

rclonetree Package Vignette

1 Introduction

This package is designed to enable users to map clonal somatic mutations to a specified tree. The method requires the mutant read counts and depth for each sample/loci in the form of matrices.

2 Simulated data

Generate tree

```
> tree=generate_random_tree(50)
> plot(tree)
```

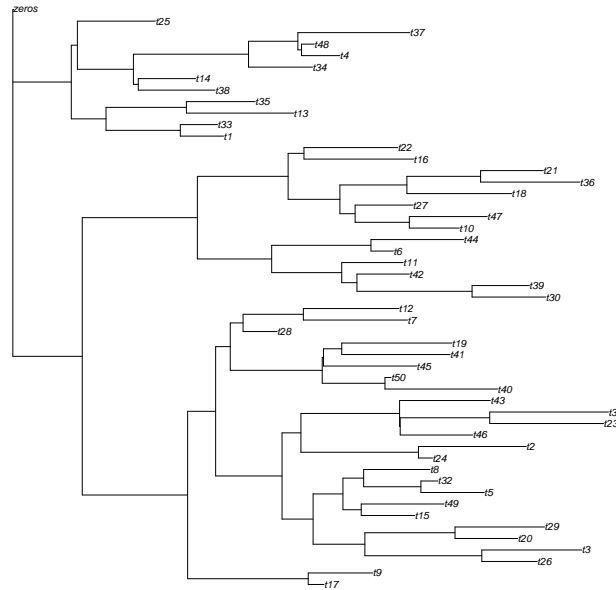


Figure 1: Randomly generated tree

Note that the tree includes an outgroup "zeros". This can be added to a tree obtained from other sources by


```

      t1 t33 t13 t35 t38 t14 t34 t4 t48 t37 t25 zeros
[1,]  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
[2,]  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  0  0
[3,]  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
[4,]  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
[5,]  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0  0
[6,]  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0

```

```
> head(simdat$depth)
```

```

      t17 t9 t26 t3 t20 t29 t15 t49 t5 t32 t8 t24 t2 t46 t23 t31 t43 t40 t50 t45
[1,]  19 17  5  8  9 11 10  8  9 10  9 20 12 19 14  9 13 11 14 12
[2,]  13 13 12 17 16 18 14 15 19 10  8 12 17 14  8  8 19 16 11 14
[3,]  11  8 16  6 19 16 12 14 13 16 13 20 13  8  9 10 12 13 14 11
[4,]   7 13  6 14  8 15  8 10  7 16 10 15 18  7 10 13  8  9 14 14
[5,]   8  8 11 14 12 11  6  7 11  9  7  8 14  9 12  9  7 10 12 10
[6,]  17  8  8 13 13 14  9  6 12 15 16 17 13 13 12  8 13 13 17 11
      t41 t19 t28 t7 t12 t30 t39 t42 t11 t6 t44 t10 t47 t27 t18 t36 t21 t16 t22
[1,]  10  8  8 12 13 11 10 14 20 10 13 16  7 16 18 10  9 16 12
[2,]  12 12 16 12 15 12 12 13 15 12  8  5 14 11 14  9 14 12 10
[3,]  13 12  9 15 14 17  9 10  9 16  8 12  8 14 19  7  8 14 15
[4,]  10  9 12  9  7  8 12 13  4 19  8  7 14 14 12  9 16 11 12
[5,]  17 12 13 13 14 14  7 15 12  4 12 10 15  9 13 11  9  8 15
[6,]  22 13 17  9 15  6  7 15  9 15 10 20 12  9  8 11  7 12 13
      t1 t33 t13 t35 t38 t14 t34 t4 t48 t37 t25 zeros
[1,] 12 13 13 10 18 18 13  7  9 14 11 10
[2,] 16 19 10  8  8 16 20 10 15  9 10 10
[3,] 13 19 11 15 11 13 11 14 10  8  9 10
[4,] 12 15 11 14 10 13 14  9 15 11  7 10
[5,] 15  7  8 13  8 11 12  4 13 11 11 10
[6,] 13 13 20 12 14 10 16  9 11  7 12 10

```

```
> print(simdat$p.error)
```

```

[1] 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02
[13] 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02
[25] 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02
[37] 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02 1e-02
[49] 1e-02 1e-02 1e-06

