

Package ‘dagLogo’

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Type Package

Title dagLogo: a Bioconductor package for visualizing conserved amino acid sequence pattern in groups based on probability theory

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Author Jianhong Ou, Haibo Liu, Alexey Stukalov, Niraj Nirala, Usha Acharya, Lihua Julie Zhu

Maintainer Jianhong Ou <jianhong.ou@duke.edu>

Description

Visualize significant conserved amino acid sequence pattern in groups based on probability theory.

License GPL (>=2)

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dagLogo-package	<i>Visualize significant conserved peptide sequence pattern in groups based on the probability theory</i>
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Description

dagLogo provides differential analysis of grouped/ungrouped amino acid usage between an input set of aligned peptide sequences and a background set of aligned peptide sequences which can be generated in different ways. Results of Fisher's exact test and/or Z-test are visualized using a heatmap or DAG Logo.

Details

DAG: Differential Amino acid Group

There are several differences between dagLogo from iceLogo:

1. The sequence patterns can be grouped by charge, chemistry, hydrophobicity and etc.
2. dagLogo accepts different length of unaligned amino acid sequences.
3. Except that random, regional (called anchored) and terminal (called restricted in dagLogo) background model built from the whole proteome, the background set could be generated using subsequences from regions of the protein sequences matching the input set and complementary set of the input set.

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou, Haibo Liu, Julie Lihua Zhu

Maintainer: Jianhong Ou <jianhong.ou@duke.edu>

Examples

```
data("seq.example")
data("proteome.example")
bg <- buildBackgroundModel(seq.example, proteome=proteome.example, numSubsamples=10L)
t <- testDAU(seq.example, bg)
dagLogo(t)
```

addScheme

Add a custom coloring or grouping scheme.

Description

Add a custom coloring or grouping scheme for ungrouped or grouped amino acids as desired.

Usage

```
addScheme(
  color = vector("character"),
  symbol = vector("character"),
  group = NULL
)
```

Arguments

color	A named vector of character. This vector specifies different colors for visualizing the different amino acids or amino acid groups.
symbol	A named vector of character. This vector specifies the different symbols for visualizing the different amino acids or amino acid groups.
group	A list or NULL. If only coloring amino acids of similar property is desired, set group to NULL; otherwise group should be a list with same names as those of color and symbol.

Value

Add the custom coloring or grouping scheme to the environment cacheEnv.

Examples

```
## Add a grouping scheme based on the BLOSUM50 level 3
color = c(LVIMC = "#33FF00", AGSTP = "#CCFF00",
          FYW = '#00FF66', EDNQKRH = "#FF0066")
symbol = c(LVIMC = "L", AGSTP = "A", FYW = "F", EDNQKRH = "E")
group = list(
  LVIMC = c("L", "V", "I", "M", "C"),
  AGSTP = c("A", "G", "S", "T", "P"),
  FYW = c("F", "Y", "W"),
```

```
EDNQKRH = c("E", "D", "N", "Q", "K", "R", "H")
addScheme(color = color, symbol = symbol, group = group)
```

availableSchemes	<i>Get all predefined coloring and grouping schemes</i>
------------------	---------------------------------------------------------

Description

List all predefined coloring and grouping schemes stored in the environment 'cacheEnv'.

Usage

```
availableSchemes()
```

Value

A vector of names of predefined coloring and grouping schemes stored in the environment 'cacheEnv'.

Author(s)

Haibo Liu

buildBackgroundModel	<i>Build background models for DAU tests</i>
----------------------	----------------------------------------------

Description

A method used to build background models for testing differential amino acid usage.

Usage

```
buildBackgroundModel(
  dagPeptides,
  background = c("wholeProteome", "inputSet", "nonInputSet"),
  model = c("any", "anchored"),
  targetPosition = c("any", "Nterminus", "Cterminus"),
  uniqueSeq = FALSE,
  numSubsamples = 300L,
  rand.seed = 1,
  replacement = FALSE,
  testType = c("ztest", "fisher"),
  proteome
)
```

Arguments

dagPeptides	An object of dagPeptides-class containing peptide sequences as the input set.
background	A character vector with options: "wholeProteome", "inputSet", and "nonInputSet", indicating what set of peptide sequences should be considered to generate a background model.
model	A character vector with options: "any" and "anchored", indicating whether an anchoring position should be applied to generate a background model.
targetPosition	A character vector with options: "any", "Nterminus" and "Cterminus", indicating which part of protein sequences of choice should be used to generate a background model.
uniqueSeq	A logical vector indicating whether only unique peptide sequences are included in a background model for sampling.
numSubsamples	An integer, the number of random sampling.
rand.seed	An integer, the seed used to perform random sampling
replacement	A logical vector of length 1, indicating whether replacement is allowed for random sampling.
testType	A character vector of length 1. Available options are "ztest" and "fisher".
proteome	An object of Proteome, output of prepareProteome

Details

The background could be generated from wholeProteome, inputSet or nonInputSet. Case 1: If background = "wholeProteome" and model = "any": The background set is composed of randomly selected subsequences from the wholeProteome with each subsequence of the same length as input sequences.

