

Package ‘RUCova’

July 24, 2025

Title Removes unwanted covariance from mass cytometry data

Version 1.0.0

Description

Mass cytometry enables the simultaneous measurement of dozens of protein markers at the single-cell level, producing high dimensional datasets that provide deep insights into cellular heterogeneity and function. However, these datasets often contain unwanted covariance introduced by technical variations, such as differences in cell size, staining efficiency, and instrument-specific artifacts, which can obscure biological signals and complicate downstream analysis. This package addresses this challenge by implementing a robust framework of linear models designed to identify and remove these sources of unwanted covariance. By systematically modeling and correcting for technical noise, the package enhances the quality and interpretability of mass cytometry data, enabling researchers to focus on biologically relevant signals.

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Encoding UTF-8

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RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, BiocManager, BiocStyle, remotes, ggpubr, ggcorrplot, ggh4x, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Imports dplyr, fastDummies, ggplot2, stringr, tibble, Matrix, ComplexHeatmap, grid, circlize, SingleCellExperiment, SummarizedExperiment, tidyverse, tidyr, magrittr, S4Vectors

VignetteBuilder knitr

Depends R (>= 4.4.0)

SystemRequirements GNU make

BugReports <https://github.com/molssysbio/RUCova/issues>

URL <https://github.com/molssysbio/RUCova>

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Author Rosario Astaburuaga-García [aut, cre] (ORCID:
 <<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1179-4080>>)
Maintainer Rosario Astaburuaga-García <rosario.astaburuaga@charite.de>

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| | |
|----------------|--|
| RUCova-package | <i>RUCova: Removing Unwanted Covariance in Mass Cytometry Data</i> |
|----------------|--|

Description

The RUCova package provides tools for removing unwanted covariance in mass cytometry (CyTOF) data. It is designed to help researchers preprocess and analyze CyTOF data by identifying and correcting for technical and biological sources of unwanted variation.

Key Features

- Correction of technical and biological variation.
- Visualization tools for assessing data quality.

Getting Started

To get started with RUCova, load the package and explore the example dataset:

```
library(RUCova)
data(HNSCC_data) # Example dataset
head(HNSCC_data)
```

For a detailed workflow, see the vignette:

```
vignette("RUCova")
```

Author(s)

- Rosario Astaburuaga-García (maintainer)

References

For more information on the methods used in this package, see:

- Astaburuaga-García, R. et al. (2023). "RUCova: A tool for removing unwanted covariance in CyTOF data." *Bioinformatics*.

Author(s)

Maintainer: Rosario Astaburuaga-García <rosario.astaburuaga@charite.de> ([ORCID](#))

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/molysbio/RUCova>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/molysbio/RUCova/issues>

calc_mean_BC

Calculated mean of normalised highest BC per cell

Description

Calculated mean of normalised highest BC per cell

Usage

```
calc_mean_BC(sce, name_assay = "counts", bc_channels, n_bc, q = 0.95)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| sce | A SingleCellExperiment object with markers and SUCs in linear scale stored in the assay "name_assay". Asinh transformation is applied within the function. |
| name_assay | A string specifying the name of the assay including the BC channels in linear scale. Default is "counts". |
| bc_channels | Vector specifying the names of the BC channels |
| n_bc | number of barcoding isotopes per cell. n_bc = 3 for the Fluidigm kit. |
| q | Quantile for normalisation. Default is 0.95. |

Value

The SingleCellExperiment object with an extra column "mean_BC" in the corresponding assay.

Examples

```
sce <- RUCova::sce
bc_channels <- c(c("Pd102Di", "Pd104Di", "Pd105Di", "Pd106Di", "Pd108Di", "Pd110Di"),
  c("Dead_cells_194Pt", "Dead_cells_198Pt")
)
sce <- RUCova::calc_mean_BC(sce, name_assay = "counts", bc_channels, n_bc = 4, q = 0.95)
```

calc_mean_DNA

Calculated mean of normalised Iridium isotopes

Description

Calculated mean of normalised Iridium isotopes

Usage

```
calc_mean_DNA(sce, name_assay = "counts", dna_channels, q)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------|--|
| sce | A SingleCellExperiment object with markers and SUCs in linear scale stored in the assay "name_assay". Asinh transformation is applied within the function. |
| name_assay | A string specifying the name of the assay including the DNA channels in linear scale. |
| dna_channels | Vector specifying the names of the DNA channels |
| q | Quantile for normalisation. |

Value

The SingleCellExperiment object with an extra column "mean_BC" in the corresponding assay.