```

We now have required information: mutant read matrix "mtr", depth matrix "depth", genotype summary "df", and base calling error rate "p.error" - note how we've set the last entry corresponding to "zeros" outgroup very low.

```
> res=assign_to_tree(tree,simdat$mtr,simdat$depth,error_rate=simdat$p.error)
```

```

delta edge length= 0.9906
Loglik= -602728

```

```

delta edge length= 0.01205
Loglik= -552757
delta edge length= 0.0007682
Loglik= -552750
delta edge length= 6.847e-05
Loglik= -552749
delta edge length= 7.886e-06
Loglik= -552749
Finished assigning mutations
calculating pvalues
On 1000 of 10341
On 2000 of 10341
On 3000 of 10341
On 4000 of 10341
On 5000 of 10341
On 6000 of 10341
On 7000 of 10341
On 8000 of 10341
On 9000 of 10341
On 10000 of 10341

> tree_estimated=res$tree
> par(mfcol=c(1,2))
> plot(ladderize(tree,right=TRUE),cex=0.5)
> plot(ladderize(tree_estimated,right=TRUE),cex=0.5)

> sim=list(edge_length_orig=df$df$edge_length,
           edge_length_inferred=res$df$df$edge_length,
           expected_edge_length_inferred=res$df$df$expected_edge_length,
           edge_idx_orig=simdat$edge,
           edge_idx_ml=res$summary$edge_ml)
> plot_sim_result(sim)

```

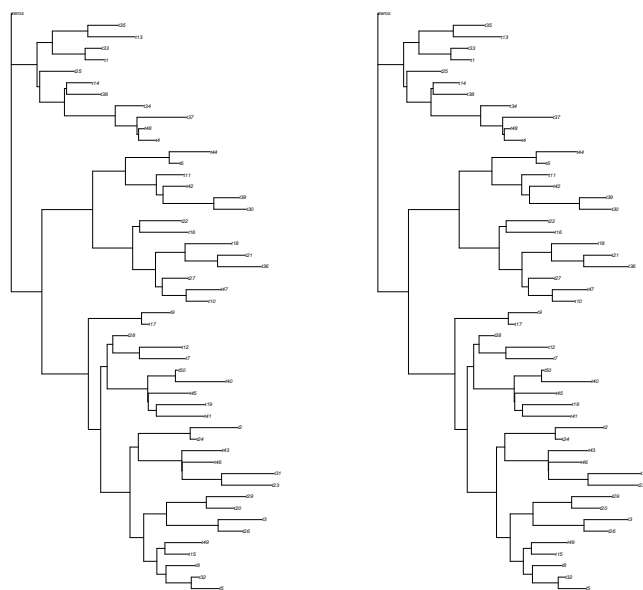


Figure 2: Tree comparison

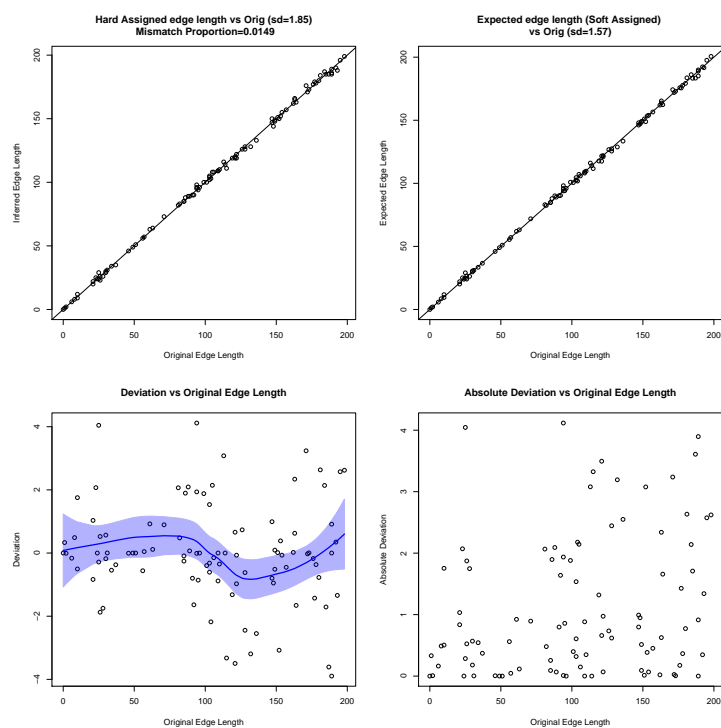


Figure 3: Edge length comparison