

Package ‘CELlector’

February 25, 2020

Type Package

Title Genomics guided selection of cancer cell lines

Version 1.0.1

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Description Functions to select the most relevant cancer cell lines to be included in a new in-vitro study, in a genomic-guided fashion. CELlector combines methods from graph theory and market basket analysis; it leverages tumour genomics data to explore, rank, and select optimal cell line models in a user-friendly way, enabling scientists to make appropriate and informed choices about model inclusion/exclusion in retrospective analyses and future studies. Additionally, it allows the selection of models within user-defined contexts, for example, by focusing on genomic alterations occurring in biological pathways of interest or considering only predetermined sub-cohorts of cancer patients. Finally, CELlector identifies combinations of molecular alterations underlying disease subtypes currently lacking representative cell lines, providing guidance for the future development of new cancer models.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Depends arules, dplyr, stringr, data.tree, sunburstR, igraph, collapsibleTree, methods, RCurl

Suggests knitr,
rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

R topics documented:

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CELLector.buildModelMatrix

Mapping cell lines on the CELLector searching space

Description

This function maps cell line on the subtypes identified and assembled in the CELLector searching space, based on the collective presence/absence of the signatures of cancer functional events underlying these subtypes. The subtypes lacking representative cell lines are not considered and, in the output, the subtypes (indicated by their numerical id, which matches that in the CELLector searching space) are ranked based on the greedy algorithm described in [1] based on their covered genomic heterogeneity.

Usage

```
CELLector.buildModelMatrix(Sigs, dataset, searchSpace)
```

Arguments

Sigs	A vector of string, in which each element represents a signature of cancer functional events (CFEs, defined in [2]) corresponding to a node in the CELLector searching space. This is expressed as a logic formula (rule), which a cancer patient's genome must satisfy in order to be included in the sub-population represented by the node under consideration. This vector is outputted by the CELLector.createAllSignatures function starting from a CELLector searching space (created by the CELLector.Build_Search_Space) function
dataset	A data frame in which the first two columns contain the COSMIC [3] identifiers and names of cell lines (one per row), respectively, and then binary entries indicating the status of each CFEs (one per column) across cell lines. The format is the same of the entries of the list in the built-in CELLector.CellLine.BEMs object.
searchSpace	A CELLector searching space encoded as binary tree in a navigable table, as returned by the CELLector.Build_Search_Space function

Value

A named binary matrix with subtypes numerical identifiers on the rows, cell line names on the column and entries specifying whether the cell line in the column is representative of the subtype on the row (based on the collective presence/absence of the corresponding signature of CFEs)


```

### take all the signatures from the searching space
Signatures <- CELLector.createAllSignatures(CSS$navTable)

### mapping colorectal cancer cell lines onto the CELLector searching space
ModelMat<-CELLector.buildModelMatrix(Signatures$ES,CELLlineData,CSS$navTable)

head(ModelMat)

```

CELLector.Build_Search_Space

CELLector search space construction

Description

This function assembles a user defined CELLector search space analysing genomic data from a large cohort of cancer patients (specified in input). It identifies recurrent subtypes with matched genomic signatures (as combination of cancer functional events (CFEs), defined in [1]), linking them into a hierarchical structure shaped as a binary tree with a corresponding navigable table, as detailed in [2].

Usage

```

CELLector.Build_Search_Space(ctumours,
                             cancerType,
                             minlen = 1,
                             verbose = TRUE,
                             mutOnly = FALSE,
                             cnaOnly = FALSE,
                             minGlobSupp = 0.01,
                             FeatureToExclude = NULL,
                             pathway_CFEs = NULL,
                             pathwayFocused = NULL,
                             subCohortDefinition = NULL,
                             NegativeDefinition = FALSE,
                             cnaIdMap,
                             cnaIdDecode,
                             cdg)

```

Arguments

ctumours	A binary event matrix (BEM) modeling a cohort of cancer patients. With cancer functional events (CFEs) on the columns and sample identifiers on the rows. See CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs for further details
cancerType	The cancer type under consideration (specified via a TCGA label): currently available types = <i>BLCA, BRCA, COREAD, GBM, HNSC, KIRC, LAML, LGG, LUAD, LUSC, OV, PRAD, SKCM, STAD, THCA, UCEC</i>
minlen	The minimal length of the genomic signatures (how many individual CFEs it is made of) in order to be considered in the analysis (1 by default)
verbose	A boolean argument specifying whether step-by-step information on the algorithm progression should be displayed run-time

mutOnly	A boolean argument specifying whether only CFEs involving somatic mutations should be considered in the analysis. If the cnaOnly argument is equal to TRUE then this must be FALSE (default value)
cnaOnly	A boolean argument specifying whether only CFEs involving copy number alterations (CNAs) of chromosomal segments that are recurrently CN altered should be considered in the analysis. If the mutOnly argument is equal to TRUE then this must be FALSE (default value)
minGlobSupp	Minimal size of the outputted subtypes, as ratio of the number patients included in the whole cohort.
FeatureToExclude	A string (or a vector of strings) with identifiers of CFEs that should be ignored
pathway_CFEs	A named list of string vectors, whose elements are CFEs involving genes in a biological pathway (specified by the name of the corresponding entry). A list for 14 key cancer pathways is contained in the CELLector.Pathway_CFEs data object (see corresponding help page for further details)
pathwayFocused	If different from NULL (default value), it should be a vector of strings. In this case the analysis will consider only CFEs involving genes in a set of pathways, whose names are contained in this argument and must be present as names of the pathway_CFEs argument
subCohortDefinition	If different from NULL (default value), it should be a string containing the identifier of a CFE. In this case the analysis will consider only the primary tumour samples harbouring (or not harbouring, depending on the NegativeDefinition argument) the specified CFE
NegativeDefinition	If the subCohortDefinition argument is not NULL then this parameter determines whether to consider primary tumour samples that harbour (if equal to FALSE, default value) or not (if equal to TRUE) the specified CFE
cnaIdMap	A data frame mapping chromosomal regions of recurrent copy number amplifications/deletions in cancer (RACSSs, as defined in [1]) identified via ADMIRE [3] in the context of specific cancer types to PanCancer RACSSs. The built-in object <code>CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping</code> (or an alternative data frame with the same format) should be used.
cnaIdDecode	A table with identifiers of cancer functional events (CFEs) involving chromosomal regions of recurrent copy number alterations (RACSSs, as defined by [1], i.e. identified through ADMIRE [3]) and their annotation. The built-in object <code>CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode</code> (or an alternative data frame with the same format) should be used.
cdg	A list of genes that are used when decoding the identifiers of cancer functional events (CFEs) involving chromosomal regions of recurrent copy number alterations (RACSSs, as defined by [1]). These will be visualised in the signatures containing the RACSSs including them. A predefined list of high confidence cancer driver genes (from [1]) is provided as built-in data object (<code>CELLector.HCCancerDrivers</code>)

