

# Using the Stroma4 package

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## 1 Introduction

This package assigns the stroma and Lehmann properties to a set of samples. While they were identified in TNBC stromal samples, these properties are applicable outside of this context.

## 2 Analysis of sample dataset

To apply the stromal properties, simply use pass an 'ExpressionSet' to the function "assign.properties"

First we will load the Stroma4 package.

```
> source("https://bioconductor.org/biocLite.R")
> #biocLite("STROMA4")
> library("STROMA4")
```

Next we load a test dataset to serve as an example. We use the gene expression dataset published by Schmidt et al. [2008] provided in the breastCancerMAINZ package.

```
> library(breastCancerMAINZ)
> data(mainz, package='breastCancerMAINZ')
```

3 types of analyses can then be run:

### 2.1 Assignment of stromal properties alone

```
> just.stromal.properties <- assign.properties(ESet=mainz, geneID.column="Gene.symbol",
+                                           genelists="Stroma4", n=10, mc.cores=1)
```

```
--Assigning properties to expression data--
--There are duplicated genes. Using most variable to collapse--
---- 206 out of 297 total genes matching for D.stroma.property ----
---- 104 out of 567 total genes matching for B.stroma.property ----
---- 315 out of 458 total genes matching for T.stroma.property ----
---- 20 out of 27 total genes matching for E.stroma.property ----
```

### 2.2 Assignment of Lehmann properties alone

```
> just.lehmann.properties <- assign.properties(ESet=mainz, geneID.column="Gene.symbol",
+                                           genelists="TNBCType", n=10, mc.cores=1)
```

```
--Assigning properties to expression data--
--There are duplicated genes. Using most variable to collapse--
---- 1064 out of 1105 total genes matching for MSL.property ----
```

```

---- 671 out of 710 total genes matching for M.property ----
---- 1146 out of 1205 total genes matching for LAR.property ----
---- 670 out of 705 total genes matching for IM.property ----
---- 449 out of 473 total genes matching for BL1.property ----
---- 269 out of 291 total genes matching for BL2.property ----

```

### 2.3 Assignment of both stromal and Lehmann properties simultaneously

```

> all.properties <- assign.properties(ESet=mainz, geneID.column="Gene.symbol",
+                                     genelists=c("Stroma4", "TNBCType"), n=10, mc.cores=1)

--Assigning properties to expression data--
--There are duplicated genes. Using most variable to collapse--
---- 206 out of 297 total genes matching for D.stroma.property ----
---- 1064 out of 1105 total genes matching for MSL.property ----
---- 671 out of 710 total genes matching for M.property ----
---- 104 out of 567 total genes matching for B.stroma.property ----
---- 1146 out of 1205 total genes matching for LAR.property ----
---- 670 out of 705 total genes matching for IM.property ----
---- 315 out of 458 total genes matching for T.stroma.property ----
---- 449 out of 473 total genes matching for BL1.property ----
---- 20 out of 27 total genes matching for E.stroma.property ----
---- 269 out of 291 total genes matching for BL2.property ----

```

### 2.4 Expected result from assigning properties

The function returns a list of assignments for each property. Assignments are from 1-3, with 1 being low, 2 being intermediate, and 3 being high assignment respectively.

```
> print(lapply(all.properties, table))
```

```
$D.stroma.property
```

```

 1  2  3
82 24 94

```

```
$MSL.property
```

```

 1  2  3
89 18 93

```

```
$M.property
```

```

 1  2  3
69 31 100

```

```
$B.stroma.property
```

```

 1  2  3
60 68 72

```

```
$LAR.property
```

```

 1  2  3

```

52 40 108

\$IM.property

1 2 3  
96 30 74

\$T.stroma.property

1 2 3  
87 34 79

\$BL1.property

1 2 3  
73 60 67

\$E.stroma.property

1 2 3  
17 135 48

\$BL2.property

1 2 3  
53 79 68

### 3 Notes:

#### 3.1 Confidence of intermediate region

By increasing the number of random samples ( $n$ ), the confidence in the intermediate region is increased at the expense of increased computing time

#### 3.2 Using multiple cores

2. Using multiple cores (`mc.cores`) on machines with multiple cores available can reduce runtime. The function `detectCores()` can be used to determine how many cores you have available.