Package

February 8, 2024

Versio	on 0.0.1		
Date	2024-02-06		
Title	A Fast Tool for Singl	e-Cell Spatially Variable Genes Identifications on Large-Scale Data	
	with tissue phenotype single-cell big-small method for distance c large-scale data. The	patially variable genes is critical in linking molecular cell functions es. This package utilizes a granularity-based dimension-agnostic tool, patch (scBSP), implementing sparse matrix operation and KD tree calculation, for the identification of spatially variable genes on detailed description of this method is available at Wang, J. (Wang, J. and Li, J. (2023), <doi:10.1038 s41467-023-43256-5="">).</doi:10.1038>	
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R to	pics documen	ted:	
	scBSP		1 2 3
Index			4
LoadSpatial		Loading data from a Seurat object or a data frame.	

Description

A function to load and filter data from a Seurat object or a data frame.

2 scBSP

Usage

```
LoadSpatial(InputData, Dimension = 2)
```

Arguments

InputData A Seurat spatial object or a M x (D + N) data matrix representing the D-dimensional

coordinates and expressions of N genes on M spots. The coordinates should be

placed at the first D columns

Dimension The dimension of coordinates

Value

A list of two data frame:

Coords A M x D matrix representing D-dimensional coordinates for M spots

ExpMatrix A sparse, N x M expression matrix in dgCMatrix class with N genes and M

spots

scBSP A Granularity-Based Approach to identify Spatially Variable Genes

Description

This function is designed to identify spatially variable genes through a granularity-based approach.

Usage

```
scBSP(Coords, ExpMat_Sp, D_1 = 1.0, D_2 = 3.0, Exp_Norm = TRUE, Coords_Norm_Method = c("Sliced", "Overall", "None"), K_NN = 100, treetype = "kd")
```

Arguments

Coords A M x D matrix representing D-dimensional coordinates for M spots

ExpMat_Sp A sparse, N x M expression matrix in dgCMatrix class with N genes and M

spots

D_1 Size of the small patchD_2 Size of the big patch

Exp_Norm A Boolean value indicating whether the expression matrix should be normalized

Coords_Norm_Method

Normalization method for the coordinates matrix, which can be "None", "Sliced",

or "Overall".

K_NN The maximum number of nearest neighbours to compute.

treetype Character vector specifying the standard 'kd' tree or a 'bd' (box-decomposition,

AMNSW98) tree which may perform better for larger point sets.

Details

This function utilizes a MxD matrix (Coords) representing D-dimensional coordinates with M spots and a sparse, NxM expression matrix (ExpMat_Sp) with N genes and M spots.

SpFilter 3

Value

A data frame with the name of genes and corresponding p-values.

Examples

```
Coords <- expand.grid(1:100,1:100, 1:3)

RandFunc <- function(n) floor(10 * stats::rbeta(n, 1, 5))

Raw_Exp <- Matrix::rsparsematrix(nrow = 10^4, ncol = 3*10^4, density = 0.0001, rand.x = RandFunc)

Filtered_ExpMat <- SpFilter(Raw_Exp)

rownames(Filtered_ExpMat) <- paste0("Gene_", 1:nrow(Filtered_ExpMat))

P_values <- scBSP(Coords, Filtered_ExpMat)
```

SpFilter

A function for filtering low expressed genes

Description

A function for filtering low expressed genes

Usage

```
SpFilter(ExpMat_Sp, Threshold = 5)
```

Arguments

ExpMat_Sp A sparse, N x M expression matrix in dgCMatrix class with N genes and M

spots

Threshold A threshold set to filter out genes with a total read count below this specified

value

Value

A sparse expression matrix in dgCMatrix class

Examples

```
# create a sparse expression matrix
Raw_ExpMat <- Matrix::rsparsematrix(nrow = 10000, ncol = 2000,
density = 0.01, rand.x = function(n) rpois(n, 15))
Filtered_ExpMat <- SpFilter(Raw_ExpMat)</pre>
```

Index

 ${\sf LoadSpatial}, \\ 1$

scBSP, 2
SpFilter, 3