Details

Starting from an initial cohort of patients affected by a given cancer type and modeled by the inputted binary event matrix (BEM), the most frequent alteration or set of molecular alterations (depending on the `minlen` argument) with the largest support (the subpopulation of patients in

which these alterations occur simultaneously) is identified using the `eclat` function of the `arules` R package.

Based on this, the cohort of patients is split into two subpopulations depending on the collective presence or absence of the identified alterations. This process is then executed recursively on the two resulting subpopulations and it continues until all the alteration sets (with a support of minimal size, as specified in the `minGlobSupp` argument) are identified.

Each of the alterations sets identified through this recursive process is stored in a tree node. Linking nodes identified in adjacent recursions yields a binary tree: the CELLector search space. Each individual path (from the root to a node) of this tree defines a rule (signature), represented as a logic AND of multiple terms (or their negation), one per each node in the path. If the genome of a given patient in the analysed cohort satisfies the rule then it is contained in the subpopulation represented by the terminal node of that path. Collectively, all the paths in the search space provide a representation of the spectrum of combinations of molecular alterations observed in a given cancer type, and their clinical prevalence in the analysed patient population.

Value

A named list with the CELLector search space stored as a `data.tree` object in the `TreeRoot` field and as a *navigable table*: a data frame with a row for each node of the tree and the following columns

`Idx` A numerical index for the node

`Item` The most supported CFE (or a combination of CFE), identified at the iteration in which the node has been added to the tree, (i) in the whole cohort of patients (for the Root), (ii) in the sub population that satisfies the parent node rule (for `Left.Child` nodes) or (iii) its complement (for `Right.Child` nodes)

`ItemsDecoded` Same as `Item` but with identifiers of RACSS decoded, i.e. with loci and included driver genes (inputted in the `cdg` argument), indicated among brackets

`Type` The node type: Root (first node added), `Right.Child` (a node resulting from the analyses of the complementary population of patients with respect to that satisfying the Parent node rule), `Left.Child` (a node resulting from refining the population of patients satisfying the Parent node rule)

`Parent.Idx` The numerical index of the parent node (0 for the Root)

`AbsSupport` The number of patients satisfying the node rule

`CurrentTotal` The number of patients included in the population under consideration at the iteration time of the node inclusion in the tree, this is the same of the parent's `AbsSupport` for `Left.Child` nodes

`PercSupport` The ratio of patients collectively harbouring the combination of CFEs specified in `Items` within the subpopulation under consideration at the iteration time of the node inclusion in the tree (whose size is specified in `CurrentTotal`)

`GlobalSupport` The ratio of patients satisfying the node rule with respect to the total number of patients in the whole cohort

`Left.Child.Index` Numerical index of the left child node (0 indicates absence of a left child node)

`Right.Child.Index` Numerical index of the right child node (0 indicates absence of a right child node)

`currentPoints` The identifiers of the patients in the sub-population under consideration at the iteration time of the node inclusion in the tree

`currentFeatures` The CFEs considered at the iteration time of the node inclusion in the tree

`positivePoints` The identifiers of the patients satisfying the node rule

COLORS A vector of strings containing hexadecimal color identifiers: one for each node. These are used by the visualisation functions (`CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace`, and `CELLector.visualiseSearchi` and can be changed using the `CELLector.changeSScolors` function.

Author(s)

Hanna Najgebauer and Francesco Iorio

References

- [1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).
- [2] Najgebauer, H. et al. Genomics Guided Selection of Cancer in vitro Models.
<https://doi.org/10.1101/275032>
- [3] van Dyk, E., Reinders, M. J. T. & Wessels, L. F. A. A scale-space method for detecting recurrent DNA copy number changes with analytical false discovery rate control. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 41, e100 (2013).

See Also

`CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs`,
`CELLector.Pathway_CFEs`,
`CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping`,
`CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode`,
`CELLector.HCCancerDrivers`,
`CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace`,
`CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace_sunBurst`,
`CELLector.changeSScolors`

Examples

```
data(CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs)
data(CELLector.Pathway_CFEs)
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping)
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode)
data(CELLector.HCCancerDrivers)
data(CELLector.CellLine.BEMs)

### Change the following two lines to work with a different cancer type
tumours_BEM<-CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs$COREAD
CELLlineData<-CELLector.CellLine.BEMs$COREAD

### unicity the sample identifiers for the tumour data
tumours_BEM<-CELLector.unicitySamples(tumours_BEM)

### building a CELLector searching space focusing on three pathways
### and TP53 wild-type patients only
CSS<-CELLector.Build_Search_Space(ctumours = t(tumours_BEM),
                                verbose = FALSE,
                                minGlobSupp = 0.05,
```

```

cancerType = 'COREAD',
pathwayFocused = c("RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK / JNK signaling",
                  "PI3K-AKT-MTOR signaling",
                  "WNT signaling"),
pathway_CFEs = CELLector.Pathway_CFEs,
cnaIdMap = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping,
cnaIdDecode = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode,
cdg = CELLector.HCCancerDrivers,
subCohortDefinition='TP53',
NegativeDefinition=TRUE)

### visualising the CELLector searching space as a binary tree
CSS$TreeRoot

### visualising the first attributes of the tree nodes
CSS$navTable[,1:11]

### visualising the sub-cohort of patients whose genome satisfies the rule of the 4th node
str_split(CSS$navTable$positivePoints[4],',')

