PROBIT GUIDELINES WITH R!!!

Version 3

By: Juan Silva

1. Arrange your data before using R:

All data set can be stored in the provided Excel worksheet. However, keep in mind that all data sets must have these seven columns (as shown in Figure 1):

-insecticide: Always mark the insecticide tested for each bioassay

-strain: Label each strain with their corresponding name.

-dose: Write each of the corresponding doses tested on the bioassays and only use periods. Always use **controls with no insecticide**, and add them into the worksheet and use a dose value of zero ("0"). Look at the first (upper dose) shown in Figure 1.

-dead: Number of dead individuals tested per dose.

-total: Number of total individuals tested per dose

-date: Add the date you run the probit.

-color: Each strain must have a different number which results in a color code that help distinguish each strain in the probit plots.

Considerations:

- Notice that **all the column names are in lower case (including the first letter)** and R will only recognize them like that. Any change to this style will prevent R to use that column.
- It is recommended to "copy & paste" the information added to the first cell into all the other corresponding cells per column for the <u>insecticide</u>, <u>strain</u>, <u>date</u> and <u>color</u>. This ensures that all the information is identical for each column and this avoids computing errors when running the script in R.
- Make sure you use periods "." instead of commas "," for numerical values because R will NOT understand commas as numerical values but as categorical.
- Make sure there are no spaces in any cell otherwise R will not be able to read that cell.
- **Save as Tab delimited ".txt" file**

Figure 1. Example of data organization in Excel before using R.

2. Downloading R

You can download R Studio for Windows (Vista, 7, 8 & 10), Mac (OS X 10.6+ (64-bit)) and Ubuntu from the following link: (https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download3/).

3. Opening the Script for Probit Analysis

The script is fundamental to run the probit analysis with R because it contains all the commands required to obtain parameters such as LD_{50}, slope, etc. and statistical analysis (X^2 to determine if the data provided fit the probit model). To use this script, you need to open the file *Script for Probit R Analysis v2* located and open it with Rstudio. You can check the script is open in Rstudio as shown on Fig. 2.

Make sure the script has the extension ".R" (R File) before opening with Rstudio. If this extension is missing then Rstudio will not recognize this file as a script ("Run" button will not appear in Rstudio).
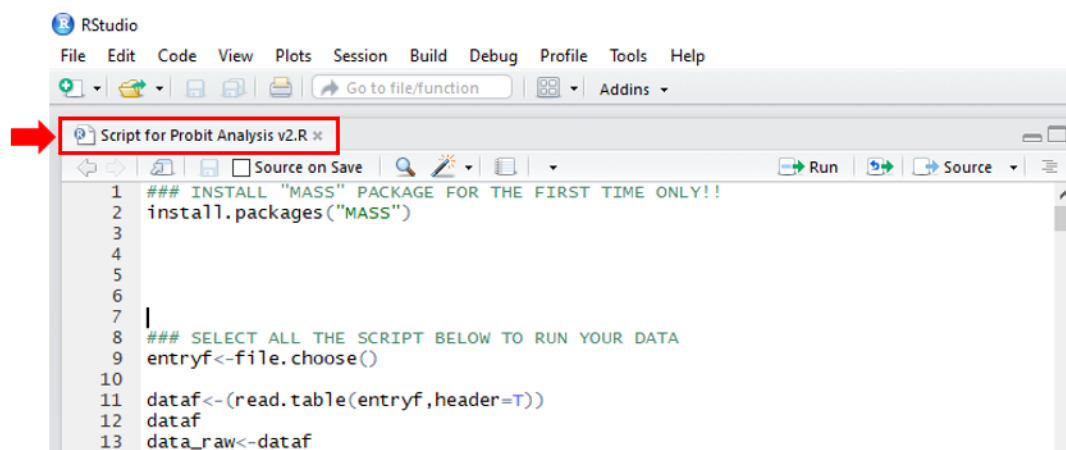

Figure 2. View of the script within Rstudio.

4. Running Probit analysis with R

When you run your data for the **first time, it is important to install the Modern Applied Statistics with S (MASS) Package**. This package uses the function *"dose.p()"* which allows

you to estimate each of the Lethal Concentrations (LC) after the program automatically runs the probit model with the input worksheet. Note that the calculations for LC_{50} or LD_{50} are the same and their meaning is interchangeable in this guideline.

