

Katie's database quality checks

This is a quick run-down of the two datasets I checked to make sure I was reading in my data properly. I chose one processed dataset, which means I was basically just uploading a text file, and a raw dataset, which means I downloaded the files and ran an automated script to upload it all to the database. For any type of expression study, my code:

- updates gene symbols
- puts one gene symbol/line (makes it easier down the road to match up gene symbols in studies)
- creates outlier reports (optional as this is computationally intensive)

I wanted to make sure all these processes were giving me similar results to those found in publications using this GEO data.

GSE1379

GSE1379 is a cool GEO study because it also includes a separate laser micro-dissected dataset from the same patients (I also have this uploaded, just trying to decide how/when to use it.) These patients all had breast cancer, and had surgery to remove their tumors. They then had tamoxifen (anti-estrogen therapy) for 5 years. Biopsies were taken before any treatment was given (standard).

The study just took the top 25% of genes by variance and then ran a paired t-test on every single gene, using a final p-value cutoff of .001 (they were left with 19 probes.)

I first pull the data down using RMySQL and database-specific functions I've created (and need to document in R markdown!)

```
require(DBI)
```

```
## Loading required package: DBI
```

```
require(RMySQL)
```

```
## Loading required package: RMySQL
```

```
# code to pull out expression, outcomes data
source("~/Box Documents/Atul BC biomarkers/breastcancer/queryAndPackageExpression.R")

# errr...don't use this info!
username = "ywrfc09"
password = "aveelyau05"
host = "buttelab-db1"
dbname = "user_ywrfc09"

# get GSMIDs for this cohort
GSE_ID <- 1379

# select the correct patient IDs (GMIDs) from this specific GEO study
query <- paste("SELECT GEO_GSMID FROM breastCancer_humans_perPatientData WHERE GEO_GSE_reference_series = ",
              GSE_ID, " ORDER BY GEO_GSE_reference_series", sep = "")
m <- dbDriver("MySQL")
con = dbConnect(m, username = username, password = password, host = host, dbname = dbname)
res <- dbSendQuery(con, query)
GSMIDs <- fetch(res, n = -1)
dbDisconnect(con)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# pass in these IDs to get the corresponding clinical data. You'll note
# that these patients has Disease Free Survival (DFS) reported (this
# function also always spits out the corresponding class variable), and I
# chose to not create an outlier/quality report.
GSMIDs <- t(GSMIDs)
GSMIDs <- as.vector(GSMIDs)
data <- queryAndPackageOutcomesAndExpression(GSMIDs = GSMIDs, query_name = GSE_ID,
      outcomes_var = "DFS", arrayQualityReport = FALSE, qualityCheckFilePath = "~/Box Documents/Atul BC biomar
```

```
## Loading required package: arrayQualityMetrics
```

```
## Creating a generic function for 'boxplot' from package 'graphics' in
## package 'affyPLM'
```

```
## Creating a generic function for 'hist' from package 'graphics' in package
## 'affyPLM'
```

```
## Loading required package: limma
```

```
## Warning: package 'limma' was built under R version 2.15.1
```

```
## [1] "SELECT GEO_GSMID, GSM_GSMID, GEO_GSE_reference_series, site_prefix, GEO_platform_ID ,DFS, \nmicroarr
## [1] "total number of samples is:"
## [1] 60
## [1] "current starting index is:"
## [1] 1
## GSE ID is: 1379
## platform is: GPL1223
## site prefix is NA
## treat_days are: 0[1] "probe table is:"
## [1] "probes_GSE1379_GPL1223"
## successfully downloaded expression values for this sub-cohort 1379_GPL1223_NA[1] 1379
## [1] "current class is:"
## [1] 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0
## [36] 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
## attr("levels")
## [1] "0" "1"
## [1] "length of keys is:"
## [1] 22582
## [1] "dim of expr is:"
## [1] 22582 60
## all dataset names are: GSE1379_GPL1223
```

```
data <- data$allDataSets[[1]]
```

You'll from my ramblings that pretty quickly I'd be getting at least some different results from the publication because they claim top 25% = 5475 genes. I could NOT figure out how they got this number.

```
# NOTE: they claim 25% of the genes = 5475. without removing all the NAS
# at the top, I got 5645.6 non-NAS start at row 217, which is 'NUDT2'.
# this leaves us with 25% = 5592.... careful because you also expanded the
# dataset to parse out /// & update symbols. 22575 vs. 22582 - that's not
# a TON though however, even when I remove the NAS and look at the
# original top gene list, that's only 4201! where the HELL did they get
# 5475 from???
```

```
# did they remove ALL NAS first? but then get lower than 5475.
```

```
# keys = gene symbols (I used Purvesh's notation)
expr <- data$expr[which(!is.na(data$keys)), ]
keys <- data$keys[which(!is.na(data$keys))]
probes <- data$probes[which(!is.na(data$keys))]
class <- data$class
```

