NETISCE Manual and Tutorials

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Contents

1	Abo	out	5	
2	Installation and Usage			
	2.1	Download NETISCE	7	
	2.2	Install Nextflow	7	
	2.3	Parameters and Configuration	7	
	2.4	Running NETISCE	8	
3	NE	TSICE output	11	
	3.1	Chapters and sub-chapters	11	
	3.2	Captioned figures and tables	11	
4	Toy	Network Examples	15	
5	Cel	l Fate Specification Example	17	
6	Plu	ripotent Stem Cell Example	19	
7	Ada	aptive Resistance in Colorectal Cancer Example	21	
8	Foo	tnotes and citations	23	
	8.1	Footnotes	23	
	8.2	Citations	23	

4	4	CONTENTS

9	Bloc	eks	25
	9.1	Equations	25
	9.2	Theorems and proofs	25
	9.3	Callout blocks	25
10	Shaı	ring your book	27
10		ring your book Publishing	
10	10.1		27

About

Welcome to the NETISCE manual and tutorials. NETISCE is a workflow that identified control node perturbations for cellular reprogramming. This manual contains directions for intial setup, as well as tutorials for reproducing NETISCE cell reprogramming results in developmental, stem cell, and pluripotent biology.

Installation and Usage

2.1 Download NETISCE

NETISCE pipelines can be downloaded from our github repository: https://github.com/veraliconaresearchgroup/netisce

We recommend that you run NETISCE on a high-performance cluster, as you may potentially generate files that are quite large, or run computations that may take a long time. However, we provide two Nextflow pipelines, one designed for hpcs (NETISCE_hpc), and another for running NETISCE on a local machine (NETISCE_local)

2.2 Install Nextflow

Nextflow is required to run the NETISCE pipeline. Please follow the instructions from https://www.nextflow.io/ (see'Getting Started' steps 1 & 2) to install Nextflow in the appropriate NETSICE folder (_local or _hpc)

2.3 Parameters and Configuration

Whether on your local machine or hpc, to run NETISCE you must specify the files and parameters within the .nf file

- params.expressions: csv file containing normalized expression data for network nodes in different samples
- params.network: network file (sif format)

- params.samples: text file specifying the phenotype for each sample in params.expressions file (tab delimited)
- params.internal_control: text file containing a list of nodes to be used as internal marker nodes
- params.alpha: alpha parameter for signal flow analysis (default =0.9)
- params.undesired: string of the undesired phenotype (as labeled in the params.samples file)
- params.desired: string of the desired phenotype (as labeled in the params.samples file)
- params.filter: filtering parameter for criterion 2 ("strict" or "relaxed")
- params.kmeans_min_val: minimum k-means value for clustering (default=2)
- params.kmeans_max_val: maximum k-means value for clustering (default=10)
- params.num_nodes: number of nodes in network for which normalized expression data exists (within the params.expressions file)
- params.num_states: number of randomly generated initial states (default=100000, or 3^n where n is the number of network nodes and 3^n is less than 100000)

please see the input_data folder for examples of files to match the formatting.

2.3.1 NETISCE_mutations.nf

If you are interested in including mutational information, please use the NETISCE_mutations.nf pipeline. You must additionally specify params.mutations: csv file containing mutational configuration for network nodes (0 for loss of function, 1 for gain of function). Please see example in input data

2.3.2 nextflow.config

If you are running nextflow on an hpc, please specify your executor, and clusterOptions within the nextflow.config file. Please see https://www.nextflow.io/docs/latest/config.html for more information

2.4 Running NETISCE

Once you have specified the parameters, run NETSICE using the following command

./nextflow run NETISCE.nf -resume ##or NETISCE_mutations.nf if including mutational da

We recommend using the -resume flag in the case that you change a file or parameter within your pipeline. This way, nextflow caches results that remain unchanged, preventing pipeline steps from being re-run.

NETSICE output

Cross-references make it easier for your readers to find and link to elements in your book.

