# **Package**

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Version 1.0.0		
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Title A	Fast Tool for Single-Cell Spatially Variable Genes Identifications on Large-Scale Data	
N S 1 1	escription Identifying spatially variable genes is critical in linking molecular cell functions with tissue phenotypes. This package utilizes a granularity-based dimension-agnostic tool, single-cell big-small patch (scBSP), implementing sparse matrix operation and KD tree methods for distance calculation, for the identification of spatially variable genes on large-scale data. The detailed description of this method is available at Wang, J. and Li, J. et al. 2023 (Wang, J. and Li, J. (2023), <doi:10.1038 s41467-023-43256-5="">).</doi:10.1038>	
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Load	Spatial Loading data from a Seurat object or a data frame.	

# Description

A function to load and filter data from a Seurat object or a data frame.

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### Usage

```
LoadSpatial(InputData, Dimension = 2)
```

#### **Arguments**

InputData A Seurat spatial object or a M x (D + N) data matrix representing the D-dimensional

coordinates and expressions of N genes on M spots. The coordinates should be

placed at the first D columns

Dimension The dimension of coordinates

#### Value

A list of two data frame:

Coords A M x D matrix representing D-dimensional coordinates for M spots

ExpMatrix A sparse, N x M expression matrix in dgCMatrix class with N genes and M

spots

scBSP A Granularity-Based Approach to identify Spatially Variable Genes

# **Description**

This function is designed to identify spatially variable genes through a granularity-based approach.

#### Usage

```
scBSP(Coords, ExpMat_Sp, D_1 = 1.0, D_2 = 3.0, Exp_Norm = TRUE, Coords_Norm_Method = c("Sliced", "Overall", "None"), K_NN = 100, treetype = "kd")
```

# **Arguments**

Coords A M x D matrix representing D-dimensional coordinates for M spots

ExpMat\_Sp A sparse, N x M expression matrix in dgCMatrix class with N genes and M

spots

D\_1 Size of the small patchD\_2 Size of the big patch

Exp\_Norm A Boolean value indicating whether the expression matrix should be normalized

Coords\_Norm\_Method

Normalization method for the coordinates matrix, which can be "None", "Sliced",

or "Overall".

K\_NN The maximum number of nearest neighbours to compute.

treetype Character vector specifying the standard 'kd' tree or a 'bd' (box-decomposition,

AMNSW98) tree which may perform better for larger point sets.

# **Details**

This function utilizes a MxD matrix (Coords) representing D-dimensional coordinates with M spots and a sparse, NxM expression matrix (ExpMat\_Sp) with N genes and M spots.

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#### Value

A data frame with the name of genes and corresponding p-values.

### **Examples**

```
Coords <- expand.grid(1:100,1:100, 1:3)

RandFunc <- function(n) floor(10 * stats::rbeta(n, 1, 5))

Raw_Exp <- Matrix::rsparsematrix(nrow = 10^4, ncol = 3*10^4, density = 0.0001, rand.x = RandFunc)

Filtered_ExpMat <- SpFilter(Raw_Exp)

rownames(Filtered_ExpMat) <- paste0("Gene_", 1:nrow(Filtered_ExpMat))

P_values <- scBSP(Coords, Filtered_ExpMat)
```

SpFilter

A function for filtering low expressed genes

# **Description**

A function for filtering low expressed genes

# Usage

```
SpFilter(ExpMat_Sp, Threshold = 5)
```

#### **Arguments**

ExpMat\_Sp A sparse, N x M expression matrix in dgCMatrix class with N genes and M

spots

Threshold A threshold set to filter out genes with a total read count below this specified

value

#### Value

A sparse expression matrix in dgCMatrix class

#### **Examples**

```
# create a sparse expression matrix
Raw_ExpMat <- Matrix::rsparsematrix(nrow = 10000, ncol = 2000,
density = 0.01, rand.x = function(n) rpois(n, 15))
Filtered_ExpMat <- SpFilter(Raw_ExpMat)</pre>
```

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