SDS example workflow

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Here we present an example to use the package using a the public available TCGA lung cancer data set (TCGA-LUAD).

Prerequisites

R libraries

```
library(survival)
#install.packages("glmnet")
library(glmnet)
#if (!requireNamespace("BiocManager", quietly = TRUE))
# install.packages("BiocManager")
#BiocManager::install("survcomp", version = "3.8")
library(survcomp)
library(matrixStats)
library(SDS)
```

Data sets (order of subjects have to match in all 3 datasets)

- survival data (data.frame) in form of: OVERALL.SURVIVAL, overall.survival.indicator
- gene expression data (matrix) already filtered and normalized
- clinical data (data.frame) with dummy variables for categorical variables

```
filteredExp_lung = readRDS(file = paste0(pathL, "filteredExp_lung"))
filteredClin_lung = readRDS(file = paste0(pathL, "filteredClin_dummy_lung"))
surv_lung = readRDS(file = paste0(pathL, "survival_lung"))
```

Variables

Here we set up variables to run the code later. It is avaisable to split the data into training and testing data set and validate the builded model later on the testing data. Here we split them up 2:1 for training:testing

Feature Selection

Deriving the scores for feature selection

The survival distance score (scoreS) and the clinical distance score (scoreC) are both build on the training set.

```
scoreS = Score_S_Function(attrib = filteredExp_lung[,training],
                           surv = surv_lung[training,])
scoreC = Score_C_Function(attrib = filteredExp_lung[,training],
                           clin = filteredClin_lung[training,])
scoreS[1:5]
                       ENSG0000001084.9 ENSG0000001626.13
    ENSG0000000005.5
##
             25854.31
                                 25654.90
                                                    26073.02
## ENSG00000002079.11 ENSG00000002587.8
##
             27176.07
                                 27662.63
scoreC[1:5]
    ENSG0000000005.5 ENSG0000001084.9 ENSG00000001626.13
##
##
                                                   0.9710743
            0.9788137
                                0.9754445
## ENSG00000002079.11 ENSG00000002587.8
            0.9280503
                                0.9957948
##
picking the best performing attributes
score_combo = scoreCombination(scoreS = scoreS, scoreC = scoreC, weight = weight)
topGenes = names(sort(score_combo, decreasing = TRUE))[1:top]
score_combo[1:5]
    ENSG0000000005.5 ENSG0000001084.9 ENSG00000001626.13
##
                               0.08017585
           0.25512393
                                                  0.08272691
## ENSG00000002079.11 ENSG00000002587.8
##
          -0.91386724
                               1.40925570
Feature Reduction
To do the feature selection we reduce the attribute matrix to only the training or testing set and the top
selected genes. The returned list entails the meta feature for the training set and the test set.
at_train = t(filteredExp_lung[topGenes,training])
at_test = t(filteredExp_lung[topGenes,test])
meta features = corrGroupFilter(attrib training = at train, attrib test = at test,
                                 corrT = corrT, top = top, scores = score_combo)
meta_features$training[1:5,1:5]
##
                     [,1]
                                [,2]
                                          [,3]
                                                     [,4]
                                                               [,5]
## TCGA-NJ-A4YG -5.419433 -7.004395 -7.004395 -7.004395 -2.249508
## TCGA-55-8614 -4.618377 -5.355342 -6.940305 -6.940305 -4.618377
## TCGA-49-AARR -3.830739 -3.830739 -7.290170 -5.705208 -2.160887
## TCGA-55-6543 -3.155191 -5.270668 -6.855631 -6.855631 -4.533703
## TCGA-L9-A8F4 -1.456992 -5.363882 -5.363882 -6.100848 -2.328258
meta_features$test[1:5,1:5]
```

[,3]

[,4]

[,5]

##

[,1]

[,2]

TCGA-44-6147 -5.815183 -2.645258 -4.592791 -3.007828 -3.493255 ## TCGA-55-7283 -4.747766 -3.899769 -7.069694 -7.069694 -5.484732 ## TCGA-86-A456 -1.757029 -4.307226 -7.114581 -3.944656 -4.307226 ## TCGA-95-7039 -6.605204 -4.283276 -6.605204 -6.605204 -6.605204

Risk Prediction

To do the risk prediction we use the ridge regression provided by the package glmnet. The return value of the risk score function is a list for the training set and the test set with one meta feature per subject.

Model building and validation

Here, we create a new training data set with the clinical variables and the risk score derived in the previous step. With those data we fit a cox proportional hazards model. We validate the model with the test set and concordance index (C-index) as metric.

[1] 0.6993773