As an extra double-check, I downloaded the original processed data file from GEO again to compare.

```
# double-check original text file note: NAS are '' here in keys (no NAS in
# expr)
orig_data <- read.delim("~/Box Documents/Atu1 BC biomarkers/documentation/arrayQualityCheck/1379GSE1379_GPL1
header = TRUE, na.strings = "")
expr_orig <- orig_data[, 3:dim(orig_data)[2]]
keys_orig <- orig_data[, 1]
# remove NAS.finicky...-is.na vs !is.na sometimes zeros out all rows??
keys_orig <- keys_orig[which(!is.na(keys_orig))]
expr_orig <- expr_orig[which(!is.na(keys_orig)), ]

# re-align classes for original data matrix! match up here already though
# :)
which(colnames(expr) == colnames(expr_orig))
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
## [24] 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46
## [47] 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
```

Now that I have my data prepped and ready to go, I calculated the variance (I realize I could have done this using `apply()`...or heck way faster in MATLAB with matrices...but I at least like seeing what I'm doing in R with loops.)

```

var <- array(data = NA, dim = length(keys))
var_orig <- array(data = NA, dim = length(keys_orig))

expr <- as.matrix(expr)
for (v in 1:length(keys)) {
  var[v] <- var(expr[v, ])
}

# need it in matrix format to work with var() for some reason
expr_orig <- as.matrix(expr_orig)
for (t in 1:length(keys_orig)) {
  var_orig[t] <- var(expr_orig[t, ])
}

```

I then rank the variances and look for the top 25%.

```

sortVar <- sort.int(decreasing = TRUE, var, index.return = TRUE)
sortVar_orig <- sort.int(decreasing = TRUE, var, index.return = TRUE)

# take top 75th percentile of genes by variance.
top25_var_values <- sortVar$x[1:round(0.25 * (length(keys)))]
top25_var_indices <- sortVar$ix[1:round(0.25 * (length(keys)))]

top25_expr <- expr[top25_var_indices, ]
top25_keys <- keys[top25_var_indices]
top25_probes <- probes[top25_var_indices]

# do the same for original list
top25_var_values0 <- sortVar_orig$x[1:round(0.25 * (length(keys_orig)))]
top25_var_indices0 <- sortVar_orig$ix[1:round(0.25 * (length(keys_orig)))]

top25_expr0 <- expr[top25_var_indices0, ]
top25_keys0 <- keys[top25_var_indices0]
top25_probes0 <- probes[top25_var_indices0]

```

Then a quick gut-check. HOXB13 was a highlighted gene in the paper...is it at least in the top 25?

```

# good...at least getting HOXB13 to show up...oddly enough grep didn't
# work here! due to data format?
which(top25_keys == "HOXB13")

```

```
## [1] 76 468
```

```
which(top25_keys0 == "HOXB13")
```

```
## [1] 76 468
```

Great! On to the paired t-statistic.

```

t_stat <- array(data = NA, dim = length(top25_keys))
t_pvalue <- array(data = NA, dim = length(top25_keys))
t_parameter <- array(data = NA, dim = length(top25_keys))
top25_expr <- as.matrix(top25_expr)

classM <- as.numeric(matrix(class))
for (e in 1:length(top25_keys)) {

  # may not have equal case vs. control grps. run sample t-test via formula
  # then, not just t.test(x,y) rbind changes class to 1,2
  singleGene <- as.numeric(matrix(top25_expr[e, ]))
  dataMatrix <- matrix(data = NA, nrow = length(classM), ncol = 2)
  dataMatrix[, 1] <- singleGene
  dataMatrix[, 2] <- classM
  cols <- c("gene", "class")
  colnames(dataMatrix) <- cols

  test <- t.test(gene ~ class, data = dataMatrix)
  t_stat[e] <- test$statistic
  t_parameter[e] <- test$parameter
  t_pvalue[e] <- test$p.value

}

sort_pValues <- sort.int(decreasing = FALSE, t_pvalue, index.return = TRUE)
# only 19 genes indeed made .001 rounded cutoff
top19pValues <- sort_pValues$x[1:19]
top19GeneIndices <- sort_pValues$ix[1:19]
top19Genes <- top25_keys[top19GeneIndices]

# now do for original data
t_stat0 <- array(data = NA, dim = length(top25_keys0))
t_pvalue0 <- array(data = NA, dim = length(top25_keys0))
t_parameter0 <- array(data = NA, dim = length(top25_keys0))
top25_expr0 <- as.matrix(top25_expr0)

classM <- as.numeric(matrix(class))
for (e in 1:length(top25_keys0)) {

  # may not have equal case vs. control grps. run sample t-test via formula
  # then, not just t.test(x,y) rbind changes class to 1,2
  singleGene <- as.numeric(matrix(top25_expr0[e, ]))
  dataMatrix <- matrix(data = NA, nrow = length(classM), ncol = 2)
  dataMatrix[, 1] <- singleGene
  dataMatrix[, 2] <- classM
  cols <- c("gene", "class")
  colnames(dataMatrix) <- cols

  test <- t.test(gene ~ class, data = dataMatrix)
  t_stat0[e] <- test$statistic
  t_parameter0[e] <- test$parameter
  t_pvalue0[e] <- test$p.value

}

sort_pValues0 <- sort.int(decreasing = FALSE, t_pvalue0, index.return = TRUE)
# only 19 genes indeed made .001 rounded cutoff
top19pValues0 <- sort_pValues0$x[1:19]
top19GeneIndices0 <- sort_pValues0$ix[1:19]
top19Genes0 <- top25_keys0[top19GeneIndices0]