Case 2: If background = "wholeProteome" and model = "anchored": The background set is composed of randomly selected subsequences from the wholeProteome with each subsequence of same length as input sequences. Additionally, the amino acids at the anchoring positions must be the same amino acid as that defined in the dagPeptides object, such as "K" for lysine.

Case 3: If background = "inputSet" and model = "any": similar to Case 1, but the full length protein sequences matching the protein sequence IDs in the inputSet are used for build background model after excluding the subsequences specified in the inputSet from the full length sequences.

Case 4: If background = "inputSet" and model = "anchored": similar to Case 2, but the full-length protein sequences matching the protein sequence IDs in the inputSet are used for build background model after excluding the subsequences specified in the inputSet from the full length sequences.

Case 5: If background = "nonInputSet" and model = "any": The background set is composed of randomly selected subsequences from the wholeProteome, not including the sequences corresponding to the inputSet sequences with each subsequence of same length as input sequences.

Case 6: If background = "nonInputSet" and model = "anchored": similar to Case 5, but the amino acids at the anchoring positions must be the same amino acid as that defined in the dagPeptides object, such as "K" for lysine.

Value

An object of [dagBackground-class](#).

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou, Haibo Liu

Examples

```

dat <- unlist(read.delim(system.file(
    "extdata", "grB.txt", package = "dagLogo"),
    header = FALSE, as.is = TRUE))
##prepare an object of Proteome Class from a fasta file
proteome <- prepareProteome(fasta = system.file("extdata",
    "HUMAN.fasta",
    package = "dagLogo"),
    species = "Homo sapiens")

##prepare an object of dagPeptides Class
seq <- formatSequence(seq = dat, proteome = proteome, upstreamOffset = 14,
    downstreamOffset = 15)
bg_fisher <- buildBackgroundModel(seq, background = "wholeProteome",
    proteome = proteome, testType = "fisher")
bg_ztest <- buildBackgroundModel(seq, background = "wholeProteome",
    proteome = proteome, testType = "ztest")

```

buildZTestBackgroundModel

Build a background model for Z-test.

Description

Build a background model for Z-test.

Usage

```

buildZTestBackgroundModel(
  dagPeptides,
  matches,
  numSubsamples = 30L,
  rand.seed = 1,
  testType = "ztest",
  replacement = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

dagPeptides	An object of dagPeptides-class containing peptide sequences as the input set.
matches	A character vector with the matched subsequences.
numSubsamples	An integer, the number of random sampling.
rand.seed	An integer, the seed used to perform random sampling.
replacement	A logical vector of length 1, indicating whether replacement is allowed for random sampling.

Value

An object of [dagBackground-class](#).

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou, Haibo Liu

cleanPeptides	<i>clean up peptides</i>
---------------	--------------------------

Description

clean up the input peptide subsequences. The function removes peptides which do NOT contain any anchoring amino acid. Adds peptide for each additional anchor in each peptide, and allows multiple anchoring amino acids.

Usage

```
cleanPeptides(dat, anchors)
```

Arguments

dat	input data. The input dat contains two columns 'symbol', protein ID, and 'peptides', peptide sequence. The anchoring amino acid must be in lower case.
anchors	A vector of character, anchoring amino acid must be in lower case.

Value

A data.frame with columns: 'symbol', 'peptides' and 'anchor'

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou, Julie Zhu

Examples

```
dat <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "peptides2filter.csv", package="dagLogo"))
dat
dat.new <- cleanPeptides(dat, anchors = c("s", "t"))
```

colorsets	<i>Color sets for visualization.</i>
-----------	--------------------------------------

Description

Create color encoding for visualization of a peptide sequence logo.

Usage

