

Package ‘MetabolomicsPipeline’

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Description This package was developed to provide analysis tools for analyzing metabolomics data produced by Metabolon.

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MetabolomicsPipeline-package

MetabolomicsPipeline: Metabolomics Pipeline Tools

Description

This package was developed to provide analysis tools for analyzing metabolomics data produced by Metabolon.

Author(s)

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all_sig_subpath

Table of Significant Subpathways

Description

Create a table of all significant subpathways

Usage

```
all_sig_subpath(path_results)
```

Arguments

path_results Results data frame generated by [subpathway_analysis](#)

Value

A table of all significant subpathways. Including the significant model type and model type p-value.

create_heatmap_Data	Create metadata and matrices for metabolite heatmaps
---------------------	--

Description

This function creates the required matrices for the metabolite heatmaps.

Usage

```
create_heatmap_Data(data, heatmap_variables, Assay = "normalized", ...)
```

Arguments

data	A SummarizedExperiment containing Metabolon data.
heatmap_variables	A vector of variable names that are NOT metabolites.
Assay	Name of assay data to be used for heatmaps. Default="normalized".
...	Additional arguments that can be passed into the arrange function. This parameter will order the columns of the heatmap data.

Value

A list of matrices including the heatmap variable (meta data for heatmap) and the values for the heatmap.

demoDat	Demo data for the MetabolomicsPipeline,
---------	---

Description

Demo data consisting of 86 samples (42 males, 44 females), three treatment groups, and the samples were taken

Format

Rd

`loadMetabolon`*Load Metabolomic Data as SummarizedExperiment*

Description

Automatically load metabolomic data from Metabolon

Usage

```
loadMetabolon(  
  path,  
  raw_sheet = "Peak Area Data",  
  chemical_sheet = "Chemical Annotation",  
  sample_meta = "Sample Meta Data",  
  normalized_peak = "Log Transformed Data",  
  sample_names = "PARENT_SAMPLE_NAME",  
  chemicalID = "CHEM_ID"  
)
```

Arguments

<code>path</code>	Path to Metabolon .xlsx file containg peak data, chemical annotations, sample meta data, and (optionally) the normalized peak counts
<code>raw_sheet</code>	Sheet name for the raw peak data.
<code>chemical_sheet</code>	Sheet name for chemical annotation.
<code>sample_meta</code>	Sheet name for sample meta data.
<code>normalized_peak</code>	Sheet name for the normalized peak data. If you are not adding the normalized data from the excel file then set <code>normalized_peak=NA</code> .
<code>sample_names</code>	Column name in the meta data containing the sample names. This must correspond to the row names of the raw peak data in the excel file.
<code>chemicalID</code>	Column name in the meta data containing the sample names. This must correspond to the column names of the raw peak data.

Details

The Metabolon experiment data are stored in a `SummarizedExperiment`.

Value

A `SummarizedExperiment` containing Metabolon expirement data.

See Also

[SummarizedExperiment::SummarizedExperiment](#)

log_transformation	<i>Log transformation of metabolite data</i>
--------------------	--

Description

This function log transforms each metabolite in the Metabolon data.

Usage

```
log_transformation(peak_data)
```

Arguments

peak_data A matrix of peak data with metabolites in the columns

Value

log transformed peak data

median_standardization	<i>Median standardization for metabolite data</i>
------------------------	---

Description

This function standardizes the metabolites by the median of the metabolite.

Usage

```
median_standardization(peak_data)
```

Arguments

peak_data Peak data with metabolites in the columns. The data also must include the "PARENT_SAMPLE_NAME".

Value

Median standardized peak data.

metabolite_heatmap	<i>Create metabolite heatmap</i>
--------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Create heatmaps which are arranged by the experimental conditions.