```

CELLector.CellLine.BEMs

Cell Lines' Binary Event Matrices

Description

A list containing 16 data frames (one for cancer type), identified through TCGA labels. Each of these data frames contains cell lines' *binary event matrices* (BEMs) with the status (presence/absence) of *cancer functional events* (CFEs) as defined in [1].

Usage

```
data(CELLector.CellLine.BEMs)
```

Format

A named list of data frames (with TCGA cancer type labels as names). Each of these data frames contains two columns with COSMIC [2] identifiers and names of cell lines (one per row), respectively, and then binary entries indicating the status of each CFEs (one per column) across cell lines.

Details

BEMs for cell lines from the Genomics of Drug Sensitivity in Cancer (GDSC1000, [1]) panel. Data is available for cell lines matching one among 16 different TCGA cancer types: *BLCA*, *BRCA*, *COREAD*, *GBM*, *HNSC*, *KIRC*, *LAML*, *LGG*, *LUAD*, *LUSC*, *OV*, *PRAD*, *SKCM*, *STAD*, *THCA*, *UCEC*.

A decoding table for these labels is available at

https://www.cancerrxgene.org/gdsc1000/GDSC1000_WebResources/Data_Summary.html.

Each data frame contains cell lines on the rows (with COSMIC identifiers and names, respectively on first and second column) and then a binary matrix with a CFE per column and entries indicating the presence/absence of a given CFE in a given cell line.

Gene symbols as column names indicate high confidence cancer driver genes and the entries in the corresponding columns indicate the presence/absence of somatic mutations. Column names with *cna* as prefix indicate chromosomal segments that are recurrently copy number altered in cancer (RACSSs, defined in [1]). A list with all the considered CFEs is available in the `CELLector.CFEs` data object. A decoding table for the RACSSs is available in the `CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode`, with the mapping realised by the values in the `CNA_identifier` column.

Please note that the same RACS identifier across multiple cancer types might indicate different chromosomal regions, therefore in order to be decode it should be considered jointly with the TCGA label of the data frame it has been extracted from.

Author(s)

Francesco Iorio (fi9232@gmail.com)

References

- [1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).
- [2] Forbes, S. A. et al. COSMIC: exploring the world's knowledge of somatic mutations in human cancer. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 43, D805–11 (2015).

See Also

`CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs`, `CELLector.CFEs`, `CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode`

Examples

```
data(CELLector.CellLine.BEMs)
CELLector.CellLine.BEMs$COREAD[1:10,
                                c("COSMIC_identifier", "CellLine", 'BRAF', 'KRAS', 'cna27')]
```

CELLector.CFEs	<i>Cancer Functional Events</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Identifiers of cancer functional events (CFEs, i.e. somatic mutations in high confidence cancer driver genes or chromosomal regions of recurrent copy number amplification/deletion) from [1], which are also present in the binary event matrices of the cell lines and the primary tumours considered in this version of CELLector.

Usage

```
data("CELLector.CFEs")
```

Format

A vector of strings with one entry per identifier.

Details

Gene symbols indicate somatic mutations in high confidence cancer driver genes and entries with *cna* prefix indicate chromosomal segments that are recurrently copy number altered in cancer (RACs), both defined in [1].

A decoding table for the RACs is available in the [CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode](#), with the mapping realised by the values in the `CNA_identifier` column.

Please note that the same RACS identifier across multiple cancer types might indicate different chromosomal regions, therefore in order to be decode it should be considered jointly with the TCGA label of the data frame it has been extracted from.

Author(s)

Francesco Iorio (fi9232@gmail.com)

References

[1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).

See Also

[CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs](#), [CELLector.CellLine.BEMs](#), [CELLector.CFEs](#), [CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode](#)

Examples

```
data(CELLector.CFEs)
head(CELLector.CFEs)
```

```
CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode
```

Decoding table for copy number alteration cancer functional events

Description

A table with identifiers of cancer functional events (CFEs) involving chromosomal regions of recurrent copy number alterations (RACs, as defined by [1], i.e. identified through ADMIRE [2]) and their annotation.

Usage

```
data("CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode")
```

Format

A data frame with 731 observations (one for each CNA CFE) on the following 15 variables.

Identifier The RACS identifier, as defined in [1]

CancerType A TCGA label indicating the cancer type where the RACS has been identified (via ADMIRE [2])

Recurrent A string specifying whether the RACS under consideration is frequently amplified (value = Amplification) or deleted (value = deleted)

`chr` Chromosome number of the RACS
`start` Starting position of the RACS
`stop` Ending position of the RACS
`nGenes` Number of protein coding genes included in the RACS
`locus` Genomic locus of the RACS
`ContainedGenes` A string with comma separated symbols of the genes included in the RACS
`CNA_Identifier` A string containing the identifier of the RACS as it appears in the Binary Event Matrix (BEM) of the cancer type specified in the `CancerType` field included in the `CELLector.CellLine.BEMs` and the `CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs` data objects

Details

This data frame contains a comprehensive annotation of the CFEs involving RACSs appearing in the BEMs of cell lines and primary tumours, contained in the `CELLector.CellLine.BEMs` and the `CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs` data objects. Please note that the same RACS identifier across multiple cancer types might indicate different chromosomal regions, therefore in order to be decode it should be considered jointly with the TCGA label of the data frame it has been extracted from.