```

Look at the top genes and p values. Looks like at least my database data matches up with the original data matrix in GEO!

```
print(top19pValues)
```

```
## [1] 2.142e-05 9.351e-05 1.153e-04 1.889e-04 2.077e-04 2.459e-04 3.389e-04
## [8] 5.334e-04 6.647e-04 6.703e-04 7.154e-04 8.213e-04 1.013e-03 1.034e-03
## [15] 1.110e-03 1.146e-03 1.254e-03 1.276e-03 1.316e-03
```

```
print(top19Genes)
```

```
## [1] "CCL4"      "IL1R2"     "IL17RB"    "DOK2"      "SH2B2"
## [6] "CHDH"     "ABCC11"    "PTGER3"    "ANO3"      "LYPD6"
## [11] "CCL3L3"   "GUCY2D"    "HOXB13"    "HOXB13"    "PLA2G7"
## [16] "RHD"      "TNFAIP8L2" "LILRA5"    "SLAMF8"
```

```
print(top19pValues0)
```

```
print(top19Genes0)
```

Given the widely accepted notion that sadly, it's quite hard to replicate gene signature studies, I'd say this exercise at least proves I'm reading in my processed data correctly. On to raw data!

GSE19615

I actually had to go add a new dataset to find a raw dataset with clear enough methods I could *somewhat* reproduce. The normalization scheme and background correction wasn't explicitly stated, but I do know that the paper used PAMR on the processed data, and gave their top gene list.

Load up the data like before (same functions). Because this data is taken from my database, it was already background corrected and normalized via `ReadAffy()` and `gcrma()`.

```
# get GSMIDs for this cohort
GSE_ID <- 19615

query <- paste("SELECT GEO_GSMID FROM breastCancer_humans_perPatientData WHERE GEO_GSE_reference_series = ",
               GSE_ID, " ORDER BY GEO_GSE_reference_series", sep = "")
m <- dbDriver("MySQL")
con <- dbConnect(m, username = username, password = password, host = host, dbname = dbname)
res <- dbSendQuery(con, query)
GSMIDs <- fetch(res, n = -1)
dbDisconnect(con)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
GSMIDS <- t(GSMIDS)
GSMIDS <- as.vector(GSMIDS)

# outcomes variable in paper wasn't RFS/relapse, but distant (bone)
# metastasis
data <- queryAndPackageOutcomesAndExpression(GSMIDS = GSMIDS, query_name = GSE_ID,
  outcomes_var = "RFS", arrayQualityReport = FALSE, qualityCheckFilePath = "~/Box Documents/Atul BC biomar
```

```
## [1] "SELECT GEO_GSMID, GSM_GSMID, GEO_GSE_reference_series, site_prefix, GEO_platform_ID ,RFS, \nmicroarr\n## [1] "total number of samples is:"\n## [1] 115\n## [1] "current starting index is:"\n## [1] 1\n## GSE ID is: 19615\n## platform is: GPL570\n## site prefix is NA\n## treat_days are: 0[1] "probe table is:"\n## [1] "probes_GSE19615_GPL570_allSites"\n## successfully downloaded expression values for this sub-cohort 19615_GPL570_NA[1] 19615\n## [1] "current class is:"\n## [1] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1\n## [36] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1\n## [71] 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1\n## [106] 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1\n## attr(,"levels")\n## [1] "0" "1"\n## [1] "length of keys is:"\n## [1] 54696\n## [1] "dim of expr is:"\n## [1] 54696 115\n## all dataset names are: GSE19615_GPL570
```

```
data <- data$allDataSets[[1]]
expr <- data$expr
keys <- data$keys
probes <- data$probes
class <- data$class
```

