()
```

Value

Character vector of human immunoglobulin pseudogenes.

`highlightClones` *Highlighting specific clones in Seurat*

Description

Use a specific clonal sequence to highlight on top of the dimensional reduction in single-cell object.

Usage

```
highlightClones(
  sc.data,
  cloneCall = c("gene", "nt", "aa", "strict"),
  sequence = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>sc.data</code>	The single-cell object to attach after <code>combineExpression()</code>
<code>cloneCall</code>	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (<code>gene</code>), CDR3 nucleotide (<code>nt</code>), CDR3 amino acid (<code>aa</code>), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (<code>strict</code>) or a custom variable in the data.
<code>sequence</code>	The specific sequence or sequence to highlight

Value

Single-cell object object with new meta data column for indicated clones

Examples

```
#Getting the combined contigs
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

#Getting a sample of a Seurat object
scRep_example <- get(data("scRep_example"))

#Using combineExpression()
scRep_example <- combineExpression(combined,
                                   scRep_example)

#Using highlightClones()
scRep_example <- highlightClones(scRep_example,
                                cloneCall= "aa",
                                sequence = c("CVVSDNTGGFKTIF_CASSVRERANTGELFF"))
```

loadContigs

Loading the contigs derived from single-cell sequencing

Description

This function generates a contig list and formats the data to allow for function with [combineTCR\(\)](#) or [combineBCR\(\)](#). If using data derived from filtered outputs of 10X Genomics, there is no need to use this function as the data is already compatible.

The files that this function parses includes:

- **10X**: "filtered_contig_annotations.csv"
- **AIRR**: "airr_rearrangement.tsv"
- **BD**: "Contigs_AIRR.tsv"
- **Dandelion**: "all_contig_dandelion.tsv"
- **Immcantation**: "data.tsv"
- **JSON**: ".json"
- **ParseBio**: "barcode_report.tsv"
- **MiXCR**: "clones.tsv"
- **Omniscop**: ".csv"
- **TRUST4**: "barcode_report.tsv"
- **WAT3R**: "barcode_results.csv"

Usage

```
loadContigs(input, format = "10X")
```

Arguments

input The directory in which contigs are located or a list with contig elements

format The format of the single-cell contig, currently supporting: "10X", "AIRR", "BD", "Dandelion", "JSON", "MiXCR", "ParseBio", "Omniscope", "TRUST4", "WAT3R", and "Immccantation"

Value

List of contigs for compatibility with `combineTCR()` or `combineBCR()`. Note that rows which are fully NA are dropped from the final output.

Examples

```
TRUST4 <- read.csv("https://www.borch.dev/uploads/contigs/TRUST4_contigs.csv")
contig.list <- loadContigs(TRUST4, format = "TRUST4")
```

```
BD <- read.csv("https://www.borch.dev/uploads/contigs/BD_contigs.csv")
contig.list <- loadContigs(BD, format = "BD")
```

```
WAT3R <- read.csv("https://www.borch.dev/uploads/contigs/WAT3R_contigs.csv")
contig.list <- loadContigs(WAT3R, format = "WAT3R")
```

<code>mini_contig_list</code>	<i>Processed subset of contig_list</i>
-------------------------------	--

Description

A list of 8 data frames of T cell contigs outputted from the `filtered_contig_annotation` files, but subsetting to 365 valid T cells which correspond to the same barcodes found in `scRep_example`. The data is originally derived from the following [manuscript](#).

Usage

```
data("mini_contig_list")
```

Format

An R list of data.frame objects

See Also

[contig_list\(\)](#)

percentAA

*Examining the relative amino acid composition by position***Description**

This function the proportion of amino acids along the residues of the CDR3 amino acid sequence.

Usage

```
percentAA(
  input.data,
  chain = "TRB",
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  aa.length = 20,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
chain	"TRA", "TRB", "TRG", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL".
group.by	The variable to use for grouping.
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
aa.length	The maximum length of the CDR3 amino acid sequence.
exportTable	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph.
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals .

Value

ggplot of stacked bar graphs of amino acid proportions

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
  samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
    "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
percentAA(combined,
  chain = "TRB",
  aa.length = 20)
```

percentGenes

*Examining the VDJ gene usage across clones***Description**

This function the proportion V or J genes used by grouping variables. This function only quantifies single gene loci for indicated **chain**. For examining VJ pairing, please see [percentVJ\(\)](#).