```
colorsets(colorScheme = ls(envir = cachedEnv))
```

Arguments

`colorScheme` A character vector of length 1, determining the color scheme based on amino acid classification methods. The available `colorScheme` are `"no"`, `"bulkiness_Zimmerman"`, `"hydrophobicity_HW"`, `"isoelectric_point_Zimmerman"`, `"contact_potential_Maiorov"`, `"chemistry_property_Mahler"`, `"consensus_similarity_SF"`, `"volume_Bigelow"`, `"structure_alignments_Mirny"`, `"polarity_Grantham"`, `"sequence_alignment_Dayhoff"`, `"bulkiness_Zimmerman_group"`, `"hydrophobicity_KD_group"`, `"hydrophobicity_HW_group"`, `"charge_group"`, `"contact_potential_Maiorov_group"`, `"chemistry_property_Mahler_group"`, `"consensus_similarity_SF_group"`, `"volume_Bigelow_group"`, `"structure_alignments_Mirny_group"`, `"polarity_Grantham_group"`, `"sequence_alignment_Dayhoff_group"`, `"custom"` and `"custom_group"`. If `"custom"` or `"custom_group"` are used, users must define a grouping scheme using a list containing sublist named as `"color"`, and `"symbol"` using the function `addScheme`, with `group` set as `"NULL"` or a list with same names as those of `color` and `symbol`. No grouping was applied for the first 12 schemes. It is used to color AAs based on similarities or group amino acids into groups of similarities..

Value

A named character vector of colors

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou, Haibo Liu

See Also

[addScheme](#)

Examples

```
colorsets("polarity_Grantham_group")
```

`colorsets2`

retrieve color setting for logo visualization

Description

retrieve prepared color setting for logo

Usage

```
colorsets2(
  colorScheme = c("null", "classic", "charge", "chemistry", "hydrophobicity")
)
```

Arguments

`colorScheme` A vector of length 1, the option could be `'null'`, `'charge'`, `'chemistry'`, `'classic'` or `'hydrophobicity'`

Value

A character vector of color scheme

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou

dagBackground-class *Class* dagBackground.

Description

An S4 class to represent a background composed of a formatted, aligned peptides for dagLogo analysis.

Slots

background A list of data frame, each of which represents one subset of the background set. Within each n-by-1 dataframe is a the aligned peptides of same length.

numSubsamples An integer. That is the length of the background list

testType An character. The type of statistic testing for dagLogo analysis of differential usage of amino acids.

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou, Haibo Liu

dagHeatmap *Visualize daglogo using a heatmap.*

Description

Using a heatmap to visualize results of testing differential amino acid usage.

Usage

```
dagHeatmap(testDAUresults, type = c("diff", "statistics"), ...)
```

Arguments

testDAUresults An object of [testDAUresults-class](#), which contains results of testing differential amino acid usage.

type A character vector of length 1, the type of metrics to display on y-axis. The available options are "diff" and "statistics", which are differences in amino acid usage at each position between the inputSet and the backgroundSet, and the Z-scores or odds ratios when Z-test or Fisher's exact test is performed to test the differential usage of amino acid at each position between the two sets.

... other parameters passed to the [pheatmap](#) function.

Value

The output from the `pheatmap` function.

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou, Haibo Liu

Examples

```
data("seq.example")
data("proteome.example")
bg <- buildBackgroundModel(seq.example, proteome=proteome.example,
                           numSubsamples=10)
t0 <- testDAU(seq.example, bg)
dagHeatmap(testDAUresults = t0, type = "diff")
```

dagLogo

Create sequence logo.

Description

Create sequence logo for visualizing results of testing differential usage of amino acids.

Usage

```
dagLogo(
  testDAUresults,
  type = c("diff", "zscore"),
  pvalueCutoff = 0.05,
  groupingSymbol = getGroupingSymbol(testDAUresults@group),
  font = "Helvetica",
  fontface = "bold",
  fontsize = 8,
  title = NULL,
  legend = FALSE,
  labelRelativeToAnchor = FALSE,
  labels = NULL,
  alpha = 1,
  markers = list()
)
```

Arguments

- `testDAUresults` An object of `testDAUresults-class`, which contains results of testing differential amino acid usage).
- `type` A character vector of length 1. Type of statistics to be displayed on y-axis. Available choices are "diff" or "zscore".
- `pvalueCutoff` A numeric vector of length 1. A cutoff of p-values.
- `groupingSymbol` A named character vector.
- `font` A character vector of length 1. Font type for displaying sequence Logo.

fontface	An integer, fontface of text for axis annotation and legends.
fontsize	An integer, fontsize of text for axis annotation and legends.
title	A character vector of length 1, main title for a plot.
legend	A logical vector of length 1, indicating whether to show the legend.
labelRelativeToAnchor	A logical vector of length 1, indicating whether x-axis label should be adjusted relative to the anchoring position.
labels	A character vector, x-axis labels.
alpha	Alpha channel for transparency of low affinity letters.
markers	A list of marker-class .

Value

A sequence Logo is plotted without returned values.

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou, Haibo Liu

Examples