Usage

```
metabolite_heatmap(
  data,
  top_mets = 50,
  group_vars,
  strat_var = NULL,
  caption = NULL,
  Assay = "normalized",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	A SummarizedExperiment containing the Metabolon experiment data.
top_mets	Number of metabolites to include in the heatmap. Metabolites are chosen based on the highest variability.
group_vars	Vector of variables to annotate heatmap with. Columns will be grouped by these variables.
strat_var	Variable to stratify the heatmap by.
caption	A title for the heatmap. If strat_var is used, the title will automatically include the stratum with the tile.
Assay	Which assay data to use for the heatmap (default="normalized").
...	Additional arguments can be passed into the arrange function. This parameter will order the columns of the heatmap.

Value

A gtable class with all of the information to build the heatmap. To view the heatmap use ggplotify::as.ggplot().

Examples

```
# load data
dat = MetabolomicsPipeline::demoDat

# Heatmap with one group
treat_heatmap <- metabolite_heatmap(dat, top_mets = 50,
                                     group_vars = "GROUP_NAME",
                                     strat_var = NULL,
                                     caption = "Heatmap Arranged By Group",
                                     Assay = "normalized",
                                     GROUP_NAME)
```

metabolite_pairwise	<i>Metabolite Pairwise Comparisons.</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Computes the pairwise comparison estimates and p-values for each metabolite.

Usage

```
metabolite_pairwise(  
  data,  
  form,  
  Assay = "normalized",  
  strat_var = NULL,  
  mets = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

data	SummarizedExperiment with Metabolon experiment data.
form	This is a character string that resembles the right hand side of a simple linear regression model in R. For example form = "Group1 + Group2".
Assay	Name of the assay to be used for the pairwise analysis (default='normalized')
strat_var	A variable in the analysis data to stratify the model by. If this is specified, a list of results will be returned.
mets	Chemical ID for the metabolites of interest. If NULL then the pairwise analysis is completed for all metabololites.

Details

This function will analyze each metabolite individually. For each metabolite, the metabolite_pairwise function will first test whether the model explained a significant proportion of the variance in the metabolite using an F-test. Since we will be looking at multiple comparisons for the metabolite, it is good practice to first look at the overall p-value from the F-test before looking at the pairwise comparisons. The metabolite_pairwise function then looks at all pairwise comparisons utilizing the **emmeans** package. The metabolite_pairwise function returns a data frame with the metabolite overall p-value, log fold change for each group, and the p-value for each comparison.

Value

The overall F-test p-value, and the estimate and pvalue for each pairwise comparison.

met_est_heatmap	<i>Metabolite Pairwise Estimate Interactive Heatmap.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Produce an interactive heatmap of the estimates produced in [metabolite_pairwise](#).

Usage

```
met_est_heatmap(results_data, data)
```

Arguments

results_data	Results data frame of the pairwise comparisons produced by metabolite_pairwise .
data	A SummarizedExperiment containing the Metabolon experiment data.

Details

This function will produce a heatmap of the log fold changes for the metabolites with a significant overall p-value (which tested if the treatment group means were equal under the null hypothesis). The heatmap colors will only show if the log fold-change is greater than $\log(2)$ or less than $\log(.5)$. Therefore, this heatmap will only focus on comparisons with a fold change of two or greater.

Value

An interactive heatmap of pairwise estimates.

met_p_heatmap	<i>Metabolite Pairwise P-Value Interactive Heatmap.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Produce an interactive heatmap of the p-values produced in [metabolite_pairwise](#).

Usage

```
met_p_heatmap(results_data, data)
```

Arguments

results_data	Results data frame of the pairwise comparisons produced by metabolite_pairwise .
data	A SummarizedExperiment containing Metabolon experiment data.

Details

For the metabolites which had a significant overall p-value (which tested if the treatment group means were equal under the null hypothesis), we will produce a heatmap of the p-values.

Value

An interactive heatmap of pairwise p-values.

met_within_sub	<i>Metabolites within Subpathway Table</i>
----------------	--

Description

Return the model results for each metabolite within a subpathway.