This table is used by the [CELLector.cna_look_up](#) function to decode the identifier of CFE involving a RACS.

Author(s)

Francesco Iorio (fi9232@gmail.com)

References

- [1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).
- [2] van Dyk, E., Reinders, M. J. T. & Wessels, L. F. A. A scale-space method for detecting recurrent DNA copy number changes with analytical false discovery rate control. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 41, e100 (2013).

See Also

`CELLector.CellLine.BEMs`, `CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs`, `CELLector.cna_look_up`

Examples

```

data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode)
head(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode)

data(CELLector.CellLine.BEMs)
colnames(CELLector.CellLine.BEMs$COREAD)[8]

CELLector.cna_look_up(cna_ID = colnames(CELLector.CellLine.BEMs$COREAD)[8],
                      TCGALabel = 'COREAD',
                      cnaId_decode = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode)

```

```
CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping
```

Pan-Cancer/Cancer-Specific RACs map.

Description

A data frame mapping chromosomal regions of recurrent copy number amplifications/deletions in cancer (RACs, as defined in [1]) identified via ADMIRE [2] in the context of specific cancer types to PanCancer RACs.

Usage

```
data("CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping")
```

Format

A data frame with 425 observations (one for each PanCancer RACs) and a column for each of 27 different cancer types (specified by TCGA labels). The entry in position i,j contains the identifier of the i th PanCancer RACs in the context of the j th cancer type (where available).

Author(s)

Francesco Iorio (fi9232@gmail.com)

References

- [1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).
- [2] van Dyk, E., Reinders, M. J. T. & Wessels, L. F. A. A scale-space method for detecting recurrent DNA copy number changes with analytical false discovery rate control. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 41, e100 (2013).

Examples

```
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping)
head(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping)
```

```
CELLector.changeSScolors
```

Changing CELLector searching space color scheme

Description

This function reassigns a set of distinct random colors to the cancer patients' subtypes identified and stored in the CELLector searching space (computed by the CELLector.Build_Search_Space function). These colors are used by the visualisation functions CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace and CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace_sunBurst

Usage

```
CELLector.changeSScolors(searchSpace)
```

Arguments

searchSpace	A CELLector searching space as returned by the CELLector.Build_Search_Space function
-------------	--

Value

A CELLector searching space as returned by the CELLector.Build_Search_Space function, with new colors

Author(s)

Hanna Najgebauer and Francesco Iorio

See Also

[CELLector.Build_Search_Space](#),
[CELLector.Build_Search_Space](#),
[CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace_sunBurst](#)

Examples

```
data(CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs)
data(CELLector.Pathway_CFEs)
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping)
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode)
data(CELLector.HCCancerDrivers)
data(CELLector.CellLine.BEMs)

tumours_BEM<-CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs$COREAD
CELLlineData<-CELLector.CellLine.BEMs$COREAD

### unicize the sample identifiers for the tumour data
tumours_BEM<-CELLector.unicizeSamples(tumours_BEM)

### building the CELLector searching space
CSS<-CELLector.Build_Search_Space(ctumours = t(tumours_BEM),
                                verbose = FALSE,
                                minGlobSupp = 0.05,
                                cancerType = 'COREAD',
                                pathway_CFEs = CELLector.Pathway_CFEs,
                                cnaIdMap = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping,
                                mutOnly = FALSE,
                                cnaIdDecode = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode,
                                cdg = CELLector.HCCancerDrivers)

### visualising the Searching space as collapsible tree
CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace(searchSpace = CSS,CLdata = CELLlineData)
### visualising the Searching space as sunburst
CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace_sunBurst(searchSpace = CSS)
```

```

### changing the searching space colors
CSS<-CELLector.changeSScolors(CSS)

### visualising the Searching space as collapsible tree
CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace(searchSpace = CSS,CLdata = CELLlineData)
### visualising the Searching space as sunburst
CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace_sunBurst(searchSpace = CSS)

```

CELLector.cna_look_up *Decoding identifiers of chromosomal regions of recurrent Copy Number Alterations*

Description

This functions shows the annotation for a chromosomal region of recurrent copy number alterations (RACS) as defined in [1].

Usage

```
CELLector.cna_look_up(cna_ID, cnaId_decode, TCGALabel)
```

Arguments

cna_ID	A string containin the RACS identifier. Full list available in the CELLector.CFEs object.
cnaId_decode	A data frame containing the RACSs' annotation, available in the CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode object
TCGALabel	A TCGA label indicating the cancer type under consideration: <i>BLCA, BRCA, COREAD, GBM, HNSC, KIRC, LAML, LGG, LUAD, LUSC, OV, PRAD, SKCM, STAD, THCA, UCEC</i> available in this version.

Value

A data frame with a single line containing the annotation of the RACS indicated in input.

Author(s)

Hanna Najgebauer and Francesco Iorio

References

[1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).

See Also

[CELLector.CFEs](#),
[CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode](#)

Examples

```
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode)
CELLector.cna_look_up(cna_ID='cna26',
                      cnaId_decode = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode,
                      TCGALabel = 'BRCA')
```

```
CELLector.createAllSignatures
```

*Derive signatures underlying the cancer patients' subtypes in the
CELLector search space*

Description

This function takes in input the CELLector search space encoded as a binary tree in a *navigable table*. Then, for each individual path (from the root to a node) of this tree it derives a rule (signature), represented as a logic AND of multiple terms (or their negation), one per each node in the path. Negations are added when right branches are encountered.