```
data('seq.example')
data('proteome.example')
bg <- buildBackgroundModel(seq.example, proteome=proteome.example,
  numSubsamples=10, testType = "ztest")
t0 <- testDAU(seq.example, bg)
t1 <- testDAU(dagPeptides = seq.example, dagBackground = bg,
  groupingScheme = "hydrophobicity_KD")
t2 <- testDAU(dagPeptides = seq.example, dagBackground = bg,
  groupingScheme = "charge_group")
t3 <- testDAU(dagPeptides = seq.example, dagBackground = bg,
  groupingScheme = "chemistry_property_Mahler")
t4 <- testDAU(dagPeptides = seq.example, dagBackground = bg,
  groupingScheme = "hydrophobicity_KD_group")
dagLogo(t0, markers = list(new("marker", type="rect", start=c(5, 8),
  gp=gpar(lty=3, fill=NA)),
  new("marker", type="text", start=9, label="*",
  gp=gpar(col=3))))
dagLogo(t1, groupingSymbol = getGroupingSymbol(t1@group))
dagLogo(t2, groupingSymbol = getGroupingSymbol(t2@group))
dagLogo(t3, groupingSymbol = getGroupingSymbol(t3@group))
dagLogo(t4, groupingSymbol = getGroupingSymbol(t4@group))
```

dagPeptides-class	<i>Class dagPeptides. An S4 class to represent formatted, aligned peptides for dagLogo analysis.</i>
-------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Class [dagPeptides](#). An S4 class to represent formatted, aligned peptides for dagLogo analysis.

Slots

`data` A data frame with column names: IDs, anchorAA, anchorPos, peptide and anchor.
`peptides` A matrix of character, each element is a single-character symbol for a amino acid.
`upstreamOffset` An integer, the upstream offset relative to the anchoring position.
`downstreamOffset` An integer, the downstream offset relative to the anchoring position.
`type` A character vector of length 1. Available options: "UniProt", and "fasta" if the `dagPeptides` object is generated using the function `formatSequence`, or "entrezgene" and "uniprotswis-sprot" if generated by the function `fetchSequence`.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form

```
new("dagPeptides", data, peptides, upstreamOffset, downstreamOffset, type).
```

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou

<code>ecoli.proteome</code>	<i>An object of <code>Proteome-class</code> representing the Escherichia coli proteome.</i>
-----------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

A dataset containing the *E. coli* proteome.

Usage

```
ecoli.proteome
```

Format

An object of `Proteome-class` for Escherichia coli proteome. The format is: A list with one data frame and an character.

```
*'proteome': 'data.frame': 13780 obs. of 4 variables *'type': 'character': "UniProt" *'species': 'character': "Escherichia coli"
```

The format of proteome is *'ENTREZ_GENE': a character vector, records entrez gene id *'SEQUENCE': a character vector, peptide sequences *'ID': a character vector, Uniprot ID *'LEN': a character vector, length of peptides

Details

used as an example dataset

Annotation data obtained by:

```
library(UniProt.ws)
```

```
taxId(UniProt.ws) <- 562
```

```
proteome <- prepareProteome(UniProt.ws, species="Escherichia coli")
```

Source

<http://www.uniprot.org/>

Examples

```
data(ecoli.proteome)
head(ecoli.proteome@proteome)
ecoli.proteome@type
```

fetchSequence	<i>Fetch protein/peptide sequences and create a dagPeptides-class object.</i>
---------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

This function fetches protein/peptide sequences from a Biomart database or from a [Proteome-class](#) object based on protein/peptide IDs and create a [dagPeptides-class](#) object following restriction as specified by parameters: anchorAA or anchorPos, upstreamOffset and downstreamOffset.

Usage

```
fetchSequence(
  IDs,
  type = "entrezgene",
  anchorAA = NULL,
  anchorPos,
  mart,
  proteome,
  upstreamOffset,
  downstreamOffset
)
```

Arguments

IDs	A character vector containing protein/peptide IDs used to fetch sequences from a Biomart database or a Proteome-class object.
type	A character vector of length 1. The available options are "entrezgene" and "uniprotswissprot" if parameter mart is missing; otherwise it can be any type of IDs available in Biomart databases.
anchorAA	A character vector of length 1 or the same length as that of anchorPos, each element of which is a single letter symbol of amino acids, for example, "K" for lysine.
anchorPos	A character or numeric vector. Each element of which is (1) a single-letter symbol of amino acid followed by the position of the anchoring amino acid in the target peptide/protein sequence, for example, "K123" for lysine at position 123 or the position of the anchoring amino acid in the target peptide/protein sequence, for example, "123" for an amino acid at position 123; or (2) a vector of subsequences containing the anchoring AAs.
mart	A Biomart database name you want to connect to. Either of parameters mart or proteome should be provided.

proteome An object of [Proteome-class](#). Either of parameters `mart` or [Proteome-class](#) should be provided.

upstreamOffset An integer, the upstream offset relative to the anchoring position.

downstreamOffset An integer, the downstream offset relative to the anchoring position.

Value

An object of class [dagPeptides-class](#)

Examples