Examples

```
sce <- RUCova::sce
dna_channels <- c("DNA_191Ir", "DNA_193Ir")
sce <- RUCova::calc_mean_DNA(sce, name_assay = "counts", dna_channels, q = 0.95)
```

| | |
|--------------|--|
| compare_corr | <i>Get pearson correlation coefficients between markers on a double triangular matrix for comparison (lower triangle: before RUCova, upper triangle: after RUCova). If RUCova has not been applied, the output is a symmetric matrix</i> |
|--------------|--|

Description

Get pearson correlation coefficients between markers on a double triangular matrix for comparison (lower triangle: before RUCova, upper triangle: after RUCova). If RUCova has not been applied, the output is a symmetric matrix

Usage

```
compare_corr(
  sce,
  name_assay_before = "counts",
  name_assay_after = NULL,
  name_reduced_dim = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| sce | A SingleCellExperiment object with markers and SUCs in linear scale stored in the assay "name_assay". Asinh transformation is applied within the function. |
| name_assay_before | A string specifying the name of the assay before RUCova (with original counts in linear scale). |
| name_assay_after | A string specifying the name of the assay before RUCova (with original counts in linear scale). |
| name_reduced_dim | A string specifying the name of the dimensionality reduction data stored under reducedDim(). If "PCA", then PCs will be included in the heatmap. |

Value

#A matrix with pearson correlation coefficients.

Examples

```
sce <- RUCova::sce
bc_channels <- c("Pd102Di", "Pd104Di", "Pd105Di", "Pd106Di", "Pd108Di", "Pd110Di",
"Dead_cells_194Pt", "Dead_cells_198Pt")
sce <- RUCova::calc_mean_BC(sce, name_assay = "counts", bc_channels, n_bc = 4, q = 0.95)
dna_channels <- c("DNA_191Ir", "DNA_193Ir")
sce <- RUCova::calc_mean_DNA(sce, name_assay = "counts", dna_channels, q = 0.95)
```

```
# Markers:
m <- c("pH3", "IdU", "Cyclin_D1", "Cyclin_B1", "Ki.67", "pRb", "pH2A.X", "p.p53", "p.p38",
      "pChk2", "pCDC25c", "cCasp3", "cPARP", "pAkt", "pAkt_T308", "pMEK1.2", "pERK1.2", "pS6", "p4e.BP1",
      "pSmad1.8", "pSmad2.3", "pNFkB", "IkBa", "CXCL1", "Lamin_B1", "pStat1", "pStat3", "YAP", "NICD")
# SUCs::
x <- c("total_ERK", "pan_Akt", "mean_DNA", "mean_BC")
sce <- RUCova::rucova(sce = sce, name_assay_before = "counts", markers = m, SUCs = x,
  apply_asinh_SUCs = TRUE, model = "interaction", center_SUCs = "across_samples",
  col_name_sample = "line", name_assay_after = "counts_interaction")
compare_corr(sce[, sce$line == "Cal33"], name_assay_before = "counts", name_assay_after = "counts_interaction")
heatmap_compare_corr(sce[, sce$line == "Cal33"], name_assay_before = "counts", name_assay_after = "counts_interaction")
```

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| heatmap_compare_corr | <i>Plot pearson correlation coefficients between markers on a double triangular heatmap (lower triangle: before RUCova, upper triangle: after RUCova). If RUCova has not been applied, the output is a symmetric heatmap.</i> |
|----------------------|---|

Description

Plot pearson correlation coefficients between markers on a double triangular heatmap (lower triangle: before RUCova, upper triangle: after RUCova). If RUCova has not been applied, the output is a symmetric heatmap.

Usage

```
heatmap_compare_corr(
  sce,
  name_assay_before = "counts",
  name_assay_after = NULL,
  name_reduced_dim = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| sce | A SingleCellExperiment object with markers and SUCs in linear scale stored in the assay "name_assay". Asinh transformation is applied within the function. |
| name_assay_before | A string specifying the name of the assay before RUCova (with original counts in linear scale). |
| name_assay_after | A string specifying the name of the assay after RUCova (with original counts in linear scale). |
| name_reduced_dim | A string specifying the name of the dimensionality reduction data stored under reducedDim(). If "PCA", then PCs will be included in the heatmap. |

Value

#A heatmap with pearson correlation coefficients.