Usage

```
percentGenes(
  input.data,
  chain = "TRB",
  gene = "Vgene",
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of combineTCR() , combineBCR() , or combineExpression() .
chain	"TRA", "TRB", "TRG", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL".
gene	"V", "D" or "J"
group.by	The variable to use for grouping
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
exportTable	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph.
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals .

Value

ggplot of percentage of indicated genes as a heatmap

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
  samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
    "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

percentGenes(combined,
  chain = "TRB",
  gene = "Vgene")
```


percentKmer

*Examining the relative composition of kmer motifs in clones.***Description**

This function the of kmer for nucleotide (**nt**) or amino acid (**aa**) sequences. Select the length of the kmer to quantify using the **motif.length** parameter.

Usage

```
percentKmer(
  input.data,
  chain = "TRB",
  cloneCall = "aa",
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  motif.length = 3,
  top.motifs = 30,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of combineTCR() , combineBCR() , or combineExpression()
chain	"TRA", "TRB", "TRG", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL"
cloneCall	How to call the clone - CDR3 nucleotide (nt) or CDR3 amino acid (aa)
group.by	The variable to use for grouping
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
motif.length	The length of the kmer to analyze
top.motifs	Return the n most variable motifs as a function of median absolute deviation
exportTable	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph.
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals

Value

ggplot of percentage of kmers as a heatmap

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
  samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
    "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
percentKmer(combined,
```

```
chain = "TRB",
motif.length = 3)
```

percentVJ

*Quantifying the V and J gene usage across clones***Description**

This function the proportion V and J genes used by grouping variables for an indicated **chain** to produce a matrix of VJ gene pairings.

Usage

```
percentVJ(
  input.data,
  chain = "TRB",
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
chain	"TRA", "TRB", "TRG", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL"
group.by	The variable to use for grouping
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
exportTable	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals .

Value

ggplot of percentage of V and J gene pairings as a heatmap

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
  samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
    "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
percentVJ(combined, chain = "TRB")
```

positionalEntropy *Examining the diversity of amino acids by position*

Description

This function the diversity amino acids along the residues of the CDR3 amino acid sequence. Please see [clonalDiversity\(\)](#) for more information on the underlying methods for diversity/entropy calculations. Positions without variance will have a value reported as 0 for the purposes of comparison.

Usage

```
positionalEntropy(  
  input.data,  
  chain = "TRB",  
  group.by = NULL,  
  order.by = NULL,  
  aa.length = 20,  
  method = "norm.entropy",  
  exportTable = FALSE,  
  palette = "inferno"  
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of combineTCR() , combineBCR() , or combineExpression()
chain	"TRA", "TRB", "TRG", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL"
group.by	The variable to use for grouping
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
aa.length	The maximum length of the CDR3 amino acid sequence.
method	The method to calculate the entropy/diversity - "shannon", "inv.simpson", "norm.entropy"
exportTable	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals

Value

ggplot of line graph of diversity by position

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data  
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,  
  samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",  
             "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))  
  
positionalEntropy(combined,  
  chain = "TRB",  
  aa.length = 20)
```

positionalProperty *Examining the mean property of amino acids by position*

Description

This function calculates the mean selected property for amino acids along the residues of the CDR3 amino acid sequence. The ribbon surrounding the individual line represents the 95% confidence interval.

Usage

```
positionalProperty(
  input.data,
  chain = "TRB",
  group.by = NULL,
  order.by = NULL,
  aa.length = 20,
  method = "Atchley",
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

input.data	The product of combineTCR() , combineBCR() , or combineExpression()
chain	"TRA", "TRB", "TRG", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL"
group.by	The variable to use for grouping
order.by	A vector of specific plotting order or "alphanumeric" to plot groups in order
aa.length	The maximum length of the CDR3 amino acid sequence.
method	The method to calculate the property - "Atchley", "Kidera", "stScales", "tScales", or "VHSE"
exportTable	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph
palette	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals

Details

More information for the individual methods can be found at the following citations:

Atchley: [citation](#)

Kidera: [citation](#)

stScales: [citation](#)

tScales: [citation](#)

VHSE: [citation](#)

Value

ggplot of line graph of diversity by position

Author(s)

Florian Bach, Nick Borchering

Examples

```
#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

positionalProperty(combined,
                  chain = "TRB",
                  method = "Atchley",
                  aa.length = 20)
```

quietVDJgenes

Remove TCR and BCR genes from variable gene results

Description**[Experimental]**

Most single-cell workflows use highly-expressed and highly-variable genes for the initial calculation of PCA and subsequent dimensional reduction. This function will remove the TCR and/or BCR genes from the variable features in a Seurat object or from a vector (potentially generated by the Bioconductor scran workflow).

Usage

```
quietVDJgenes(sc, ...)

quietTCRgenes(sc, ...)