```
## Case 1: You have both positions of the anchoring AAs and the identifiers
## of their enclosing peptide/protein sequences for fetching sequences using
## the fetchSequence function via the Biomart.
```

```
if (interactive())
{
  try({
    mart <- useMart("ensembl")
    fly_mart <-
      useDataset(mart = mart, dataset = "dmelanogaster_gene_ensembl")
    dat <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "dagLogoTestData.csv",
                              package = "dagLogo"))
    seq <- fetchSequence(
      IDs = as.character(dat$entrez_geneid),
      anchorPos = as.character(dat$NCBI_site),
      mart = fly_mart,
      upstreamOffset = 7,
      downstreamOffset = 7)
    head(seq@peptides)
  })
}
```

```
## Case 2: You don't have the exactly position information, but You have the
## interesting peptide subsequences and the identifiers of their enclosing
## peptide/protein sequences for fetching sequences using the fetchSequence
## function via the Biomart. In the following examples, the anchoring AAs
## are marked by asterisks.
```

```
if (interactive())
{
  try({
    mart <- useMart("ensembl")
    fly_mart <-
      useDataset(mart = mart, dataset = "dmelanogaster_gene_ensembl")
    dat <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "dagLogoTestData.csv",
                              package = "dagLogo"))
    seq <- fetchSequence(
      IDs = as.character(dat$entrez_geneid),
      anchorAA = "*",
      anchorPos = as.character(dat$peptide),
      mart = fly_mart,
      upstreamOffset = 7,
      downstreamOffset = 7
    )
  })
}
```

```

        head(seq@peptides)
    })
}

## In following example, the anchoring AAs are lower-case "s" for amino acid
## serine.
if(interactive())
{
  try({
    dat <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "peptides4dagLogo.csv",
                               package = "dagLogo"))
    mart <- useMart("ensembl")
    human_mart <-
      useDataset(mart = mart, dataset = "hsapiens_gene_ensembl")
    seq <- fetchSequence(IDs = toupper(as.character(dat$symbol)),
                        type = "hgnc_symbol",
                        anchorAA = "s",
                        anchorPos = as.character(dat$peptides),
                        mart = human_mart,
                        upstreamOffset = 7,
                        downstreamOffset = 7)

    head(seq@peptides)
  })
}

```

formatSequence

Format already aligned peptide sequences.

Description

Convert already aligned peptide sequences into an object of [dagPeptides-class](#).

Usage

```
formatSequence(seq, proteome, upstreamOffset, downstreamOffset)
```

Arguments

seq A vector of aligned peptide sequences of the same length
 proteome An object of [Proteome-class](#).
 upstreamOffset An integer, the upstream offset relative to the anchoring position.
 downstreamOffset An integer, the downstream offset relative to the anchoring position.

Value

An object of [dagPeptides-class](#) Class

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou, Haibo Liu

Examples

```
## Suppose you already have the aligned peptides sequences at hands. Then you can use
## the formatSequence function to prepare an object of dagPeptides. Befor doing
## that, you need prepare a Proteome object by the prepareProteome function.
```

```
dat <- unlist(read.delim(system.file(
  "extdata", "grB.txt", package = "dagLogo"),
  header = FALSE, as.is = TRUE))
```

```
## prepare an object of Proteome Class from a fasta file
proteome <- prepareProteome(fasta = system.file("extdata",
  "HUMAN.fasta",
  package = "dagLogo"),
  species = "Homo sapiens")
```

```
## prepare an object of dagPeptides Class from a Proteome object
seq <- formatSequence(seq = dat, proteome = proteome, upstreamOffset = 14,
  downstreamOffset = 15)
```

getData

Get the data for visualization.

Description

A helper function to get the data and the label for visualization.

Usage

```
getData(type, testDAUresults)
```

Arguments

type	A character vector of length 1, the type of metrics to display on y-axis. The available options are "diff" and "statistics", which are differences in amino acid usage at each position between the inputSet and the backgroundSet, and the Z-scores or odds ratios when Z-test or Fisher's exact test is performed to test the differential usage of amino acid at each position between the two sets.
testDAUresults	An object of <code>testDAUresults-class</code> , which contains results of testing differential amino acid usage).

Value

A list containing the following components: label A character vector of length 1. The type of data for visualization. dat A matrix of numeric data for visualization.

Author(s)

Haibo Liu

getGroupingSymbol	<i>Get character symbols for grouped amino acids</i>
-------------------	------------------------------------------------------

Description

Get character symbols for grouped amino acids

Usage