Usage

```
met_within_sub(
  subpath_results,
  subpathway,
  mod = c("interaction", "parallel", "single")
)
```

Arguments

subpath_results	Results data frame generated by subpathway_analysis
subpathway	Character string of the subpathway of interest. This is case sensitive and must be listed in the subpath_results.
mod	Model of interest. This can be a single model or a vector of model types that can take on the values "interaction", "parallel", or "single".

Value

A table with the results from the model types specified and for each metabolite within the superpathway specified.

min_val_impute	<i>Minimum Value Imputation</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Imputes the minimum value for each metabolite

Usage

```
min_val_impute(peak_data)
```

Arguments

peak_data	Peak data matrix with metabolites in the columns.
-----------	---

Value

Metabolite imputed peak data.

pairwise	<i>Pairwise function</i>
----------	--------------------------

Description

This is the main function for metabolite_pairwise

Usage

```
pairwise(out, form, data)
```

Arguments

out	Outcome used as reponse
form	form of the model
data	data used for modeling

subpathway_analysis	<i>Subpathway Analysis</i>
---------------------	----------------------------

Description

Subpathway analysis for metabolite data.

Usage

```
subpathway_analysis(  
  data,  
  treat_var,  
  block_var = NULL,  
  strat_var = NULL,  
  Assay = "normalized",  
  subPathwayName = "SUB_PATHWAY",  
  chemName = "CHEMICAL_NAME",  
  superPathwayName = "SUPER_PATHWAY"  
)
```

Arguments

data	SummarizedExperiment with Metabolon experiment data.
treat_var	This is the name of the variable in the analysis data that is the main variable of interest.
block_var	This is the name of the blocking variable in the dataset. If the the experimental design does not include a blocking variable, then the value of block_var=NULL.
strat_var	Variable to stratify the subpathway analysis by. This is set to NULL by default and will not stratify the analysis unless specified.
Assay	Name of the assay to be used for the pairwise analysis (default='normalized')

subPathwayName	Column name for subpathway variable as defined in the chemical annotation worksheet.
chemName	Column name for chemical name variable as defined in the chemical annotation worksheet.
superPathwayName	Column name for super-pathway variable as defined in the chemical annotation worksheet.

Details

For each metabolite, we test three models using ANOVA.

1. Interaction: $\log Peak = Treatment + block + Treatment * block$
2. Parallel: $\log Peak = Treatment + block$
3. Single: $\log Peak = Treatment$

For the interaction model, we are focusing only on the interaction term "Treatment*block" to test if there is a significant interaction between our treatment and the block variable. The parallel model tests if the block variable explains a significant amount of the metabolite variance, and the treatment model tests if the treatment explains a significant proportion of the variance for each metabolite. Then, we use the Combined Fisher probability to test each model at the subpathway level.

$$\tilde{X} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^k \ln(p_i)$$

where k is the number of metabolites in the subpathway. We can get a p-value from $P(X \geq \tilde{X})$, knowing that $\tilde{X} \sim \chi^2_{2k}$. You will notice that smaller p-values will lead to a larger \tilde{X} .

Value

A data frame with "CHEM_ID", "sub_pathway", "chem_name", "interaction_pval", "interaction_fisher", "parallel_pval", "p_model" for each metabolite.

See Also

Loughin, Thomas M. "A systematic comparison of methods for combining p-values from independent tests." *Computational statistics & data analysis* 47.3 (2004): 467-485.

Examples

```
# Load data
dat = MetabolomicsPipeline::demoDat

# Run subpathway analysis
stratified = subpathway_analysis(dat,
  treat_var = "GROUP_NAME",
  block_var = "TIME1",
  strat_var = NULL,
  Assay = "normalized")
```

```
#####
### Results Plots #####
#####
```

```
# significant subpathways by model type
subpath_by_model(stratified)

# Percentage of significant subpathways within superpathways
subpath_within_superpath(stratified)
```

subpathway_boxplots *Subpathway Boxplots*

Description

Creates boxplots for each metabolite within a specified subpathway.