You can easily install MASS directly from the script by selecting the text on row 2 (see purple arrow on Figure 3) and clicking the "Run" button (or pressing Control + Enter) as shown in Figure 3.
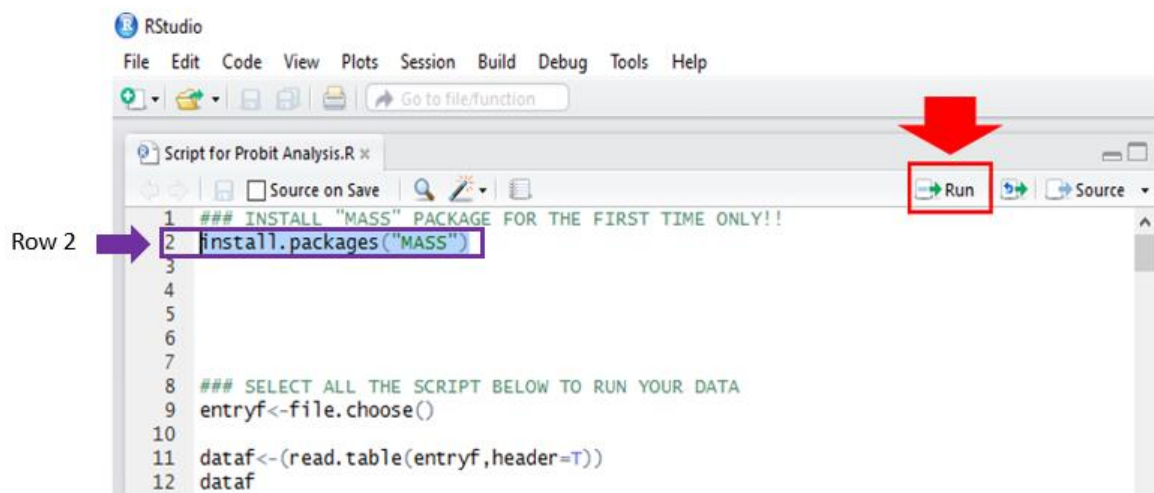

Figure 3. Installing MASS package.

After installing MASS, you can proceed to **SELECT ALL** the script from row 9 (see purple arrow and box on Fig. 4) down to row 230 and click the "Run" button (or press Control + Enter) as shown in Figure 4. The software will automatically open a window for you to select the tab delimited worksheet (".txt") you want to analyze. **Notice that for future probit analysis you only need to use this part of the script instead of installing MASS again.**
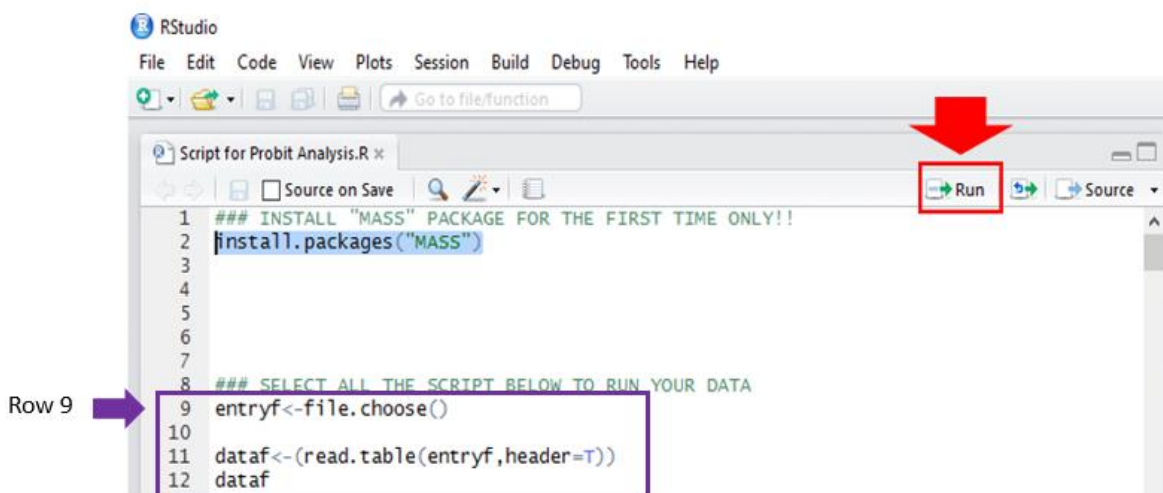
Figure 4. Running the probit analysis