Usage

```
CELLector.createAllSignatures(NavTab)
```

Arguments

NavTab	A CELLector searching space encoded as binary tree in a navigable table, as returned by the CELLector.Build_Search_Space function.
--------	--

Value

A list with two vectors of strings and a numerical vector. Each element of the first two vectors represent a signature of cancer functional events (CFEs, defined in [1]) corresponding to a node in the CELLector searching space. This is expressed as a logic formula (rule), which a cancer patient's genome must satisfy in order to be included in the sub-population represented by the node under consideration. The first vector (S) contains decoded signatures, i.e. where the CFEs involving copy number alterations are represented by a genomic loci and contained cancer driver genes. The second vector (ES) contains signatures of CFEs as they are represented in the binary event matrix containing the patients genomic data used to build the CELLector searching space. Further details are provided in [2]. The third vector (STS) contains the percentage of cancer patients belonging to the subtype represented by the signatures.

Author(s)

Hanna Najgebauer and Francesco Iorio

References

- [1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).
- [2] Najgebauer, H. et al. Genomics Guided Selection of Cancer in vitro Models.
<https://doi.org/10.1101/275032>

See Also

[CELLector.Build_Search_Space](#)

Examples

```
data(CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs)
data(CELLector.Pathway_CFEs)
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping)
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode)
data(CELLector.HCCancerDrivers)
data(CELLector.CellLine.BEMs)

### Change the following two lines to work with a different cancer type
tumours_BEM<-CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs$COREAD
CELLlineData<-CELLector.CellLine.BEMs$COREAD

### unicity the sample identifiers for the tumour data
tumours_BEM<-CELLector.unicizeSamples(tumours_BEM)

### building a CELLector searching space focusing on three pathways
### and TP53 wild-type patients only
CSS<-CELLector.Build_Search_Space(ctumours = t(tumours_BEM),
                                verbose = FALSE,
                                minGlobSupp = 0.05,
                                cancerType = 'COREAD',
                                pathwayFocused = c("RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK / JNK signaling",
                                                    "PI3K-AKT-MTOR signaling",
                                                    "WNT signaling"),
                                pathway_CFEs = CELLector.Pathway_CFEs,
                                cnaIdMap = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping,
                                cnaIdDecode = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode,
                                cdg = CELLector.HCCancerDrivers,
                                subCohortDefinition='TP53',
                                NegativeDefinition=TRUE)

### derive signatures from searching space
Signatures <- CELLector.createAllSignatures(CSS$navTable)

data.frame(Signatures = Signatures$$, 'SubType Size'=Signatures$STS)
```

CELLector.HCCancerDrivers

High Confidence Cancer Driver genes

Description

A list of high confidence cancer driver genes from [1]

Usage

```
data("CELLector.HCCancerDrivers")
```


Format

A vector of strings with one entry per cancer gene.

Author(s)

Francesco Iorio (fi9232@gmail.com)

References

[1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).

Examples

```
data(CELLector.HCCancerDrivers)
## maybe str(CELLector.HCCancerDrivers) ; plot(CELLector.HCCancerDrivers) ...
```

CELLector.hms_look_up *Decoding identifiers of hypermethylated gene promoters*

Description

This function shows the annotation for coded hypermethylated gene promoters as defined in [1].

Usage

```
CELLector.hms_look_up(hms_ID, hmsId_decode, TCGALabel)
```

Arguments

hms_ID	A string containing the identifier of the hypermethylated gene promoters. Full list available in the CELLector.CFEsV2 object.
hmsId_decode	A data frame containing the hypermethylated gene promoter annotations, available in the CELLector.CFEs.HMSid_decode object
TCGALabel	A TCGA label indicating the cancer type under consideration: <i>BLCA, BRCA, COREAD, GBM, HNSC, KIRC, LAML, LGG, LUAD, LUSC, OV, PRAD, SKCM, STAD, THCA, UCEC</i> available in this version.

Value

A data frame with a single line containing the hypermethylated gene promoter indicated in input.

Author(s)

Francesco Iorio (fi9323@gmail.com)

References

[1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).

See Also

[CELLector.CFEsV2](#)

Examples

```
data(CELLector.CFEs.HMSid_decode)
CELLector.hms_look_up('hms26',
                      CELLector.CFEs.HMSid_decode,
                      TCGALabel = 'COREAD')
```

CELLector.makeSelection

Genomics guided selection of Cancer Cell lines

Description

Given a CELLector searching space

(outputted by the CELLector.Build_Search_Space function) with tumour genomic subtypes and matched underlying signatures of cancer functional events (CFEs, as defined in [1]), and a map of human cancer cell lines on it (outputted by the CELLector.buildModelMatrix function), this function selects n most representative cell lines by applying a greedy strategy described in [2] in order to maximise the covered genomic heterogeneity of primary tumours.

Usage

```
CELLector.makeSelection(modelMat, n, searchSpace)
```

Arguments

modelMat	A named binary matrix with tumour suptypes numerical identifiers on the rows, cell line names on the column and entries specifying whether the cell line in the column is representative of the subtype on the row (based on the collective presence/absence of the corresponding signature of CFEs). This is outputted by the CELLector.buildModelMatrix function starting from a CELLector search space (outputted by the CELLector.Build_Search_Space) and a cell line binary event matrix (BEM): a data frame in which the first two columns contain the COSMIC [3] identifiers and names of cell lines (one per row), respectively, and then binary entries indicating the status of each CFEs (one per column) across cell lines. The format is the same of the entries of the list in the built-in CELLector.CellLine.BEMs object
n	An integer specifying the number of cell lines to select
searchSpace	A CELLector searching space, outputted by the CELLector.Build_Search_Space from a BEM modeling a cohort of cancer patients. With cancer functional events (CFEs) on the columns and sample identifiers on the rows. See CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs for further details

Value

A data frame with one row per selected cell line and the following columns:

Tumour.SubType.Index

The numerical index of the represented tumour subtype (this is the same index that the subtype has in the inputted CELLector searching space)

Representative.Cell.Line

The name of the selected cell line

Signature

The signature of CFEs underlying the subtype under consideration and collectively present in the selected cell line

percentage.patients

The size of the considered represented subtype with respect the whole cohort of cancer patients

Author(s)

Hanna Najgebauer and Francesco Iorio

References

- [1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).
- [2] Najgebauer, H. et al. Genomics Guided Selection of Cancer in vitro Models.
<https://doi.org/10.1101/275032>
- [3] Forbes, S. A. et al. COSMIC: exploring the world's knowledge of somatic mutations in human cancer. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 43, D805–11 (2015).