Now this time, I just need to run the PAMR package. PAMR creates a class prediction model based on nearest shrunken centroids. The model output is weights for both 0 and 1 for each gene. You can run `adaptthresh()` to find the appropriate shrunken threshold; the paper says it used 2 (although when I ran `adaptthresh` out of curiosity, the lowest error was around 3!)

```
library("pamr")
```

```
## Loading required package: cluster
```

```
## Warning: package 'cluster' was built under R version 2.15.1
```

```
## Loading required package: survival
```

```
## Loading required package: splines
```

```
# nice package bc also lets you do knn impute on missing data. set up list  
# of expression and class labels for pamr package nice...looks like we can  
# use >2 groups?
```

```
# expr rownames already probes. want this, as publication's PAM score list  
# is by probe, not gene symbol. need to specify this with geneids or else  
# it yells at you! had to find in a forum...  
data <- list(x = expr, y = class, geneids = rownames(expr))
```

```
# publication let threshold/'shrinkage parameter delta' = 2  
train <- pamr.train(data = data, ngroup.survival = 2, threshold = 2)
```

```
## 1
```

```
train_noThresh <- pamr.train(data = data, ngroup.survival = 2)
```

```
## 123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930
```

```
# try with, and without, adaptthresh  
adaptthresh <- pamr.adaptthresh(object = train_noThresh, ntries = 10)
```

```
## Initial errors: 6.233 14.267 Roc 188.7  
## Update 1  
## 123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930  
## Errors 6.867 13.400 Roc 190.5  
## Update 2  
## 123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930  
## Errors 7.267 12.500 Roc 188.7  
## Update 3  
## 123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930  
## Errors 7.667 12.033 Roc 189.7  
## Update 4  
## 123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930  
## Errors 7.867 11.700 Roc 190.6  
## Update 5  
## 123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930  
## Errors 7.967 11.733 Roc 192.8  
## Update 6  
## 123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930  
## Errors 8.033 11.867 Roc 196.3  
## Update 7  
## 123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930  
## Errors 7.933 12.167 Roc 200.7  
## Update 8  
## 123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930  
## Errors 7.933 12.567 Roc 206  
## Update 9  
## 123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930  
## Errors 7.933 12.933 Roc 211.7  
## Update 10  
## 123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930  
## Errors 7.90 13.23 Roc 215.7
```

```
train2 <- pamr.train(data = data, ngroup.survival = 2, threshold.scale = adaptthresh)
```

```
## 123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930
```

```
# paper says used CV of 10.
results <- pamr.cv(fit = train, data = data, nfold = 10)
```

```
## 12Fold 1 :1
## Fold 2 :1
## Fold 3 :1
## Fold 4 :1
## Fold 5 :1
## Fold 6 :1
## Fold 7 :1
## Fold 8 :1
## Fold 9 :1
## Fold 10 :1
```

```
# I WOULD use results2 in my final analysis with the optimal threshold if
# I wasn't trying to match the paper.
results2 <- pamr.cv(fit = train2, data = data, nfold = 10)
```

```
## 12Fold 1 :123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930
## Fold 2 :123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930
## Fold 3 :123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930
## Fold 4 :123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930
## Fold 5 :123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930
## Fold 6 :123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930
## Fold 7 :123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930
## Fold 8 :123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930
## Fold 9 :123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930
## Fold 10 :123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930
```

```
# not directly related, but I tried to used their FDR function and it kept
# claiming some data wasn missing. FDR_thresh <- pamr.fdr(trained.obj =
# train, data = data, nperms=100) FDR_thresh2 <- pamr.fdr(trained.obj =
# train2, data = data, nperms=100) got an error: try w/o threshold = 2?
# Error in dimnames(results) <- list(NULL, c('Threshold', 'Number of
# significant genes', : 'dimnames' applied to non-array
```

```
# get genes that survive thresholding keep the row names (gene symbol
# names) If fitcv is provided, the function also reports the average rank
# of the gene in the cross-validation folds
gene_list <- pamr.listgenes(fit = train, data = data, threshold = 2, fitcv = results,
  genenames = TRUE)
```

```
##      id      0-score 1-score av-rank-in-CV prop-selected-in-CV
## [1,] 206166_s_at 0.3918 -0.0543 3.5 1
## [2,] 235599_at 0.348 -0.0482 17.4 1
## [3,] 243200_at 0.298 -0.0413 160.9 0.9
## [4,] 1554712_a_at 0.2923 -0.0405 10.9 1
## [5,] 225459_at 0.2617 -0.0363 19.9 1
## [6,] 1554906_a_at 0.2589 -0.0359 61.4 0.9
## [7,] 217528_at 0.2554 -0.0354 28.9 1
## [8,] 206165_s_at 0.2413 -0.0335 39.8 1
## [9,] 203059_s_at 0.2325 -0.0322 22.2 1
## [10,] 227811_at -0.232 0.0322 20 1
## [11,] 242342_at 0.2277 -0.0316 63.8 0.9
## [12,] 206164_at 0.2262 -0.0314 54.7 0.9
## [13,] 237496_at 0.2174 -0.0301 38.9 1
## [14,] 224180_x_at 0.2067 -0.0287 34.9 1
## [15,] 1552378_s_at 0.1877 -0.026 36.7 1
## [16,] 211148_s_at 0.1876 -0.026 34.8 1
## [17,] 211814_s_at 0.1853 -0.0257 39.9 1
## [18,] 218571_s_at -0.1851 0.0257 35.7 1
## [19,] 233025_at 0.1844 -0.0256 98.7 0.9
## [20,] 211273_s_at 0.1803 -0.025 37.7 1
## [21,] 210571_s_at 0.1784 -0.0247 99.1 0.9
## [22,] 212777_at 0.177 -0.0245 30 1
## [23,] 206510_at 0.1649 -0.0229 68.8 1
## [24,] 209591_s_at 0.1635 -0.0227 44.4 1
## [25,] 228523_at 0.1629 -0.0226 55.2 1
## [26,] 219505_at -0.1623 0.0225 45.7 1
## [27,] 239006_at 0.158 -0.0219 115.4 0.8
## [28,] 1554640_at 0.1485 -0.0206 56.4 1
## [29,] 226789_at -0.1417 0.0196 64.6 1
## [30,] 238045_at 0.1384 -0.0192 60 1
## [31,] 228610_at 0.1365 -0.0189 180.8 0.9
## [32,] 218572_at -0.1331 0.0185 66.9 1
## [33,] 218541_s_at -0.1312 0.0182 60.5 1
## [34,] 204914_s_at 0.1299 -0.018 77.5 1
## [35,] 201942_s_at 0.1287 -0.0178 100.7 0.9
## [36,] 224311_s_at 0.1265 -0.0175 71.7 1
```