## Default S3 method:
quietTCRgenes(sc, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Seurat'
quietTCRgenes(sc, assay = NULL, ...)

quietBCRgenes(sc, ...)

## Default S3 method:
quietBCRgenes(sc, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Seurat'
quietBCRgenes(sc, assay = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

sc	Single-cell object in Seurat format or vector of variable genes to use in reduction
...	Reserved for future arguments
assay	The Seurat assay slot to use to remove immune receptor genes from, NULL value will default to the default assay

Value

Seurat object or vector list with TCR genes removed.

Author(s)

Nicky de Vrij, Nikolaj Pagh, Nick Borcharding, Qile Yang

Examples

```
example <- quietVDJgenes(scRep_example)
trex_example <- quietTCRgenes(scRep_example)
ibex_example <- quietBCRgenes(scRep_example)
```

scRep_example	<i>A Seurat object of 500 single T cells,</i>
---------------	---

Description

The object is compatible with `contig_list` and the TCR sequencing data can be added with `combineExpression`. The data is from 4 patients with acute respiratory distress, with samples taken from both the lung and peripheral blood. More information on the data can be found in the following [manuscript](#).

StartracDiversity	<i>Startrac-based diversity indices for single-cell RNA-seq</i>
-------------------	---

Description

This function utilizes the Startrac approach derived from [PMID: 30479382](#). Required to run the function, the "type" variable needs to include the difference in where the cells were derived. The output of this function will produce 3 indices: **expa** (clonal expansion), **migra** (cross-tissue migration), and **trans** (state transition). In order to understand the underlying analyses of the outputs please read and cite the linked manuscript.

Usage

```
StartracDiversity(
  sc.data,
  cloneCall = "strict",
  chain = "both",
  type = NULL,
  group.by = NULL,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)
```

Arguments

<code>sc.data</code>	The single-cell object after <code>combineExpression()</code> . For SCE objects, the cluster variable must be in the meta data under "cluster".
<code>cloneCall</code>	How to call the clone - VDJC gene (gene), CDR3 nucleotide (nt), CDR3 amino acid (aa), VDJC gene + CDR3 nucleotide (strict) or a custom variable in the data.
<code>chain</code>	indicate if both or a specific chain should be used - e.g. "both", "TRA", "TRG", "IGH", "IGL".
<code>type</code>	The variable in the meta data that provides tissue type.
<code>group.by</code>	The variable in the meta data to group by, often samples.
<code>exportTable</code>	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph.
<code>palette</code>	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals .

Value

ggplot object of Startrac diversity metrics

Author(s)

Liangtao Zheng

Examples

```
#Getting the combined contigs
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
  samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
    "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

#Getting a sample of a Seurat object
scRep_example <- get(data("scRep_example"))
scRep_example <- combineExpression(combined, scRep_example)
scRep_example$Patient <- substring(scRep_example$orig.ident,1,3)
scRep_example$Type <- substring(scRep_example$orig.ident,4,4)

#Using StartracDiversity()
StartracDiversity(scRep_example,
```

```
type = "Type",
group.by = "Patient")
```

subsetClones	<i>Subset the product of combineTCR() or combineBCR()</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function allows for the subsetting of the product of `combineTCR()` or `combineBCR()` by the name of the individual list element.

Usage

```
subsetClones(input.data, name, variables = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>input.data</code>	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> or <code>combineBCR()</code> .
<code>name</code>	The column header/name to use for subsetting.
<code>variables</code>	The values to subset by, must be in the names(input.data).

Value

list of contigs that have been filtered for the name parameter

Examples

```
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
                      samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
                                   "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))
subset <- subsetClones(combined, name = "sample", variables = c("P17B"))
```

vizGenes	<i>Visualizing the distribution of gene usage</i>
----------	---

Description

This function will allow for the visualizing the distribution of the any VDJ and C gene of the TCR or BCR using heatmap or bar chart. This function requires assumes two chains were used in defining clone, if not, it will default to the only chain present regardless of the chain parameter.

Usage