See Also

[CELLector.Build_Search_Space](#),
[CELLector.buildModelMatrix](#),
[CELLector.CellLine.BEMs](#),
[CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs](#)

Examples

```
data(CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs)
data(CELLector.Pathway_CFEs)
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping)
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode)
data(CELLector.HCCancerDrivers)
data(CELLector.CellLine.BEMs)

### Change the following two lines to work with a different cancer type
tumours_BEM<-CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs$COREAD
CELLlineData<-CELLector.CellLine.BEMs$COREAD

### unicize the sample identifiers for the tumour data
tumours_BEM<-CELLector.unicizeSamples(tumours_BEM)

### building a CELLector searching space focusing on three pathways
```

```

### and TP53 wild-type patients only
CSS<-CELLector.Build_Search_Space(ctumours = t(tumours_BEM),
                                verbose = FALSE,
                                minGlobSupp = 0.05,
                                cancerType = 'COREAD',
                                pathwayFocused = c("RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK / JNK signaling",
                                                    "PI3K-AKT-MTOR signaling",
                                                    "WNT signaling"),
                                pathway_CFEs = CELLector.Pathway_CFEs,
                                cnaIdMap = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping,
                                cnaIdDecode = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode,
                                cdg = CELLector.HCCancerDrivers,
                                subCohortDefinition='TP53',
                                NegativeDefinition=TRUE)

### take all the signatures from the searching space
Signatures <- CELLector.createAllSignatures(CSS$navTable)

### mapping the cell lines on the CELLector searching space
ModelMat<-CELLector.buildModelMatrix(Signatures$ES,CELLlineData,CSS$navTable)

### selecting 10 cell lines
selectedCellLines<-CELLector.makeSelection(modelMat = ModelMat,
                                           n=10,
                                           searchSpace = CSS$navTable)

selectedCellLines

```

CELLector.mostSupported_CFEs

Most recurrent combinations of Cancer Functional Events

Description

This function identifies the most frequent combination of cancer functional events (CFEs) in a large cohort of cancer patients.

Usage

```

CELLector.mostSupported_CFEs(transactions,
                             minSupport = 0.05,
                             minlen = 1,
                             maxlen = 10)

```

Arguments

transactions	A named binary matrix with CFEs on the rows, samples on the columns and entries specifying the presence/absence of a given CFE in a given sample: the <i>transactions</i> object.
--------------	---

minSupport	The minimal support that a combination of CFEs must have, i.e. the minimal ratio of samples in which the CFEs must be observed simultaneously, in order to be considered in the analysis.
minlen	The minimal length of a combination of CFEs (of how many individual CFE it needs to be composed) in order to be considered in the analysis (1 by default).
maxLen	The maximal length of a combination of CFEs (the maximal number of individual CFEs) in order to be considered in the analysis (10 by default).

Details

This function uses the *eclat* function from the R package *arules*.

Value

A list with the following fields:

MSIS	A string or a vector of strings (depending on the argument minlen) specifying the CFE (or the combination of individual CFEs) that is the most frequently observed (simultaneously across the samples in input)
SUPPORT	The ratio of samples where the combination of CFEs in MSIS is observed on the total number of samples, i.e. number of columns in the transactions argument
absSUPPORT	The number of samples where the combination of CFEs in MSIS is observed
supportingSamples	The identifiers of the samples supporting MSIS, i.e. the names of the columns of <i>transactions</i> , in which the entries corresponding to MSIS rows are equal to 1.

Author(s)

Hanna Najgebauer and Francesco Iorio

References

Najgebauer et al., CELLector: Genomics Guided Selection of Cancer in vitro Models.
doi:10.1101/275032

Examples

```
data(CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs)
RES<-CELLector.mostSupported_CFEs(transactions = t(CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs$COREAD),
                                   minlen = 2)
```

CELLector.MSIstatus	<i>Cell lines' Microsatellite status</i>
---------------------	--

Description

The microsatellite status of the cell lines in the CELLector collection, which can be stable (MSI-S), lowly instable (MSI-L), or highly instable (MSI-H) from [1]

Usage

```
data("CELLector.MSIstatus")
```

Format

A named vector of string with one entry per cell lines (with COSMIC [2] identifiers as names) specifying the MSI status of each cell line as detailed in the description above.

Author(s)

Francesco Iorio (fi9232@gmail.com)

References

- [1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. Cell 166, 740–754 (2016).
- [2] Forbes, S. A. et al. COSMIC: exploring the world's knowledge of somatic mutations in human cancer. Nucleic Acids Res. 43, D805–11 (2015)

Examples

```
data(CELLector.MSIstatus)
head(CELLector.MSIstatus)
```

```
CELLector.Pathway_CFEs
```

Cancer functional events in biological pathways

Description

Lists of cancer functional events (CFEs) from [1] involving genes in 14 key cancer biological pathways

Usage

```
data("CELLector.Pathway_CFEs")
```

Format

Named list of string vectors, whose elements are CFEs involving genes in a fixed biological pathway.

Author(s)

Francesco Iorio (fi9232@gmail.com)

References

- [1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. Cell 166, 740–754 (2016).