##	[37,]	205034_at	0.1247	-0.0173	70	1
##	[38,]	206582_s_at	0.1242	-0.0172	98.8	1
##	[39,]	222758_s_at	0.1135	-0.0157	101	1
##	[40,]	227467_at	0.1117	-0.0155	85.7	0.9
##	[41,]	225811_at	-0.1101	0.0153	121.2	0.9
##	[42,]	230316_at	-0.109	0.0151	75.9	1
##	[43,]	204913_s_at	0.1022	-0.0142	120	0.9
##	[44,]	213539_at	-0.0999	0.0139	131.4	0.9
##	[45,]	202357_s_at	-0.0985	0.0137	139.8	0.8
##	[46,]	213217_at	0.0979	-0.0136	143.6	0.9
##	[47,]	201287_s_at	0.0972	-0.0135	86.5	1
##	[48,]	223484_at	-0.0949	0.0132	168.9	0.9
##	[49,]	219270_at	0.0945	-0.0131	279.6	0.9
##	[50,]	223125_s_at	-0.0932	0.0129	136.3	1
##	[51,]	205376_at	-0.0925	0.0128	110.1	1
##	[52,]	34210_at	-0.0924	0.0128	156.8	0.8
##	[53,]	200814_at	-0.0914	0.0127	115.2	0.9
##	[54,]	221087_s_at	-0.0913	0.0127	164.6	0.8
##	[55,]	1553436_at	0.0908	-0.0126	388.6	0.7
##	[56,]	201943_s_at	0.0899	-0.0125	149	0.9
##	[57,]	204856_at	0.0859	-0.0119	270	0.8
##	[58,]	233825_s_at	-0.0835	0.0116	147.7	0.9
##	[59,]	214370_at	0.0812	-0.0113	250.9	0.7
##	[60,]	206511_s_at	0.0804	-0.0111	180.7	0.9
##	[61,]	220953_s_at	0.0797	-0.0111	207	0.8
##	[62,]	204915_s_at	0.0782	-0.0108	159.6	0.9
##	[63,]	214583_at	0.0781	-0.0108	177.5	0.9
##	[64,]	244644_at	0.0778	-0.0108	274.3	0.8
##	[65,]	231484_at	0.0777	-0.0108	335.3	0.7
##	[66,]	204949_at	-0.0771	0.0107	144.8	0.9
##	[67,]	220253_s_at	0.0761	-0.0105	191.8	0.8
##	[68,]	206533_at	0.0756	-0.0105	157.2	0.7
##	[69,]	235548_at	0.0754	-0.0105	224.5	0.8
##	[70,]	225945_at	-0.0738	0.0102	186.2	0.8
##	[71,]	227758_at	-0.0734	0.0102	159	0.9
##	[72,]	218553_s_at	0.0727	-0.0101	130.9	1
##	[73,]	206837_at	0.0722	-0.01	240.5	0.7
##	[74,]	219359_at	-0.0704	0.0098	133.9	0.9
##	[75,]	219121_s_at	0.07	-0.0097	150.7	0.8
##	[76,]	232573_at	0.0687	-0.0095	205	0.8
##	[77,]	203904_x_at	0.0683	-0.0095	157.8	0.9
##	[78,]	209590_at	0.0682	-0.0094	216.4	0.9
##	[79,]	205590_at	-0.0679	0.0094	223.9	0.7
##	[80,]	203220_s_at	0.0672	-0.0093	358.5	0.9
##	[81,]	214697_s_at	0.0656	-0.0091	154.6	0.8
##	[82,]	236351_at	0.065	-0.009	304.7	0.7
##	[83,]	213926_s_at	0.0649	-0.009	156.4	0.9
##	[84,]	221029_s_at	0.0647	-0.009	402.1	0.8
##	[85,]	227884_at	0.0629	-0.0087	198	0.9
##	[86,]	201940_at	0.0621	-0.0086	222.7	0.9
##	[87,]	238480_at	-0.0595	0.0082	164.4	0.7
##	[88,]	204541_at	-0.0595	0.0082	145.8	1
##	[89,]	229085_at	0.0578	-0.008	463.7	0.8
##	[90,]	219631_at	0.0567	-0.0079	188.5	0.7
##	[91,]	204735_at	-0.0566	0.0078	170.3	1
##	[92,]	218905_at	0.0563	-0.0078	208.4	0.7
##	[93,]	211478_s_at	0.0547	-0.0076	319.1	0.8
##	[94,]	218921_at	-0.0531	0.0074	203.3	0.8
##	[95,]	211194_s_at	0.0516	-0.0071	524.6	0.9
##	[96,]	227582_at	-0.0506	0.007	336.8	0.7
##	[97,]	231513_at	0.05	-0.0069	218	0.8
##	[98,]	211078_s_at	0.0492	-0.0068	324.6	0.8
##	[99,]	226810_at	-0.049	0.0068	263	0.8
##	[100,]	241342_at	0.0483	-0.0067	224.8	0.7
##	[101,]	227940_at	0.0481	-0.0067	223.5	0.7
##	[102,]	235391_at	0.0478	-0.0066	187.6	0.9
##	[103,]	243918_at	0.0459	-0.0064	272.9	0.8
##	[104,]	225407_at	-0.0451	0.0063	220	0.8
##	[105,]	213035_at	-0.0443	0.0061	211.4	1
##	[106,]	213959_s_at	0.0442	-0.0061	281.3	0.7
##	[107,]	220622_at	0.0426	-0.0059	1061.3	0.7
##	[108,]	211981_at	0.042	-0.0058	259.9	0.8
##	[109,]	209394_at	-0.0415	0.0058	253.8	0.7
##	[110,]	226446_at	0.04	-0.0055	330.6	0.7
##	[111,]	228763_at	-0.0396	0.0055	195.1	0.9
##	[112,]	235205_at	0.0396	-0.0055	335.2	0.8
##	[113,]	204818_at	0.0386	-0.0053	728.3	0.7
##	[114,]	230323_s_at	0.0384	-0.0053	609	0.7
##	[115,]	214811_at	0.0366	-0.0051	831.8	0.8
##	[116,]	212611_at	0.0352	-0.0049	423.9	0.6
##	[117,]	210117_at	0.0348	-0.0048	448.5	0.5
##	[118,]	202316_x_at	0.0346	-0.0048	288.5	0.8
##	[119,]	1557239_at	0.034	-0.0047	312.9	0.7
##	[120,]	218747_s_at	-0.0333	0.0046	251.8	0.7
##	[121,]	238467_at	0.033	-0.0046	271.8	0.9
##	[122,]	207223_s_at	0.0329	-0.0046	280.3	0.7
##	[123,]	202531_at	-0.0328	0.0045	310.1	0.6
##	[124,]	221666_s_at	-0.0327	0.0045	290.8	0.5