3.1 Chapters and sub-chapters

There are two steps to cross-reference any heading:

- 1. Label the heading: # Hello world {#nice-label}.
 - Leave the label off if you like the automated heading generated based on your heading title: for example, # Hello world = # Hello world {#hello-world}.
 - To label an un-numbered heading, use: # Hello world {-#nice-label} or {# Hello world .unnumbered}.
- 2. Next, reference the labeled heading anywhere in the text using \@ref(nice-label); for example, please see Chapter ??.
 - If you prefer text as the link instead of a numbered reference use: any text you want can go here.

3.2 Captioned figures and tables

Figures and tables with captions can also be cross-referenced from elsewhere in your book using \@ref(fig:chunk-label) and \@ref(tab:chunk-label), respectively.

See Figure 3.1.

```
par(mar = c(4, 4, .1, .1))
plot(pressure, type = 'b', pch = 19)
```



Figure 3.1: Here is a nice figure!

Don't miss Table 3.1.

```
knitr::kable(
  head(pressure, 10), caption = 'Here is a nice table!',
  booktabs = TRUE
)
```

Table 3.1: Here is a nice table!

temperature	pressure
0	0.0002
20	0.0012
40	0.0060
60	0.0300
80	0.0900
100	0.2700
120	0.7500
140	1.8500
160	4.2000
180	8.8000

Toy Network Examples

You can add parts to organize one or more book chapters together. Parts can be inserted at the top of an .Rmd file, before the first-level chapter heading in that same file.

Add a numbered part: # (PART) Act one {-} (followed by # A chapter)

Add an unnumbered part: # (PART*) Act one {-} (followed by # A chapter)

Add an appendix as a special kind of un-numbered part: # (APPENDIX) Other stuff {-} (followed by # A chapter). Chapters in an appendix are prepended with letters instead of numbers.

Cell Fate Specification Example

Pluripotent Stem Cell Example

Adaptive Resistance in Colorectal Cancer Example

22 CHAPTER~7.~~ADAPTIVE~RESISTANCE~IN~COLORECTAL~CANCER~EXAMPLE

Footnotes and citations

8.1 Footnotes

Footnotes are put inside the square brackets after a caret ^[]. Like this one ¹.

8.2 Citations

Reference items in your bibliography file(s) using @key.

For example, we are using the **bookdown** package [Xie, 2021] (check out the last code chunk in index.Rmd to see how this citation key was added) in this sample book, which was built on top of R Markdown and **knitr** [Xie, 2015] (this citation was added manually in an external file book.bib). Note that the .bib files need to be listed in the index.Rmd with the YAML bibliography key.

The RStudio Visual Markdown Editor can also make it easier to insert citations: https://rstudio.github.io/visual-markdown-editing/#/citations

¹This is a footnote.

Blocks

9.1 Equations

Here is an equation.

$$f\left(k\right) = \binom{n}{k} p^{k} \left(1 - p\right)^{n - k} \tag{9.1}$$

You may refer to using \@ref(eq:binom), like see Equation (9.1).

9.2 Theorems and proofs

Labeled theorems can be referenced in text using \@ref(thm:tri), for example, check out this smart theorem 9.1.

Theorem 9.1. For a right triangle, if c denotes the length of the hypotenuse and a and b denote the lengths of the **other** two sides, we have

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

 $Read\ more\ here\ https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown/markdown-extensions-by-bookdown.html.$

9.3 Callout blocks

The R Markdown Cookbook provides more help on how to use custom blocks to design your own callouts: https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown-cookbook/custom-blocks.html

Sharing your book

10.1 Publishing

HTML books can be published online, see: https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown/publishing.html

10.2 404 pages

By default, users will be directed to a 404 page if they try to access a webpage that cannot be found. If you'd like to customize your 404 page instead of using the default, you may add either a _404.Rmd or _404.md file to your project root and use code and/or Markdown syntax.

10.3 Metadata for sharing

Bookdown HTML books will provide HTML metadata for social sharing on platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn, using information you provide in the index.Rmd YAML. To setup, set the url for your book and the path to your cover-image file. Your book's title and description are also used.

This gitbook uses the same social sharing data across all chapters in your bookall links shared will look the same.

Specify your book's source repository on GitHub using the edit key under the configuration options in the _output.yml file, which allows users to suggest an edit by linking to a chapter's source file.

Read more about the features of this output format here:

https://pkgs.rstudio.com/bookdown/reference/gitbook.html

Or use:

?bookdown::gitbook

Bibliography

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