

# Package ‘MIMP’

June 24, 2014

**Type** Package

**Title** Predicting the impact of single nucleotide variants on kinase-substrate phosphorylation

**Version** 1.0

**Date** 2013-10-29

**Author** Omar Wagih

**Maintainer** Omar Wagih <wagih@ebi.ac.uk>

**Description** No description

**License** LGPL

## R topics documented:

mimp	1
results2html	3

---

mimp	<i>Predict the impact of single variants on phosphorylation.</i>
------	--

---

## Description

This function takes in mutation, sequence and phosphorylation data to predict the impact the mutation has on phosphorylation.

## Usage

```
mimp(muts, seqs, psites, perc.bg = 90, perc.fg = 10, thresh.log2 = 0,  
     display.results = T, include.cent = F)
```

## Arguments

**muts** Mutation data file: a space delimited text file OR data frame containing two columns (1) gene and (1) mutation. Example:

```
TP53      R282W  
CTNNB1    S33C  
CTNNB1    S37F
```

seqs	Sequence data file containing protein sequences in FASTA format OR named list of sequences where each list element is the uppercase sequence and the name of each element is that of the protein. Example: list(TP53="ABCXYZ", CDK2="HJKEWR")
psites	Phosphorylation data file (optional): a space delimited text file OR data frame containing two columns (1) gene and (1) positions of phosphorylation sites. Example:  <div style="margin-left: 100px;"> TP53            280  CTNNB1       29  CTNNB1       44 </div>
perc.bg	Percentile value between 0 - 100. This value is used to compute a threshold, beta from the negative (background) distribution of scores. By default this is the 90th percentile of the background distribution of scores. Anything below the threshold is considered a negative hit.
perc.fg	Percentile value between 0 - 100. This value is used to compute a threshold, alpha from the positive (foreground) distribution of scores. By default this is the 10th percentile of the foreground distribution of scores. Anything above the threshold is considered a positive hit.
thresh.log2	Threshold for the absolute value of log ratio. Anything less than this value is discarded (default: 0).
include.cent	If TRUE, gains and losses caused by mutation in the central STY residue are kept. Scores of peptides with a non-STY central residue is given a score of -1 (default: FALSE).

## Value

The data is returned in a `data.frame` with the following columns:

gene	gene with the rewiring event
mut	mutation causing the rewiring event
psite_pos	position of the central residue of the phosphosite
mut_dist	distance of the mutation from the central phosphosite
wt	sequence of the wildtype phosphosite (before the mutation)
mt	sequence of the mutated phosphosite (after the mutation)
score_wt	matrix similarity score of the wildtype phosphosite
score_mt	matrix similarity score of the mutated phosphosite
log_ratio	Log2 ratio between mutant and wildtype scores. A high positive log ratio represents a high confidence gain-of-signaling event. A high negative log ratio represents a high confidence loss-of-signaling event.
pwm	name of the kinase being rewired
perc_wt	Percentile rank of the wt score
perc_mt	Percentile rank of the mutant score

**Examples**

```
# Get the path to example mutation data
mut.file = system.file("extdata", "mutation_data.txt", package = "MIMP")

# Get the path to example FASTA sequence data
seq.file = system.file("extdata", "sequence_data.txt", package = "MIMP")

# View the files in a text editor
browseURL(mut.file)
browseURL(seq.file)

# Run rewiring analysis
results = mimp(mut.file, seq.file, display.results=TRUE)

# Show head of results
head(results)
```

---

results2html*Display MIMP results interactively in browser*

---

**Description**

Display MIMP results interactively in browser

**Usage**

```
results2html(x, max.rows = 5000)
```

**Arguments**

x	Data frame resulting from mimp call.
max.rows	If data contains more rows than this value, results won't be displayed.