##	[125,]	220128_s_at	0.0327	-0.0045	451.1	0.7
##	[126,]	223126_s_at	-0.0317	0.0044	271.2	0.8
##	[127,]	229689_s_at	0.0303	-0.0042	461.3	0.8
##	[128,]	227265_at	-0.0303	0.0042	351.1	0.6
##	[129,]	201522_x_at	-0.0296	0.0041	398.6	0.7
##	[130,]	220225_at	0.0292	-0.0041	600.4	0.8
##	[131,]	1555964_at	0.0292	-0.004	393.6	0.7
##	[132,]	1554245_x_at	0.0285	-0.004	496.7	0.7
##	[133,]	1555716_a_at	0.0276	-0.0038	440.8	0.7
##	[134,]	225534_at	-0.0275	0.0038	288.7	0.8
##	[135,]	209948_at	0.0274	-0.0038	368.9	0.6
##	[136,]	206307_s_at	0.0264	-0.0037	554.6	0.7
##	[137,]	230793_at	0.0263	-0.0036	335.3	0.7
##	[138,]	209772_s_at	0.0258	-0.0036	245.1	0.7
##	[139,]	232279_at	-0.0255	0.0035	258.3	0.6
##	[140,]	210915_x_at	-0.0253	0.0035	340.9	0.6
##	[141,]	216294_s_at	0.0248	-0.0034	401.1	0.6
##	[142,]	203571_s_at	-0.0246	0.0034	307.6	0.6
##	[143,]	233713_at	0.0244	-0.0034	255.6	0.7
##	[144,]	226226_at	0.0243	-0.0034	1005.6	0.7
##	[145,]	241763_s_at	0.0241	-0.0033	390.2	0.6
##	[146,]	237301_at	-0.0223	0.0031	260.4	0.9
##	[147,]	206079_at	0.0222	-0.0031	422.3	0.6
##	[148,]	239586_at	0.0215	-0.003	1258.4	0.8
##	[149,]	205503_at	0.0213	-0.0029	333.8	0.7
##	[150,]	226473_at	0.0205	-0.0028	250.8	0.7
##	[151,]	208650_s_at	0.0199	-0.0028	268	0.6
##	[152,]	224451_x_at	-0.0198	0.0028	312.2	0.6
##	[153,]	235247_at	0.0188	-0.0026	1412.7	0.7
##	[154,]	203100_s_at	0.0179	-0.0025	263.4	0.7
##	[155,]	216557_x_at	-0.0178	0.0025	301.9	0.6
##	[156,]	233446_at	0.0176	-0.0024	400	0.6
##	[157,]	205236_x_at	0.0171	-0.0024	443.8	0.5
##	[158,]	203779_s_at	0.0164	-0.0023	615.3	0.6
##	[159,]	202874_s_at	0.0161	-0.0022	382.6	0.6
##	[160,]	222379_at	-0.0161	0.0022	285.5	0.6
##	[161,]	203616_at	-0.016	0.0022	326.3	0.6
##	[162,]	207933_at	0.0153	-0.0021	835.2	0.8
##	[163,]	229656_s_at	0.0153	-0.0021	367.5	0.7
##	[164,]	244272_s_at	0.0152	-0.0021	522	0.7
##	[165,]	226191_at	0.015	-0.0021	305.7	0.7
##	[166,]	216375_s_at	0.0149	-0.0021	662.8	0.8
##	[167,]	211796_s_at	-0.0143	0.002	399.6	0.6
##	[168,]	36553_at	-0.0142	0.002	333.6	0.5
##	[169,]	214581_x_at	0.0142	-0.002	325.2	0.5
##	[170,]	204537_s_at	0.0141	-0.002	452.5	0.6
##	[171,]	205307_s_at	0.0137	-0.0019	1123.1	0.7
##	[172,]	208153_s_at	0.0129	-0.0018	678.1	0.7
##	[173,]	213562_s_at	0.0124	-0.0017	371	0.7
##	[174,]	225801_at	0.0122	-0.0017	579.3	0.8
##	[175,]	217077_s_at	0.0121	-0.0017	525.4	0.7
##	[176,]	212998_x_at	-0.0119	0.0017	362.4	0.6
##	[177,]	212531_at	0.0109	-0.0015	554.8	0.5
##	[178,]	209341_s_at	-0.0109	0.0015	428.7	0.6
##	[179,]	226568_at	-0.0102	0.0014	347.9	0.6
##	[180,]	205258_at	0.0095	-0.0013	586.1	0.8
##	[181,]	238710_at	0.0092	-0.0013	829.7	0.8
##	[182,]	227742_at	-0.0091	0.0013	325.4	0.5
##	[183,]	213540_at	-0.0091	0.0013	376.1	0.6
##	[184,]	222699_s_at	0.0086	-0.0012	412.3	0.4
##	[185,]	212070_at	0.008	-0.0011	356.4	0.6
##	[186,]	203222_s_at	0.0079	-0.0011	433.7	0.6
##	[187,]	218092_s_at	0.0075	-0.001	334.4	0.7
##	[188,]	220254_at	0.007	-0.001	415.2	0.6
##	[189,]	242447_at	0.0063	-9e-04	486.5	0.5
##	[190,]	227232_at	-0.0063	9e-04	339.3	0.6
##	[191,]	202768_at	-0.0062	9e-04	324.4	0.5
##	[192,]	236398_s_at	0.006	-8e-04	2895.2	0.9
##	[193,]	204269_at	-0.006	8e-04	344	0.6
##	[194,]	236203_at	-0.0058	8e-04	324.8	0.5
##	[195,]	65591_at	0.0056	-8e-04	373.4	0.7
##	[196,]	204638_at	-0.0056	8e-04	568.4	0.7
##	[197,]	208884_s_at	0.0056	-8e-04	374.2	0.7
##	[198,]	230391_at	-0.0053	7e-04	466.2	0.5
##	[199,]	211812_s_at	0.0051	-7e-04	396	0.4
##	[200,]	219355_at	0.005	-7e-04	490.6	0.7
##	[201,]	222399_s_at	0.0049	-7e-04	337.8	0.6
##	[202,]	217208_s_at	0.0046	-6e-04	379.4	0.7
##	[203,]	205572_at	0.0045	-6e-04	352.6	0.5
##	[204,]	229231_at	0.0031	-4e-04	341.6	0.6
##	[205,]	205777_at	0.0027	-4e-04	463.3	0.6
##	[206,]	234650_at	0.002	-3e-04	650.5	0.7
##	[207,]	211430_s_at	-0.0019	3e-04	426	0.7
##	[208,]	205787_x_at	0.0016	-2e-04	401.2	0.6
##	[209,]	231070_at	0.0015	-2e-04	1422.5	0.8
##	[210,]	205868_s_at	9e-04	-1e-04	363.2	0.5
##	[211,]	213143_at	6e-04	-1e-04	856.3	0.7

