

xtail

October 20, 2015

xtail	<i>A tool to quantitatively assess differential translations with ribosome profiling data.</i>
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Description

By pairwise comparisons of ribosome profiling data, xtail identifies differentially translated genes across two experimental or physiological conditions.

Usage

```
xtail(mrna,rpf,condition,baseLevel=NA,minMeanCount=1,ci=0.95,...)
```

Arguments

mrna	a matrix or data frame of raw mRNA count data whose rows correspond to genes and columns correspond to samples. The column names should be non-empty, and in same order with condition.
rpf	a matrix or data frame of raw (not normalized) RPF count data whose rows correspond to genes and columns correspond to samples. The column names should be non-empty, and in same order with condition.
condition	condition labels corresponding to the samples in mrna and rpf. There must be exactly two unique values.
baseLevel	The baseLevel indicates which one of the two conditions will be compared against by the other one. If not specified, Xtail will return results of comparing the second condition over the first one.
minMeanCount	xtail uses the average expression level of each gene, across all samples as filter criterion and it omits all genes with mean counts below minMeanCount.
ci	The level of confidence to get credible intervals of log2 fold change of translational efficiency (TE), by default 95%.
normalize	Whether normalization should be done (TRUE \ FALSE). If missing, Xtail will perform median-of-ratios normalization by default.
method.adjust	The method to use for adjusting multiple comparisons, see ?p.adjust
threads	The number of CPU cores used. By default, all available cores are used.
bins	The number of bins used for calculating the probability density of log2FC or log2R (default is 10000). This parameter will determine accuracy of pvalue. Set it small for a very quick test run.

Details

No missing values are allowed in input data mrna and rpf.

Duplicate row names (gene names or gene ids) are not allowed.

xtail takes in raw read counts of RPF and mRNA, and performs median-of-ratios normalization. Alternatively, users can provide normalized read counts and skip the built-in normal by setting "normalize" to FALSE.

The step of estimation of the probability distributions, for log2FC or log2R, will execute slowly in the current implementation, but can be speeded up by running on multiple cores using the parallel library. By default, the "detectCores" function in parallel library is used to determine the number of CPU cores in the machine on which R is running. To adjust the number of cores used, use "threads" argument to assign.

Author(s)

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References

Zhengtao Xiao, Qin Zou, Yu Liu, and Xuerui Yang: Genome-wide assessment of differential translations with ribosome profiling data.

Examples

```
data(xtaildata)
#Get the mrna count data and rpf count data
test.mrna <- xtaildata$mrna
test.rpf <- xtaildata$rpf
#Assign condition labels to samples.
condition <- c("control","control","treat","treat")
#run xtail
test.results <- xtail(test.mrna,test.rpf,condition)
#save the results
write.table(test.results,"test_results.txt",quote=F,sep="\t")
```

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