```
getGroupingSymbol(groupingScheme = ls(envir = cachedEnv))
```

Arguments

`groupingScheme` A character vector of length 1, determining the character symbols used to represent amino acids grouped by their physical and chemical properties. The available groupingScheme are "no", "bulkiness_Zimmerman", "hydrophobicity_KD", "hydrophobicity_HW", "isoelectric_point_Zimmerman", "contact_potential_Maiorov", "chemistry_property_Mahler", "consensus_similarity_SF", "volume_Bigelow", "structure_alignments_Mirny", "polarity_Grantham", "sequence_alignment_Dayhoff", "bulkiness_Zimmerman_group", "hydrophobicity_KD_group", "hydrophobicity_HW_group", "charge_group", "contact_potential_Maiorov_group", "chemistry_property_Mahler_group", "consensus_similarity_SF_group", "volume_Bigelow_group", "structure_alignments_Mirny_group", "polarity_Grantham_group", "sequence_alignment_Dayhoff_group", and "custom". If "custom" is used, users must define a grouping scheme using a list containing sublists named as "color", "symbol" and "group" using the function [addScheme](#). No grouping was applied for the first 12 schemes.

Value

A named character vector of character symbols if grouping is applied; otherwise NULL.

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou, Haibo Liu

See Also

[addScheme](#)

Examples

```
getGroupingSymbol("polarity_Grantham_group")
```

```
initiateBackgroundModel
```

Create a new [dagBackground-class](#) object for [testDAU](#).

Description

Create a new [dagBackground-class](#) object for [testDAU](#).

Usage

```
initiateBackgroundModel(background, numSubsamples = 1L, testType)
```

Arguments

background	A list, each element of which is a vector of aligned peptide sequences of the same length.
numSubsamples	An integer, the number of random samplings to get background sequence set.
testType	An character, the type of statistic testing : "ztest" or "fisher".

Value

An object of [dagBackground-class](#).

Author(s)

Haibo Liu

```
nameHash
```

convert group name to a single character

Description

convert group name to a single character to shown in a logo

Usage

```
nameHash(nameScheme = c("classic", "charge", "chemistry", "hydrophobicity"))
```

Arguments

nameScheme	could be "classic", "charge", "chemistry", "hydrophobicity"
------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

Value

A character vector of name scheme

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou

prepareProteome	<i>prepare proteome for background building</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------------------------

Description

prepare proteome from UniProt webservice or a fasta file

Usage

```
prepareProteome(source, fasta, species = "unknown", ...)
```

Arguments

source	An object of UniProt.ws or A character "UniProt".
fasta	fasta file name or an object of AAStringSet
species	an character to assign the species of the proteome
...	parameters could be passed to prepareProteomeByFTP .

Value

an object of [Proteome](#) which contain protein sequence information.

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou

See Also

[formatSequence](#), [buildBackgroundModel](#)

Examples

```
if(interactive()){
  library(UniProt.ws)
  availableUniprotSpecies("Drosophila melanogaster")
  UniProt.ws <- UniProt.ws(taxId=7227)
  proteome <- prepareProteome(UniProt.ws, species="Drosophila melanogaster")
}
```

```
prepareProteomeByFTP Create an object of Proteome Class.
```

Description

Create an object of `Proteome` Class by downloading a whole proteome data from UniProt for a given organism of an NCBI taxonomy ID or species' scientific name, or by using peptide sequences in a fasta file.

Usage

```
prepareProteomeByFTP(
  source = "UniProt",
  taxonID = NULL,
  species = NULL,
  destDir = tempdir(check = TRUE),
  fastaFile,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

source	A character vector of length 1 or NULL. A database source from which the proteome sequences are to be downloaded. By default, currently it is "UniProt". If it is NULL, then <code>fastaFile</code> has to be specified. The priority of <code>source</code> is higher than <code>fastaFile</code> .
taxonID	An integer(1), specifying Taxonomy ID for a species of interest. Check the NCBI taxonomy database: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy or the UniProt database http://www.uniprot.org/taxonomy/ . At least one of the two parameters, <code>taxonID</code> and <code>species</code> , should be specified. If both are specified, <code>taxonID</code> will be used preferentially.
species	A character vector of length 1. The Latin name of a species conforming to the Linnaean taxonomy nomenclature system. CAUTION: for species with different strains, attention should be paid. You can interactively choose the right <code>taxonID</code> from an output list.
destDir	A character vector of length 1. A destination directory with writing permission for saving downloaded sequences. Default is a temporary directory in the system's temporary directory.
fastaFile	A character vector of length 1. A fasta file name from which protein sequences are read in.
...	other parameters passing to the function <code>download.file</code> .