Usage

```
subpathway_boxplots(
  data,
  subpathway,
  block_var,
  treat_var,
  Assay = "normalized",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	SummarizedExperiment with Metabolon experiment data.
subpathway	Character value of the subpathway of interest. This is case sensitive and must be in the chemical annotation file.
block_var	This the the name of the variable in the meta data that is used for the X axis of the box plots. We recommend using the "block_var" from the subpathway analysis.
treat_var	This is a grouping variable. As a recommendation the treatment groups should be used in the treat_var argument as this will provide a different color for each of the treatments making it easier to identify.
Assay	Name of the assay to be used for the pairwise analysis (default='normalized')
...	Additional arguments to filter the analysis data by.

Details

.

Value

Boxplots stratified by metabolites.

Examples

```
# load data
dat = MetabolomicsPipeline::demoDat

#####
### BoxPlots #####
#####

subpathway_boxplots(dat, subpathway = "Lactoyl Amino Acid", block_var = TIME1,
                    treat_var = GROUP_NAME, Assay = "normalized", Gender == "Female")

#####
## Line plots #####
#####

# Set up data
dat$TIME1 <- as.numeric(factor(dat$TIME1,
                              levels = c("PreSymp", "Onset", "End")))

# Create line plots
subpathway_lineplots(dat, subpathway = "Lactoyl Amino Acid",
                    block_var = TIME1, treat_var = GROUP_NAME, Assay = "normalized", Gender == "Female" )
```

subpathway_lineplots *Subpathway Lineplots*

Description

Create line plots for each metabolite within a subpathway.

Usage

```
subpathway_lineplots(
  data,
  subpathway,
  block_var,
  treat_var,
  Assay = "normalized",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	SummarizedExperiment with Metabolon experiment data.
subpathway	Character value of the subpathway of interest. This is case sensitive and must be in the chemical annotation file.
block_var	This the the name of the variable in the meta data that is used for the X axis of the line plots. We recommend using the "block_var" variable from the subpathway analysis.

treat_var	This is a grouping variable. As a recommendation the treatment groups should be used in the groupBy argument as this will provide a different color for each of the treatments making it easier to identify.
Assay	Name of the assay to be used for the pairwise analysis (default='normalized')
...	Additional arguments to filter the analysis data by.

Value

Line plots stratified by metabolite.

Examples

```
#' # load data
dat = MetabolomicsPipeline::demoDat

#####
### BoxPlots #####
#####

subpathway_boxplots(dat, subpathway = "Lactoyl Amino Acid", block_var = TIME1,
                    treat_var = GROUP_NAME, Assay = "normalized", Gender == "Female")

#####
## Line plots #####
#####

# Set up data
dat$TIME1 <- as.numeric(factor(dat$TIME1,
                              levels = c("PreSymp", "Onset", "End")))

# Create line plots
subpathway_lineplots(dat, subpathway = "Lactoyl Amino Acid",
                    block_var = TIME1, treat_var = GROUP_NAME, Assay = "normalized", Gender == "Female" )
```

subpath_by_model	<i>Subpathway model type table</i>
------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Create a table with the number of significant subpathways for each model type.

Usage

```
subpath_by_model(subpath_results)
```

Arguments

subpath_results
Results data frame generated by [subpathway_analysis](#)

Details

Each subpathway will only have one model type. We first test the interaction, and then the parallel and single models are tested last. Suppose a subpathway has a significant interaction model type. In that case, the table will count it as an interaction and not as a parallel or single.

Value

A table of the number of significant subpathways by model type.

subpath_within_superpath
<i>Proportion of the Significant Subpathways Within Superpathways</i>

Description

Create a table that gives the percentage of significant subpathways within each superpathway.

Usage

subpath_within_superpath(subpath_results)

Arguments

subpath_results
Results data frame generated by [subpathway_analysis](#)

Value

A table with the proportion (and percent) of significant subpathways within superpathways.