Examples

```
sce <- RUCova::sce
bc_channels <- c("Pd102Di", "Pd104Di", "Pd105Di", "Pd106Di", "Pd108Di", "Pd110Di",
"Dead_cells_194Pt", "Dead_cells_198Pt")
sce <- RUCova::calc_mean_BC(sce, name_assay = "counts", bc_channels, n_bc = 4, q = 0.95)
dna_channels <- c("DNA_191Ir", "DNA_193Ir")
sce <- RUCova::calc_mean_DNA(sce, name_assay = "counts", dna_channels, q = 0.95)
# Markers:
m <- c("pH3", "IdU", "Cyclin_D1", "Cyclin_B1", "Ki.67", "pRb", "pH2A.X", "p.p53", "p.p38",
"pChk2", "pCDC25c", "cCasp3", "cPARP", "pAkt", "pAkt_T308", "pMEK1.2", "pERK1.2", "pS6", "p4e.BP1",
"pSmad1.8", "pSmad2.3", "pNFkB", "IkBa", "CXCL1", "Lamin_B1", "pStat1", "pStat3", "YAP", "NICD")
# SUCs:
x <- c("total_ERK", "pan_Akt", "mean_DNA", "mean_BC")
sce <- RUCova::rucova(sce = sce, name_assay_before = "counts", markers = m, SUCs = x,
apply_asinh_SUCs = TRUE, model = "interaction", center_SUCs = "across_samples",
col_name_sample = "line", name_assay_after = "counts_interaction")
heatmap_compare_corr(sce[,sce$line == "Cal33"], name_assay_before = "counts", name_assay_after = "counts_interaction")
```

HNSCC_data

*HNSCC data set***Description**

Is a tibble containing mass cytometry data of single-cell marker signals (rows = cells, columns = markers and metadata) in linear scale. This data set should be clean, meaning you excluded beads, debris, doublets, dead cells, and single-cells are demultiplexed (important if you want to adapt the linear fits to the samples). In this example we offer a mass cytometry data set consisting of 8 Head-and-Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (HNSCC) lines in irradiated (10 Gy) and control (0 Gy) conditions (Figure 2 and Figure 3 in the manuscript).

Usage

```
HNSCC_data
```

Format

A data frame with 108649 rows and 59 variables: #

CXCL1 Signal for the CXCL1 marker, a cytokine associated with inflammatory responses.

Ce140Di Signal for the Cerium 140 marker, typically used as a control or calibration marker.

Cyclin_B1 Marker for the G2/M cell cycle phase regulator Cyclin B1.

Cyclin_D1 Marker for the G1 cell cycle phase regulator Cyclin D1.

DNA_191Ir, DNA_193Ir Signals for DNA-intercalating markers labeled with Iridium isotopes, used to assess nuclear content.

Dead_cells_194Pt, Dead_cells_195Pt, Dead_cells_196Pt, Dead_cells_198Pt Signals for dead cell markers labeled with Platinum isotopes, used to identify and exclude dead cells.

Event_length Measure of event duration in the mass cytometer, used for quality control.

GDF15 Signal for GDF15, a marker associated with stress and inflammation.

IdU Signal for IdU (Iododeoxyuridine), used to assess DNA synthesis.

IkBa Signal for IkBa, an inhibitor of the NF-kB signaling pathway.

Ki.67 Signal for Ki-67, a marker of cell proliferation.

Lamin_B1 Signal for Lamin B1, a nuclear lamina protein.

NICD Signal for the Notch Intracellular Domain, a marker of Notch signaling activity.

Pd102Di, Pd104Di, Pd105Di, Pd106Di, Pd108Di, Pd110Di Signals for Palladium isotopes, used as barcodes for cell multiplexing.

Pt194Di_norm Normalized signal for Platinum 194 isotope.

Time Timestamp for the acquisition of each event.

YAP Signal for Yes-associated protein (YAP), a transcriptional co-activator in the Hippo pathway.

bc Barcode channel used for multiplexing.

beadsOut Indicator for exclusion due to bead contamination.

cCasp3 Signal for cleaved Caspase-3, a marker of apoptosis.

cPARP Signal for cleaved PARP, another marker of apoptosis.

dose Treatment condition: either 0Gy (control) or 10Gy (irradiated).

irradiated Indicator for whether the sample was irradiated.

line HNSCC cell lines included in the data: "Cal27", "Cal33", "UPCISCC099", "UPCISCC131", "UTSCC16A", "UDSCC2", "UPCISCC154", and "VUSCC147".

lowPt Indicator of low Platinum signal.

p.p38, p.p53, p4e.BP1 Signals for phosphorylated p38, p53, and 4E-BP1, markers of stress response and translation regulation.

pAkt, pAkt_T308 Signals for phosphorylated Akt, a marker of PI3K/Akt pathway activity.

pCDC25c, pChk2 Signals for phosphorylated CDC25c and Chk2, markers of DNA damage response.

pERK1.2 Signal for phosphorylated ERK1/2, a marker of MAPK pathway activity.

pH2A.X, pH3 Signals for phosphorylated H2A.X and H3, markers of DNA damage and mitosis, respectively.

pMEK1.2, pNFkB Signals for phosphorylated MEK1/2 and NF-kB, markers of MAPK and inflammatory signaling.

