Package 'RBM'

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biocViews Microarray, DifferentialExpression **Version** 1.39.0 Date 2014-10-02 Title RBM: a R package for microarray and RNA-Seq data analysis Author Dongmei Li and Chin-Yuan Liang Maintainer Dongmei Li <Dongmei_Li@urmc.rochester.edu> Depends R (>= 3.2.0), limma, marray Description Use A Resampling-Based Empirical Bayes Approach to Assess Differential Expression in Two-Color Microarrays and RNA-Seq data sets. License GPL (>= 2) git_url https://git.bioconductor.org/packages/RBM git_branch devel git_last_commit 7acbaea git_last_commit_date 2024-10-29 **Repository** Bioconductor 3.21 Date/Publication 2024-11-24

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RBM-package

Description

Use A Resampling-Based Empirical Bayes Approach to Assesse Differential Expression or Identifying differntially methylated loci in Two-Color Microarrays and RNA-Seq data sets. Significant features selected through RBM_T or RBM_F functions could be further used as input for pathway analysis or experimental vilidations.

Details

| Package: | RBM |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| Type: | Package |
| Version: | 0.99.0 |
| Date: | 2014-10-05 |
| Depends: | R (>= 3.0.0), limma, marray |
| License: | GPL (>= 2) |

Author(s)

Dongmei Li and Chin-Yuan Liang Maintainer: Dongmei Li <dongmeiliur@gmail.com> and Chin-Yuan Liang dong.tony@gmail.com>

References

Li D, Le Pape MA, Parikh NI, Chen WX, Dye TD (2013) Assessing Differential Expression in Two-Color Microarrays: A Resampling-Based Empirical Bayes Approach. PLoS ONE 8(11): e80099. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0080099

See Also

The RBM_T and RBM_F functions defined in this package. The limma and marray packages.

Examples

```
normal_data <- matrix(rnorm(200*6), 200, 6)
mydesign <- c(0,0,0,1,1,1)
norm_result <- RBM_T(normal_data,mydesign,50,0.05)
unif_data <- matrix(runif(200*7, 0.10, 0.95), 200, 7)
mydesign2 <- c(0,0,0, 1,1,1,1)
unif_result <- RBM_T(unif_data,mydesign2,100,0.05)</pre>
```

```
normdata_F <- matrix(rnorm(200*9, 0, 2), 200, 9)
mydesign_F <- c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2)
aContrast <- c("X1-X0", "X2-X1", "X2-X0")
normresult_F <- RBM_F(normdata_F, mydesign_F, aContrast, 100, 0.05)
unifdata_F <- matrix(runif(200*18, 0.15, 0.98), 200, 18)
mydesign2_F <- c(rep(0, 6), rep(1, 6), rep(2, 6))
aContrast <- c("X1-X0", "X2-X1", "X2-X0")
unifresult_F <- RBM_F(unifdata_F, mydesign2_F, aContrast, 100, 0.05)</pre>
```

ovarian_cancer_methylation

ovarian cancer methylation example from United Kingdom Ovarian Cancer Population Study (UKOPS)

Description

This data set contains DNA methylation level from 1000 DNA methylation loci in 8 randomly selected women with 4 ovarian cancer cases (pre-treatment) and 4 age-matched healthy controls.

Usage

ovarian_cancer_methylation

Format

A matrix containing 1000 rows and 8 columns with each row denoting a methyaltion locus and each column denoting a subject.

Value

The ovarian cancer methylation example data set contains the following information:

| IlmnID | Name of DNA methylation loci |
|---------|------------------------------|
| case | Ovarian cancer patients |
| control | Healthy controls |

Source

NCBI GEO website with access number GSE19711

References

Teschendorff AE, Menon U, Gentry-Maharaj A, Ramus SJ et al. Age-dependent DNA methylation of genes that are suppressed in stem cells is a hallmark of cancer. Genome Res 2010 Apr;20(4):440-6. PMID: 20219944

 RBM_F

RBM_F

RBM_F: a R function for microarray and RNA-Seq data analysis for designs with more than two groups

Description

Use A Resampling-Based Empirical Bayes Approach to Assess Differential Expression in Two-Color Microarrays and RNA-Seq data sets for designs with more than two groups.