Value

An object of `Proteome`

Author(s)

Haibo Liu

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Prepare an object of Proteome Class for a proteome from the UniProt database
#' proteome <- prepareProteomeByFTP(source = "UniProt", species = "Homo sapiens")

## End(Not run)
## Prepare an object of Proteome Class from a fasta file
fasta <- system.file("extdata", "HUMAN.fasta", package="dagLogo")
proteome <- prepareProteomeByFTP(source = NULL, species = "Homo sapiens",
  fastaFile=fasta)
```

```
prepareProteomeByUniProtWS
```

Prepare a Proteome object for background building

Description

Create an object of [Proteome](#) Class by query the UniProt database of an organism of a given species' scientific name, or by using peptide sequences in a fasta file or in an [AAStringSet](#) object.

Usage

```
prepareProteomeByUniProtWS(UniProt.ws, fasta, species = "unknown")
```

Arguments

UniProt.ws	An object of UniProt.ws .
fasta	A fasta file name or an object of AAStringSet .
species	An character vector of length (1) to designate the species of the proteome

Value

An object of Proteome which contain protein sequence information.

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou

See Also

[formatSequence](#), [buildBackgroundModel](#)

Examples

```
if(interactive()){
  library(UniProt.ws)
  availableUniprotSpecies("Drosophila melanogaster")
  UniProt.ws <- UniProt.ws(taxId=7227)
  proteome <- prepareProteomeByUniProtWS(UniProt.ws, species="Drosophila melanogaster")
}
```

Proteome-class	Class Proteome .
----------------	----------------------------------

Description

An S4 class to represent a whole proteome for dagLogo analysis.

Slots

proteome A data frame.

type A character vector of length 1. Available options : "UniProt", and "fasta".

species A character vector of length 1, such as a conventional Latin name for a species.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form

```
new("Proteome", proteome, type, species).
```

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou

proteome.example	An object of Proteome-class representing the subset of <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> proteome.
------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

The subset [Proteome-class](#) of fruit fly.

Usage

```
proteome.example
```

Format

An object of [Proteome-class](#) for fly subset proteome. The format is: A list with one data frame and an character.

```
*'proteome': 'data.frame': 1406 obs. of 4 variables
*'type': 'character': "UniProt"
*'species': 'character': "Drosophila melanogaster"
```

The format of proteome is

```
*'ENTREZ_GENE': a character vector, records entrez gene id
*'SEQUENCE': a character vector, peptide sequences
*'ID': a character vector, Uniprot ID
*'LEN': a character vector, length of peptides
```

Details

used as an example dataset

Annotation data obtained by:

```
library(UniProt.ws)
```

```
taxId(UniProt.ws) <- 7227
```

```
proteome <- prepareProteome(UniProt.ws)
```

```
proteome@proteome <- proteome@proteome[sample(1:19902, 1406), ]
```

Source

<http://www.uniprot.org/>

Examples

```
data(proteome.example)
head(proteome.example@proteome)
proteome.example@type
```

seq.example

An object of `dagPeptides-class` representing acetylated lysine-containing peptides.

Description

A dataset containing the acetylated lysine-containing peptides from *Drosophila melanogaster*.

Usage

```
seq.example
```

Format

An object of `dagPeptides-class` Class The format is: A list.

*'data': 'data.frame': 732 obs. of 7 variables *'peptides': 'matrix': amino acid in each position

*'upstreamOffset': an integer, upstream offset position *'downstreamOffset': an integer, downstream offset position *'type': "character", type of identifiers

The format of data is

*'IDs': a character vector, input identifiers *'anchorAA': a character vector, anchor amino acid

provided in inputs *'anchorPos': a numeric vector, anchor position in the protein *'peptide': a

character vector, peptide sequences *'anchor': a character vector, anchor amino acid in the protein

*'upstream': a character vector, upstream peptides *'downstream': a character vector, downstream

peptides

Details

used as an example dataset

seq obtained by:

```
mart <- useMart("ensembl", "dmelanogaster_gene_ensembl")
dat <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "dagLogoTestData.csv", package="dagLogo"))
seq <- fetchSequence(as.character(dat$entrez_geneid),
  anchorPos=as.character(dat$NCBI_site),
  mart=mart,
  upstreamOffset=7,
  downstreamOffset=7)
```

Examples