Do not worry if a warning message appears in R once you run your data (see Figure 5). This is just a default warning to notify that matrices saved in the output file will include column names... (Yeah, that's weird).

```
> write.table(output,append = T, exporttab, sep = "\t", col.names=T,row.names = F,quote=
F)
Warning message:
In write.table(output, append = T, exporttab, sep = "\t", col.names = T,  :
  appending column names to file
```
Figure 5. Warning message after running the script.

After running your data with R, a new file will appear exactly in the same location where you saved your original worksheet ".txt". This new file will have the same name as the original worksheet but with the suffix "=Results" which means that your data has been analyzed. **Notice the analyzed data is saved as ".txt" as well.**

The output will include the following information:
- Control mortality
- Intercept, Slope and Slope Standard Error (SlopeSE)
- Equation of the line
- X^2 value and p-value (data fitted to the regression line)
- Dose, Mortality correction (%), Probit, Total, Dead, Dead expected, X^2 contribution
- LC (5, 10, 50, 90 & 95) and the corresponding Confidence Intervals at 95%.
- Column with "Extreme values" on the right side of X^2 that labels with a star ("*") those dead expected values which are dangerously low (below 5, based on X^2 assumptions) or high (expected mortality ≥ 95%).

Updates in version 3:
- ➢ The output file includes the script version of used for the probit analysis. This version lets the user know which version of the script was applied to the corresponding dataset in the future.
- ➢ Abbott correction is applied to every treatment dose.
- ➢ Output file now displays original data and % mortality before Abbott's correction.
- ➢ There is now a warning message when mortality in the controls is equal 10%. ("WARNING: CONTROL MORTALITY EXCEEDING 10%"")
- ➢ Goodness of fit equation (Finney, p.66) applied for X^2 estimation is:

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum(r-nP)^2}{nPQ} \text{ ; where}$$

r = Number of observed dead individuals
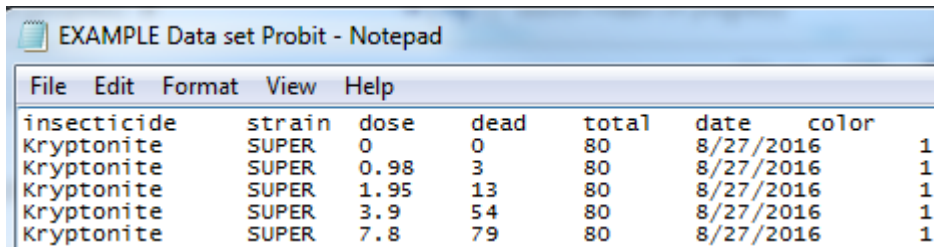n= Total number of individuals tested
P= Proportion of dead expected
Q= Proportion of survivors expected
- ➢ Based on the X^2 value, a message notifies if data fit or do not fit the linear regression ("DATA REPRESENTED BY A LINE" or "DATA **NOT** REPRESENTED BY A LINE)
- ➢ There is a "*** PLEASE ADD CONTROLS ***" warning message when controls are missing in the input worksheet.