I then read in the final published gene symbol list to see which ones matched (most of the published symbols seemed updated).

```
# compare with truth
truthData <- read.delim(header = TRUE, "~/Box Documents/Atul BC biomarkers/breastcancer/GSE19615_genelist_tr
truthProbes <- truthData[, 1]
# do all the truth probes match those in our DB?
length(which(!is.na(match(truthProbes, probes)))) == length(truthProbes)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
testProbes <- gene_list[, 1]
truthScore <- truthData[, 7]
# second column is zero-score or recurrence
testScore <- gene_list[, 2]

# good - all the outputted probes are in my database careful with MATCH - may need to remove NAs if there ar
testGeneSymbols <- keys[match(testProbes, probes)]
# if lengths equal, didn't lost any probes because weren't recognized in my DB
length(testProbes) == length(testGeneSymbols)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# get the full list of updated gene symbols from my DB corresponding to publication's list use probes to lin
truthGeneSymbols <- keys[match(truthProbes, probes)]

# make sure lengths match - i.e. all our probes are in the DB.
length(truthGeneSymbols) == length(truthProbes)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# we have 211 gene from my DB, 114 genes from the publication,
length(testGeneSymbols)
```

```
## [1] 211
```

```
length(truthGeneSymbols)
```

```
## [1] 114
```

```
# a few probes in the publication don't link to an identifiable gene symbol (haha now I know why they only p
which(is.na(truthGeneSymbols))
```

```
## [1] 5 9 20 52 85
```

```
which(is.na(testGeneSymbols))
```

```
## [1] 2 3 11 13 41 65 76 82 97 101 103 112 121 127 143 146 153 165 174 192 198 206
```