```
data(seq.example)
head(seq.example@peptides)
seq.example@upstreamOffset
seq.example@downstreamOffset
```

testDAU

Differential usage test of amino acids or amino acid groups.

Description

Test differential usage of amino acids with or without grouping between experimental sets and background sets.

Usage

```
testDAU(
  dagPeptides,
  dagBackground,
  groupingScheme = ls(envir = cachedEnv),
  bgNoise = NA,
  method = "none"
)
```

Arguments

dagPeptides An object of Class [dagPeptides-class](#).

dagBackground An object of Class [dagBackground-class](#).

groupingScheme A character vector of length 1. Available choices are "no", "bulkiness_Zimmerman", "hydrophobicity_HW", "hydrophobicity_HW", "isoelectric_point_Zimmerman", "contact_potential_Maiorov", "chemistry_property_Mahler", "consensus_similarity_SF", "volume_Bigelow", "structure_alignments_Mirny", "polarity_Grantham", "sequence_alignment_Dayhoff", "bulkiness_Zimmerman_group", "hydrophobicity_KD_group", "hydrophobicity_HW_group", "charge_group", "contact_potential_Maiorov_group", "chemistry_property_Mahler_group", "consensus_similarity_SF_group", "volume_Bigelow_group", "structure_alignments_Mirny_group", "polarity_Grantham_group", "sequence_alignment_Dayhoff_

	"custom" and "custom_group". If "custom" or "custom_group" are used, users must define a grouping scheme using a list containing sublist named as "color", and "symbol" using the function <code>addScheme</code> , with group set as "NULL" or a list with same names as those of color and symbol. No grouping was applied for the first 12 schemes. It is used to color AAs based on similarities or group amino acids into groups of similarities.
bgNoise	A numeric vector of length 1 if not NA. It should be in the interval of (0, 1) when not NA.
method	A character vector of length 1, specifying the method used for p-value adjustment to correct for multiple testing. it can be "holm", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr", or "none". For more details, see p.adjust.methods and p.adjust .

Value

An object of Class `testDAUresults-class`.

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou, Haibo Liu

Examples

```
dat <- unlist(read.delim(system.file(
  "extdata", "grB.txt", package = "dagLogo"),
  header = FALSE, as.is = TRUE))

##prepare an object of Proteome Class from a fasta file
proteome <- prepareProteome(fasta = system.file("extdata",
  "HUMAN.fasta",
  package = "dagLogo"),
  species = "Homo sapiens")

##prepare an object of dagPeptides Class
seq <- formatSequence(seq = dat, proteome = proteome, upstreamOffset = 14,
  downstreamOffset = 15)
bg_fisher <- buildBackgroundModel(seq, background = "wholeProteome",
  proteome = proteome, testType = "fisher")
bg_ztest <- buildBackgroundModel(seq, background = "wholeProteome",
  proteome = proteome, testType = "ztest")

## no grouping and distinct coloring scheme, adjust p-values using the
## "BH" method.
t0 <- testDAU(seq, dagBackground = bg_ztest, method = "BY")

## grouped by polarity index (Granthm, 1974)
t1 <- testDAU(dagPeptides = seq, dagBackground = bg_ztest,
  groupingScheme = "polarity_Grantham_group")

## grouped by charge.
t2 <- testDAU(dagPeptides = seq, dagBackground = bg_ztest,
  groupingScheme = "charge_group")

## grouped on the basis of the chemical property of side chains.
t3 <- testDAU(dagPeptides = seq, dagBackground = bg_ztest,
  groupingScheme = "chemistry_property_Mahler_group")
```

```
## grouped on the basis of hydrophobicity (Kyte and Doolittle, 1982)
t4 <- testDAU(dagPeptides = seq, dagBackground = bg_ztest,
             groupingScheme = "hydrophobicity_KD_group")
```

testDAUresults-class *Class testDAUresults.*

Description

An S4 class to represent a DAU statistical test result from dagLogo analysis.

Slots

group A character vector of length 1, the type of method for grouping amino acid.

testType A character vector of length 1, the type of statistic testing. The available options are "fisher" and "z-test".

difference A numeric matrix consisting of differences of amino acid proportions between the test set and the background set of aligned, formatted peptides at each position.

statistics A numeric matrix consisting of Z-scores or odds ratios for Z-test and Fisher's exact test, respectively.

pvalue A numeric matrix consisting of p-values.

background A numeric matrix consisting of amino acid proportions in the background set of aligned, formatted peptides at each position.

motif A numeric matrix consisting of amino acid proportions at each position for visualization by dagLogo.

upstreamOffset A positive integer, the upstream offset relative to the anchoring position.

downstreamOffset A positive integer, the upstream offset relative to the anchoring position.

Author(s)

Jianhong Ou, Haibo Liu

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