> ➢ There is now an "INVALID POINT: MORTALITY LOWER OR EQUAL THAN CONTROL" warning message when a dose response is equal or lower than control mortality
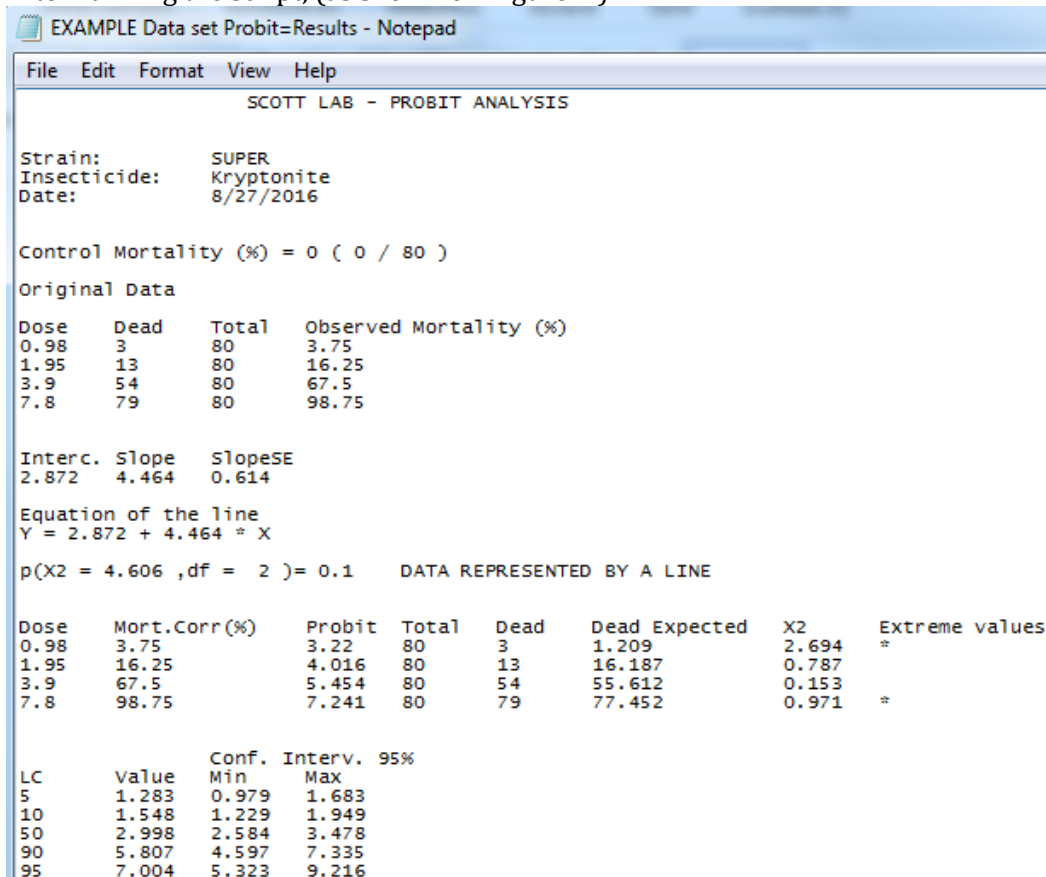

Example for Probit Analysis

This example includes data from bioassays tested to a fictional strain of a certain bug which is kryptonite-susceptible.

```
EXAMPLE Data set Probit - Notepad
File  Edit  Format  View  Help
insecticide     strain  dose    dead    total   date        color
Kryptonite      SUPER   0       0       80      8/27/2016      1
Kryptonite      SUPER   0.98    3       80      8/27/2016      1
Kryptonite      SUPER   1.95    13      80      8/27/2016      1
Kryptonite      SUPER   3.9     54      80      8/27/2016      1
Kryptonite      SUPER   7.8     79      80      8/27/2016      1
```
Figure 6 Data saved as ".txt" before running the probit analysis.

After running the script, (as shown on Figure. 7).

```
EXAMPLE Data set Probit=Results - Notepad
File  Edit  Format  View  Help
                SCOTT LAB - PROBIT ANALYSIS

Strain:         SUPER
Insecticide:    Kryptonite
Date:           8/27/2016


Control Mortality (%) = 0 ( 0 / 80 )

Original Data

Dose    Dead    Total   Observed Mortality (%)
0.98    3       80      3.75
1.95    13      80      16.25
3.9     54      80      67.5
7.8     79      80      98.75


Interc. Slope   SlopeSE
2.872   4.464   0.614

Equation of the line
Y = 2.872 + 4.464 * X

p(X2 = 4.606 ,df =  2 )= 0.1    DATA REPRESENTED BY A LINE


Dose    Mort.Corr(%)    Probit  Total   Dead    Dead Expected   X2      Extreme values
0.98    3.75            3.22    80      3       1.209           2.694   *
1.95    16.25           4.016   80      13      16.187          0.787
3.9     67.5            5.454   80      54      55.612          0.153
7.8     98.75           7.241   80      79      77.452          0.971   *


                Conf. Interv. 95%
LC      Value   Min     Max
5       1.283   0.979   1.683
10      1.548   1.229   1.949
50      2.998   2.584   3.478
90      5.807   4.597   7.335
95      7.004   5.323   9.216
```
Figure 7. Final results for example