Examples

```
data(CELLector.Pathway_CFEs)
CELLector.Pathway_CFEs$`RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK / JNK signaling`
```

CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs

Primary Tumours' Binary Event Matrices

Description

A list containing 16 data frames (one for cancer type), identified through TCGA labels. Each of these data frames contains primary tumours' *binary event matrices* (BEMs) with the status (presence/absence) of *cancer functional events* (CFEs) as defined in [1].

Usage

```
data("CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs")
```

Format

A named list of binary matrices (with TCGA cancer type labels as names). The entries of each of these matrices indicate the status (Present/Absent) of each CFE (one per row) across primary tumors samples (one per column).

Details

BEMs of primary tumours from the Genomics of Drug Sensitivity in Cancer (GDSC1000, [1]) study. Data is available for 16 different TCGA cancer types: *BLCA*, *BRCA*, *COREAD*, *GBM*, *HNSC*, *KIRC*, *LAML*, *LGG*, *LUAD*, *LUSC*, *OV*, *PRAD*, *SKCM*, *STAD*, *THCA*, *UCEC*.

A decoding table for these labels is available at

https://www.cancerrxgene.org/gdsc1000/GDSC1000_WebResources/Data_Summary.html

Each data frame contains primary tumour samples on the columns and CFEs on the rows, with entries indicating the presence/absence of a given CFE in a given primary tumour sample.

Gene symbols as row names indicate high confidence cancer driver genes and the entries in the corresponding rows indicate the presence/absence of somatic mutations. Row names with *cna* as prefix indicate chromosomal segments that are recurrently copy number altered in cancer (RACsSs, defined in [1]). A list with all the considered CFEs is available in the [CELLector.CFEs](#) data object. A decoding table for the RACsSs is available in the [CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode](#), with the mapping realised by the values in the `CNA_identifier` column.

Please note that the same RACS identifier across multiple cancer types might indicate different chromosomal regions, therefore in order to be decode it should be considered jointly with the TCGA label of the data frame it has been extracted from.

Author(s)

Francesco Iorio (fi9232@gmail.com)

References

[1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).

See Also

[CELLector.CellLine.BEMs](#), [CELLector.CFEs](#), [CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode](#)

Examples

```
data(CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs)
CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs$COREAD[c('BRAF', 'KRAS', 'cna27'), 1:10]
```

CELLector.Score	<i>Cell line quality score</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------

Description

This function computes a quality score of each cell line in terms of its ability to represent an entire cohort of considered disease matching patients. This is quantified as a trade-off between two factors. The first factor is the length of the CELLector signatures (in terms of number of composing individual alterations) that are present in the cell line under consideration. This is proportional to the granularity of the representative ability of the cell line, i.e. the longest the signature the more precisely defined is the represented sub-cohort of patients. The second factor is the size of the patient subpopulation represented by the signatures that can be observed in the cell line under consideration, thus accounting for the prevalence of the sub-cohort modeled by that cell line. An input parameter allows for these two factor to be weighted equally or differently.

Usage

```
CELLector.Score(NavTab, CELLlineData, alpha = 0.75)
```

Arguments

NavTab	A CELLector searching space encoded as binary tree in a navigable table, as returned by the CELLector.Build_Search_Space function.
CELLlineData	A data frame in which the first two columns contain the COSMIC [1] identifiers (or any other alphanumeric identifier) and names of cell lines (one per row), respectively, and then binary entries indicating the status of cancer functional events (CFEs, as defined in [2], one per column) across cell lines. The format is the same of the entries of the list in the built-in CELLector.CellLine.BEMs. Based on this data the cell lines are mapped onto the CELLector searching space and their quality assessed.
alpha	A parameter that weights the contribution of two factors accounted to compute the quality score of a cell line: respectively, the length of a signature that can be observed in a given cell line (weight = alpha) and the ratio of the sub-cohort of patients represented by that signature (1 - alpha). A cell line can be positive for multiple signatures, thus resulting in multiple quality scores. The largest is selected for each cell line.

Value

A data frame with one row per cell line and the following columns:

CellLines	containing an alphanumeric identifier of each cell line. These are the same as in CELLlineData;
GlobalSupport	the ratio of patients represented by the signature yielding the best CELLectorScore for the cell line under consideration;


```

                                NegativeDefinition=TRUE)

### Evaluating cell line quality
CScores<-CELLector.Score(NavTab=CSS$navTable,CELLlineData = CELLlineData)

### Visualising best cell lines
head(CScores)

```

CELLector.selectionVisit

Visiting the CELLector searching space

Description

This function visits the CELLector searching space using the greedy algorithm described in [1] and it returns the cancer patients subtypes identifiers sorted for cell line selection, maximising the genomic heterogeneity observed in the analysed cohort of cancer patients when considering the first n subtypes.

Usage

```
CELLector.selectionVisit(TAV)
```

Arguments

TAV	A CELLector searching space stored as a <i>Navigable Table</i> , outputted by the CELLector.Build_Search_Space function
-----	---

Value

A numerical vector containing the subtypes identifiers sorted as explained above

Author(s)

Hanna Najgebauer and Francesco Iorio

References

[1] Najgebauer, H. et al. Genomics Guided Selection of Cancer in vitro Models.
<https://doi.org/10.1101/275032>

See Also

[CELLector.Build_Search_Space](#)

Examples

```

data(CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs)
data(CELLector.Pathway_CFEs)
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping)
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode)
data(CELLector.HCCancerDrivers)
data(CELLector.CellLine.BEMs)

tumours_BEM<-CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs$COREAD
CELLlineData<-CELLector.CellLine.BEMs$COREAD

### unicize the sample identifiers for the tumour data
tumours_BEM<-CELLector.unicizeSamples(tumours_BEM)

### building the CELLector searching space
CSS<-CELLector.Build_Search_Space(ctumours = t(tumours_BEM),
                                verbose = FALSE,
                                minGlobSupp = 0.05,
                                cancerType = 'COREAD',
                                pathway_CFEs = CELLector.Pathway_CFEs,
                                cnaIdMap = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping,
                                mutOnly = FALSE,
                                cnaIdDecode = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode,
                                cdg = CELLector.HCCancerDrivers)

CELLector.selectionVisit(CSS$navTable)

```

CELLector.solveFormula

Identify cell lines harbouring a signature of Cancer Functional Events

Description

This function takes in input a signature of Cancer Functional Events (CFEs, defined in [1]) as outputted by the CELLector.createAllSignatures function, and a binary event matrix (BEM) modeling the presence/absence of all the CFEs across a set of immortalised human cancer cell lines. It returns the set of cell line collectively harbouring the inputted signature.