pRb Signal for phosphorylated Rb, a marker of cell cycle regulation.

pS6 Signal for phosphorylated S6, a marker of protein synthesis.

pSmad1.8, pSmad2.3 Signals for phosphorylated Smad1/8 and Smad2/3, markers of TGF-beta signaling.

pStat1, pStat3 Signals for phosphorylated Stat1 and Stat3, markers of JAK/STAT pathway activity.

pan_Akt Total Akt protein signal.

replicate Identifier for technical replicates.

singlets Indicator for singlet events, excluding doublets.

total_ERK Total ERK protein signal.

| | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|
| rucova | <i>Remove unwanted covariance</i> |
|--------|-----------------------------------|

Usage

```
rucova(
  sce,
  name_assay_before = "counts",
  markers,
  SUCs = c("mean_DNA", "mean_BC", "total_ERK", "pan_Akt"),
  name_reduced_dim = "PCA",
  apply_asinh_SUCs = TRUE,
  model = "interaction",
  col_name_sample = "line",
  center_SUCs = "across_samples",
  keep_offset = TRUE,
  name_assay_after = "counts_rucova"
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| sce | A SingleCellExperiment object with markers and SUCs in linear scale stored in the assay "name_assay_before". Asinh transformation is applied within the function. |
| name_assay_before | A string specifying the name of the assay before RUCova (with original counts in linear scale). |
| markers | Vector of marker names to normalise, y (in linear scale). |
| SUCs | Vector of surrogates of unwanted covariance to use for normalisation, x (in linear scale). |
| name_reduced_dim | string specifying the name of the dimensionality reduction result in the SingleCellExperiment sce. |
| apply_asinh_SUCs | Apply (TRUE) or not (FALSE) asinh transformation to the SUCs. TRUE if SUCs are the measured surrogates, FALSE if SUCs are PCs. |
| model | A character: "simple", "offset" or "interaction" defining the model. |
| col_name_sample | A character indicating the column name in "data" defining each sample. |
| center_SUCs | A character "across_samples" or "per_sample" defining how to center the SUCs in zero. |
| keep_offset | Keep (TRUE) or not (FALSE) the offset intercept between samples.+ |
| name_assay_after | A string specifying the name of the assay after RUCova (with regressed counts in linear scale). |

Value

The input `SingleCellExperiment` object with an additional assay (`name_assay_after`) and a list in the metadata containing all the model details.

Examples

```
sce <- RUCova::sce
bc_channels <- c("Pd102Di", "Pd104Di", "Pd105Di", "Pd106Di", "Pd108Di", "Pd110Di",
"Dead_cells_194Pt", "Dead_cells_198Pt")
sce <- RUCova::calc_mean_BC(sce, name_assay = "counts", bc_channels, n_bc = 4, q = 0.95)
dna_channels <- c("DNA_191Ir", "DNA_193Ir")
sce <- RUCova::calc_mean_DNA(sce, name_assay = "counts", dna_channels, q = 0.95)
# Markers:
m <- c("pH3", "IdU", "Cyclin_D1", "Cyclin_B1", "Ki.67", "pRb", "pH2A.X", "p.p53", "p.p38", "pChk2",
"pCDC25c", "cCasp3", "cPARP", "pAkt", "pAkt_T308", "pMEK1.2", "pERK1.2", "pS6", "p4e.BP1", "pSmad1.8",
"pSmad2.3", "pNFkB", "IkBa", "CXCL1", "Lamin_B1", "pStat1", "pStat3", "YAP", "NICD")
# SUCs::
x <- c("total_ERK", "pan_Akt", "mean_DNA", "mean_BC")
sce <- RUCova::rucova(sce = sce, name_assay_before = "counts", markers = m, SUCs = x,
apply_asinh_SUCs = TRUE, model = "interaction", center_SUCs = "across_samples",
col_name_sample = "line", name_assay_after = "counts_interaction")
```

sce

SingleCellExperiment Object with HNSCC Data Set

Description

A `SingleCellExperiment` object containing mass cytometry data of single-cell marker signals. The data includes one or more assays (e.g., "counts") with signals in linear scale. Rows represent markers, and columns represent cells. The data is clean, excluding calibration beads, debris, doublets, and dead cells. Single cells are demultiplexed, which is important for adapting linear fits to samples. Metadata such as samples and treatment conditions are stored in the `colData`.

Usage

```
sce
```

Format

A `SingleCellExperiment` object with the following components:

assays One or more assays, such as "counts", containing the marker signals.

colData Column metadata, including cell annotations such as `cell_id`, `line`, and `dose`.

rowData Row metadata, including marker annotations.

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