Creating plots for Probit model

The following scripts are meant to plot probit models for different strains simultaneously.

|	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	insecticide	souche	dose	morts	tot	color
2	Kryptonite	SUPER	0	0	80	1
3	Kryptonite	SUPER	0.98	3	80	1
4	Kryptonite	SUPER	1.95	13	80	1
5	Kryptonite	SUPER	3.9	54	80	1
6	Kryptonite	SUPER	7.8	79	80	1
7	Kryptonite	BAT	0	3	80	2
8	Kryptonite	BAT	15.6	2	80	2
9	Kryptonite	BAT	31.3	10	80	2
10	Kryptonite	BAT	62.5	43	80	2
11	Kryptonite	BAT	125	70	80	2

Figure 8. Example of data organization for Plots in Excel before using R.
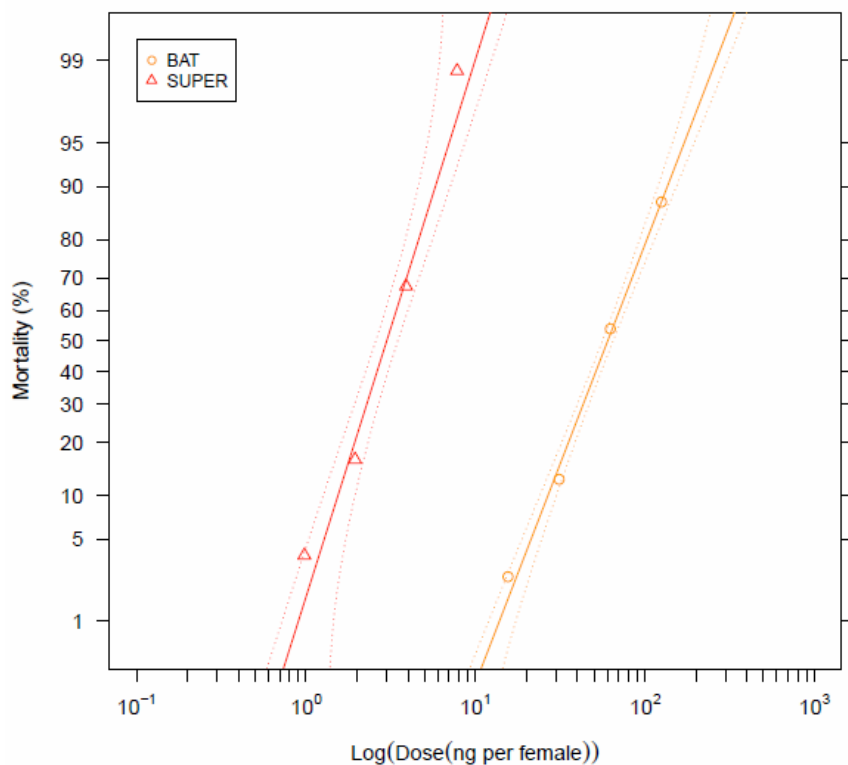
Figure 9. Using "Scripts for probit PLOTS.R"