```

vizGenes(
  input.data,
  x.axis = "TRBV",
  y.axis = NULL,
  group.by = NULL,
  plot = "heatmap",
  order = "gene",
  scale = TRUE,
  exportTable = FALSE,
  palette = "inferno"
)

```

Arguments

<code>input.data</code>	The product of <code>combineTCR()</code> , <code>combineBCR()</code> , or <code>combineExpression()</code> .
<code>x.axis</code>	Gene segments to separate the x-axis, such as "TRAV", "TRBD", "IGKJ".
<code>y.axis</code>	Variable to separate the y-axis, can be both categorical or other gene gene segments, such as "TRAV", "TRBD", "IGKJ".
<code>group.by</code>	Variable in which to group the diversity calculation.
<code>plot</code>	The type of plot to return - heatmap or barplot.
<code>order</code>	Categorical variable to organize the x-axis, either "gene" or "variance"
<code>scale</code>	Converts the individual count of genes to proportion using the total respective repertoire size
<code>exportTable</code>	Returns the data frame used for forming the graph.
<code>palette</code>	Colors to use in visualization - input any hcl.pals .

Value

ggplot bar diagram or heatmap of gene usage

Examples

```

#Making combined contig data
combined <- combineTCR(contig_list,
  samples = c("P17B", "P17L", "P18B", "P18L",
    "P19B", "P19L", "P20B", "P20L"))

vizGenes(combined,
  x.axis = "TRBV",
  y.axis = NULL,
  plot = "heatmap")

```

Index

- * **Data**
 - contig_list, 31
 - mini_contig_list, 38
 - scRep_example, 46
- * **Loading_and_Processing_Contigs**
 - addVariable, 4
 - combineBCR, 27
 - combineTCR, 30
 - createHTOContigList, 31
 - exportClones, 32
 - loadContigs, 37
 - subsetClones, 48
- * **SC_Functions**
 - alluvialClones, 4
 - clonalBias, 7
 - clonalNetwork, 15
 - clonalOccupy, 17
 - clonalOverlay, 20
 - combineExpression, 29
 - getCirclize, 34
 - highlightClones, 36
 - StartracDiversity, 46
- * **Summarize_Repertoire**
 - percentAA, 39
 - percentGenes, 40
 - percentKmer, 41
 - percentVJ, 42
 - positionalEntropy, 43
 - positionalProperty, 44
- * **Visualizing_Clones**
 - clonalAbundance, 6
 - clonalCluster, 8
 - clonalCompare, 9
 - clonalDiversity, 11
 - clonalHomeostasis, 13
 - clonalLength, 14
 - clonalOverlap, 18
 - clonalProportion, 21
 - clonalQuant, 22
 - clonalRarefaction, 23
 - clonalScatter, 24
 - clonalSizeDistribution, 26
 - combineBCR, 10, 27
 - combineBCR(), 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, 22–26, 29, 32, 33, 35, 37–44, 48, 49
 - combineExpression, 10, 29
 - combineExpression(), 4–9, 11, 13, 15–18, 20, 22–27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 39–44, 47, 49

combineTCR, [10, 30](#)
combineTCR(), [4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18,](#)
[22–27, 29, 32, 33, 35, 37–44, 48, 49](#)
contig_list, [31](#)
contig_list(), [38](#)
createHTOContigList, [31](#)
createHTOContigList(), [31](#)

exportClones, [32](#)
expression2List, [33](#)

getCirclize, [34](#)
getContigDoublets, [35](#)
getHumanIgPseudoGenes, [36](#)

hcl.pals, [5–7, 10, 12, 14–17, 19, 22–26,](#)
[39–44, 47, 49](#)
highlightClones, [36](#)

igraph::components(), [27](#)
iNEXT::iNEXT(), [23](#)

loadContigs, [37](#)
loadContigs(), [28, 31](#)

mini_contig_list, [38](#)

percentAA, [39](#)
percentGenes, [40](#)
percentKmer, [41](#)
percentVJ, [42](#)
percentVJ(), [40](#)
positionalEntropy, [43](#)
positionalProperty, [44](#)

quietBCRgenes (quietVDJgenes), [45](#)
quietTCRgenes (quietVDJgenes), [45](#)
quietVDJgenes, [45](#)
quietVDJgenes(), [36](#)

scRep_example, [46](#)
scRepertoire (scRepertoire-package), [3](#)
scRepertoire-package, [3](#)
StartracDiversity, [46](#)
subsetClones, [48](#)

vizGenes, [48](#)