Usage

```
RBM_F(aData, vec_trt, aContrast, repetition, alpha)
```

Arguments

| aData | The input data set with rows and columns denoting features and samples, respectively |
|------------|--|
| vec_trt | A vector for group notation such as 1s denote treatment group and 0s denote control group |
| aContrast | A vector for contrast. For example: if we want to compare group 1 with group 0, group 2 with group 1, and group 2 with group 0, then the contrast vector will be ("X1-X0", "X2"-"X1", "X2-X0") |
| repetition | The number of resamplings used in the analysis. You could use 1000 or higher number |
| alpha | The signifiance level |

Details

Combine resampling with empirical Bayes approach for Microarrays and RNA-Seq data analysis.

Value

RBM_F produces a named list with the following components:

| ordfit_t | orignal t statistics |
|---------------|--|
| ordfit_pvalue | original p-values from lmFit and eBayes |
| ordfit_beta0 | estimated mean for the control group |
| ordfit_beta1 | estimated mean difference between treatment and control group |
| permutation_p | calculated p-values from permutation method based on resampled test statistics |
| bootstrap_p | calculated p-values from bootstrap method based on resampled test statistics |

Author(s)

Dongmei Li and Chin-Yuan Liang

RBM_T

References

Li D, Le Pape MA, Parikh NI, Chen WX, Dye TD (2013) Assessing Differential Expression in Two-Color Microarrays: A Resampling-Based Empirical Bayes Approach. PLoS ONE 8(11): e80099. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0080099

See Also

The RBM_T function defined in this package. The limma and marray packages.

Examples

```
normdata_F <- matrix(rnorm(200*9, 0, 2), 200, 9)
mydesign_new <- c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2)
aContrast <- c("X1-X0", "X2-X1", "X2-X0")
normresult_F <- RBM_F(normdata_F, mydesign_new, aContrast, 100, 0.05)
unifdata_F <- matrix(runif(200*18, 0.15, 0.98), 200, 18)
mydesign2_new <- c(rep(0, 6), rep(1, 6), rep(2, 6))
aContrast <- c("X1-X0", "X2-X1", "X2-X0")
unifresult_F <- RBM_F(unifdata_F, mydesign2_new, aContrast, 100, 0.05)</pre>
```

RBM_T

RBM_T: a R function for microarray and RNA-Seq data analysis for two-group comparisons

Description

Use A Resampling-Based Empirical Bayes Approach to Assess Differential Expression or Identify differntially methylated loci in Two-Color Microarrays and RNA-Seq data sets.

Usage

RBM_T(aData, vec_trt, repetition, alpha)

Arguments

| aData | The input data set with rows and columns denoting features and samples, re- spectively |
|------------|---|
| vec_trt | A vector for group notation such as 1s denote treatment group and 0s denote control group |
| repetition | The number of resamplings used in the analysis. You could use 1000 or higher number |
| alpha | The signifiance level |

Details

Combine resampling with empirical Bayes approach for Microarrays and RNA-Seq data analysis.

Value

RBM_T produces a named list with the following components:

| ordfit_t | orignal t statistics |
|---------------|--|
| ordfit_pvalue | original p-values from lmFit and eBayes |
| ordfit_beta0 | estimated mean for the control group |
| ordfit_beta1 | estimated mean difference between treatment and control group |
| permutation_p | calculated p-values from permutation method based on resampled test statistics |
| bootstrap_p | calculated p-values from bootstrap method based on resampled test statistics |

Author(s)

Dongmei Li and Chin-Yuan Liang

References

Li D, Le Pape MA, Parikh NI, Chen WX, Dye TD (2013) Assessing Differential Expression in Two-Color Microarrays: A Resampling-Based Empirical Bayes Approach. PLoS ONE 8(11): e80099. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0080099

See Also

The RBM_F function defined in this package. The limma and marray packages.

Examples

```
normal_data <- matrix(rnorm(200*6), 200, 6)
mydesign <- c(0,0,0,1,1,1)
norm_result <- RBM_T(normal_data,mydesign,50,0.05)</pre>
```

```
unif_data <- matrix(runif(200*7, 0.10, 0.95), 200, 7)
mydesign2 <- c(0,0,0, 1,1,1,1)
unif_result <- RBM_T(unif_data,mydesign2,100,0.05)</pre>
```

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