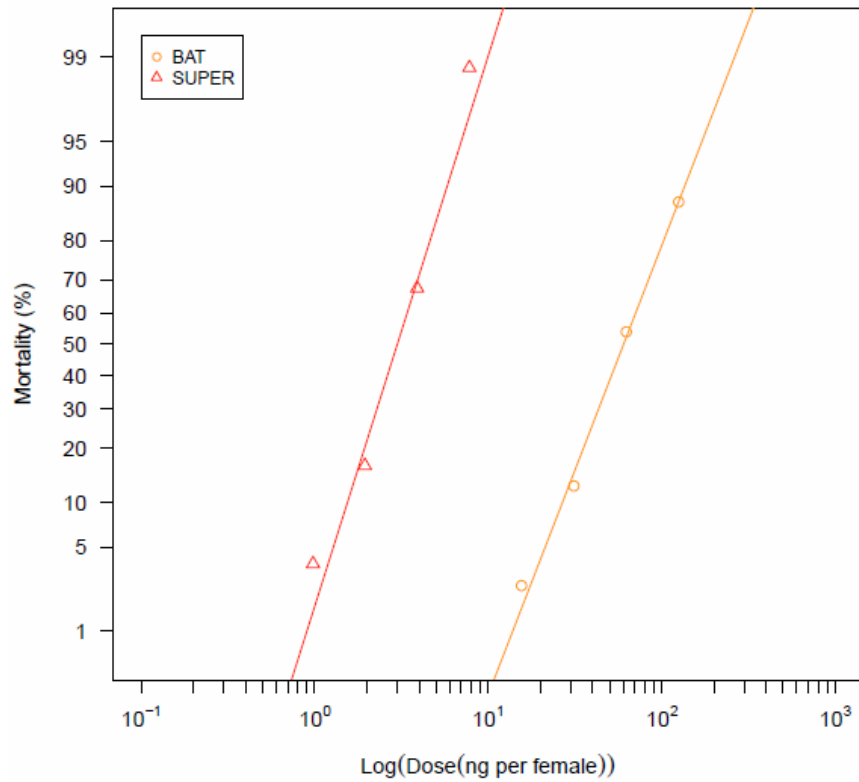
Figure 10. Using "Scripts PLOTS NO CI.R"
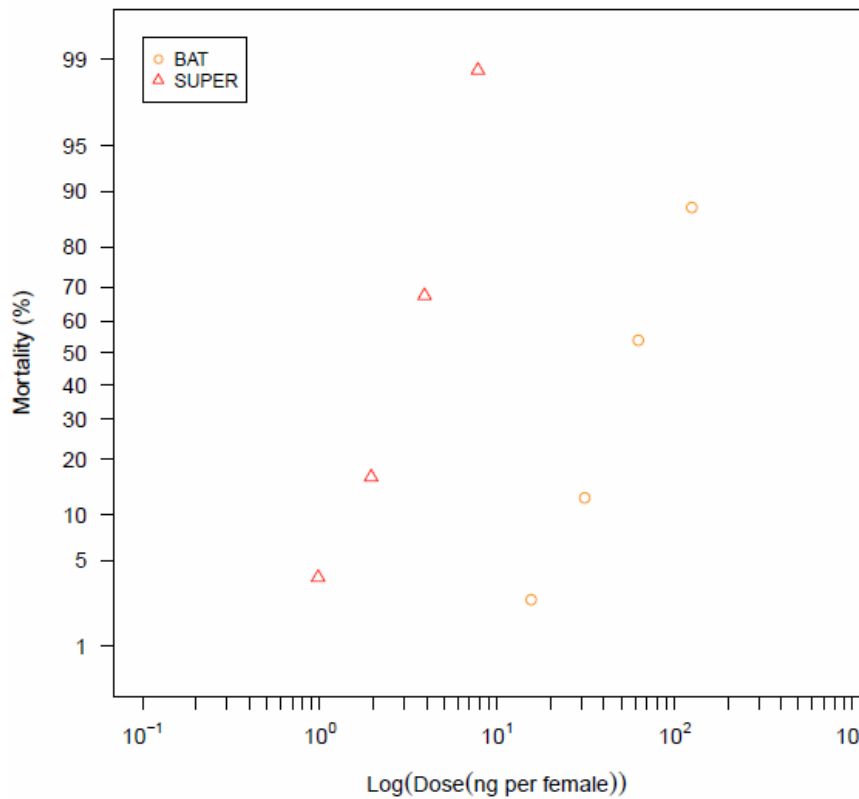
Figure 11. Using "Scripts PLOTS (POINTS ONLY).R"

Acknowledgements

References

Finney D. 1971**.** Probit Analysis, 3rd ed. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

Milesi P, Pocquet N & Labbé P. 2013. BioRssay: a R script for bioassay analyses. http://www.isem.univ-montp2.fr/recherche/equipes/genomique-de-ladaptation/personnel/labbe-pierrick/

Ripley B, Venables B, Bates D, Hornik K, Gebhardt A & Firth D. 2014. Support functions and datasets for Venables and Ripley's MASS. R package version 7, pp. 3-35. http://www.CRAN.R- project.org/package=MASS