I only got 58 probes matched against the published dataset. Some are still NAs - meaning the probes matched up, but there's no concordant gene symbol.

```
# NOTE: there are extra gene symbols matching up probably due to the NAs, and perhaps a few duplicated probe
length(which(!is.na(match(truthGeneSymbols, testGeneSymbols))))
```

```
## [1] 68
```

```
length(which(!is.na(match(truthProbes, testProbes))))
```

```
## [1] 58
```

```

matchingIndices <- match(truthProbes, testProbes)
matchingIndices <- matchingIndices[~which(is.na(matchingIndices))]
matchingIndicesTruth <- match(testProbes, truthProbes)
matchingIndicesTruth <- matchingIndicesTruth[~which(is.na(matchingIndicesTruth))]

matchingGenes <- testGeneSymbols[matchingIndices]

cat("our matching 58 genes are: ", "\n", matchingGenes, "\n")

```

```

## our matching 58 genes are:
## CLCA2 CLCA2 CLCA2 CLCA2 S100A8 C1orf21 NA SOX11 SOX11 SDC1 SOS1 CAB39 B3GALNT1 IRX4 CMAHP TNFRSF21 CD24

```

PAMR uses a random seed, and I also probably normalized slightly differently...BUT it turns out there are a ton of duplicated probes in both datasets- 49 in mine, 28 in the published/truth set. But there are only 11 matched genes in the final list, so the 58 exact matches start to sound reasonable. We're really only trying to match $114 - 28 = 86$ unique genes in the original database.

```
length(which(duplicated(testGeneSymbols) == TRUE))
```

```
## [1] 49
```

```
length(which(duplicated(truthGeneSymbols) == TRUE))
```

```
## [1] 28
```

```
length(which(duplicated(matchingGenes) == TRUE))
```

```
## [1] 11
```

I then pulled out the corresponding scores and put it into an excel file (also on Central Desktop- GSE19615_errorCheckOutput.xls)

```

# get the corresponding scores from test to put alongside the truth scores
testScoreMatches <- testScore[matchingIndices]
testProbeMatches <- testProbes[matchingIndices]

truthScoreMatches <- truthScore[matchingIndicesTruth]
# fudging a bit - using the matching gene symbol indices because the duplicated probes are causing an issue
truthProbeMatches <- truthProbes[matchingIndicesTruth]

```

58/114 isn't perfect, but I'm also looking to see if I followed PAMR exactly. The paper claims "genes were selected at a false discovery threshold of that minimized a 10-fold cross-validation and test errors near the shrinkage parameter $\delta = 2$." So theoretically, doing the 10-fold CV with a threshold of 2 should get me at *least* their gene list of about 120 genes, even if I didn't do the FDR threshold...this was not the case. But many gene symbols were also repeated in the list, so it's a little difficult to tell if digging further with get me much more. At least the results are in general concordant and not completely off the wall, which would indicate my automated database processing had a major bug in it somewhere.

Next step: whenever I run an analysis, I just need to make sure my gene symbols look intuitive - have most of them appeared in publications before?