Usage

```
CELLector.solveFormula(RULE, dataset, To_beExcluded = NULL)
```

Arguments

RULE	A string representing a signature of cancer functional events (CFEs, defined in [1]), i.e. names of CFEs space separated (and possibly negated ~)
dataset	A data frame in which the first two columns contain the COSMIC [2] identifiers and names of cell lines (one per row), respectively, and then binary entries indicating the status of each CFEs (one per column) across cell lines. The format is the same of the entries of the list in the built-in CELLector.CellLine.BEMs object.
To_beExcluded	If different from NULL (default value), then this must be a list of strings with cell line names that should be excluded a priori from the output.

Value

A list with the following entries:

PS	Positive samples: names of the cell lines collectively harbouring the signature of CFEs provided in input
N	The number of cell lines in PS
PERC	The number of cell lines collectively harbouring the signatures of CFEs provided in input as ratio of the total number of cell lines in the inputted BEM

Author(s)

Hanna Najgebauer and Francesco Iorio

References

- [1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).
- [2] Forbes, S. A. et al. COSMIC: exploring the world's knowledge of somatic mutations in human cancer. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 43, D805–11 (2015).

See Also

[CELLector.createAllSignatures](#), [CELLector.CellLine.BEMs](#)

Examples

```
data(CELLector.CellLine.BEMs)

### Selecting colorectal cancer cell lines that are
### APC wild type and BRAF mutant
CellLines<-CELLector.solveFormula('~APC BRAF',
                                   CELLector.CellLine.BEMs$COREAD)

CellLines
```

```
CELLector.unicizeSamples
```

Unicize patient samples' identifiers

Description

This function checks if there are multiple samples derived from the same patients in the binary event matrix (BEM) modeling the presence/absence of the cancer functional events (CFEs, defined in [1]), in the cancer patients. These can be maintained (and in this case their identifier will be made unique) or discarded

Usage

```
CELLector.unicizeSamples(ctumours,
                        keepReplicates = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `ctumours` A binary matrix with entries indicating the status (Present/Absent) of each CFE (one per row) across primary tumors samples (one per column).
- `keepReplicates` A boolean value indicating whether the duplicated samples should be kept (and their identifier made unique, by adding a progressive numerical suffix) or discarded (in this case only one sample per patient will be kept and identifiers unchanged).

Value

A binary matrix with entries indicating the status (Present/Absent) of each CFE (one per row) across primary tumors samples (one per column), and with unique patients' (column) identifiers

Author(s)

Hanna Najgebauer and Francesco Iorio

References

- [1] Iorio, F. et al. A Landscape of Pharmacogenomic Interactions in Cancer. *Cell* 166, 740–754 (2016).

See Also

[CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs](#)

Examples

```
data(CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs)

tumours_data<-CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs$COREAD

dim(tumours_data)
length(unique(colnames(tumours_data)))

tumours_data<-CELLector.unicizeSamples(tumours_data)

dim(tumours_data)
length(unique(colnames(tumours_data)))
```

CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace

Visualising the CELLector searching space as a collapsible tree

Description

This function visualise the CELLector searching space as an interactive collapsible tree. Moving the mouse over the nodes of this tree shows patients' subtype details and (optionally) matched cell lines

Usage

```
CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace(searchSpace, CLdata = NULL)
```



```
### visualising the Searching space as collapsible tree
CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace(searchSpace = CSS,CLdata = CELLlineData)
```

```
CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace_sunBurst
```

Visualising the CELLector searching space as a sunburst

Description

This function visualise the CELLector searching space as an interactive sunburst.

Usage

```
CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace_sunBurst(searchSpace)
```

Arguments

searchSpace	A CELLector searching space as returned by the CELLector.Build_Search_Space function
-------------	--

Author(s)

Hanna Najgebauer and Francesco Iorio

See Also

[CELLector.Build_Search_Space](#),

Examples

```
data(CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs)
data(CELLector.Pathway_CFEs)
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping)
data(CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode)
data(CELLector.HCCancerDrivers)
data(CELLector.CellLine.BEMs)

tumours_BEM<-CELLector.PrimTum.BEMs$COREAD
CELLlineData<-CELLector.CellLine.BEMs$COREAD

### unicize the sample identifiers for the tumour data
tumours_BEM<-CELLector.unicizeSamples(tumours_BEM)

### building the CELLector searching space
CSS<-CELLector.Build_Search_Space(ctumours = t(tumours_BEM),
                                verbose = FALSE,
                                minGlobSupp = 0.05,
                                cancerType = 'COREAD',
                                pathway_CFEs = CELLector.Pathway_CFEs,
                                cnaIdMap = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_mapping,
                                mutOnly = FALSE,
                                cnaIdDecode = CELLector.CFEs.CNAid_decode,
```

```
cdg = CELLector.HCCancerDrivers)

### visualising the Searching space as sunburst
CELLector.visualiseSearchingSpace_sunBurst(searchSpace = CSS)
```


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