

dpcrR: an R package for the analysis of digital PCR

Michał Burdukiewicz¹, Jim Huggett², Bart K.M. Jacobs³, Lieven Clement³, Peter Schierack⁴, and Stefan Rödiger^{4*}

¹Department of Genomics, Faculty of Biotechnology, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland

²Molecular and Cell Biology Team, LGC, Teddington, United Kingdom

³Department of Applied Mathematics, Computer Science and Statistics, Ghent University, Belgium

⁴Faculty of Natural Sciences, Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus–Senftenberg, Germany

Received on XXXXX; revised on XXXXX; accepted on XXXXX

Associate Editor: XXXXXXXX

ABSTRACT

Motivation: The digital Polymerase Chain reaction is a state of the technology which is emerging in various research areas including life-sciences and diagnostics. dPCR is likely to have the same impact in quantification of nucleic acids as quantitative real-time PCR. Advantages over conventional qPCR include the possibility of absolute quantification and the drastically reduced sensitivity to inhibitors. There are different technical approaches to dPCR based on droplets/microfluidics or nano-structured chambers and different statistical analysis methods. However, a unified open software for which fits the needs for (I) data analysis and presentation in research, (II) as software frame-work for novel technical developments, (III) as platform for teaching this new technology and (IV) serves as reference for statistical methods to dPCR is lacking. Therefore we aimed to develop an R package which serves as Swiss-army knife in dPCR.

Results: To cover all methods of dPCR we implemented all accessible peer-review methods and common plots into the *dpcrR* R package with a plug-in like architecture. This versatile package provides functions to process data degenerated by droplets and chamber based technologies. Functions included may be used to simulate dPCRs, perform statistical data analysis, plotting of the results and simple report generation. We implemented many functions with binding to the shiny R package (citation("shiny")) to provide means to run it as interactive web application. Thus, the *dpcrR* package can be used by R novices in a graphical user interface or on expert level in R. The *dpcrR* package is an open environment, which can be adopted to the growing knowledge in dPCR. The *dpcrR* package can be used to build a custom-made analyzer according to the wishes of the user. The source code is open source (GPL-2) and freely available from CRAN.

Availability: <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dpcrR>

newline Source code: <https://github.com/michbur/dpcrR>

Contact: stefan.roediger@b-tu.de

1 INTRODUCTION

There are three principal approaches to quantify nucleic acids. The first is by referencing the material to an external calibrator (qPCR),

The standard approach to quantify nucleic acids has been the quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR) so far [2]. It is a well established and robust technology, which allows precise quantification of DNA material in high throughput fashion at a reasonable price. However, the quantification by qPCR is challenging at very low and very high concentrations. At low concentration Monte Carlo effect play a major role and at high concentration inhibition process start to dominate the qPCR. Thus, the qPCR is only usable in the working range of the calibrator. In addition, pre-processing and data analysis is affected by numerous adverse effects [7]. The second approach is to count the number of molecules (e.g., superSAGE or NanoStrings) (Matsumura-2006-Nature-Methods, Waggott-2012-Bioinformatics). The third is to analyze the number of positive reactions in relation to the number of total reaction (dPCR). Since approximately ten years the digital PCR (dPCR) is gaining entrance in the mainstream user-base. There is currently an intensive research on qPCR platforms with the overall aim to make the technology broadly usable, cheap, robust and to enable high sample throughput. The chemical basis of the dPCR is identical to the qPCR, which includes master-mix preparation and thermal cycling of the sample. In contrast to qPCR the amplification reaction does not take place in a single reaction chamber but is rather a process of clonal amplification in small separate “compartments” (e.g., nl volume droplets of water oil emulsions, chambers on micro structured chips). The quantification of the amplification is not done by determining a C_q-value derived from an amplification curve but by applying a Poisson distribution based determination of the concentration of the starting material. Therefore, the dPCR does not require an external calibration.

A first proposal for digital PCR like approach and the use of the Poisson distribution to quantify the number of molecules on a “sample” was shown by Ruano et al. 1990 (PNAS) with the single molecule dilution (SMD) PCR. In 1999 Vogelstein et al. (PNAS) described the first true digital PCR [1]. Application of the dPCR covers all applications of conventional qPCR, including investigation of alleles, gene expression analysis and absolute quantification of PCR products. For absolute quantification the qPCR relied on an external calibrator (calibration curve) which was derived serial decadic dilution (e.g., 1:10 → 1:100 → 1:1000) of a known target input quantity. The real-time monitoring of the PCR product formation enabled to determine quantification points (C_q). The

*to whom correspondence should be addressed

C_q are strictly related to the input quantity. A simple arithmetic operation (after logarithmic transformation of the concentration) is sufficient to determine any nucleic acid quantity.

qPCR dPCR Number of copies/DNA per volume (e.g., ng/l, copies/l) total number of compartments * $\ln(\dots)$

A first proposal for digital PCR like approach and the use of the Poisson distribution to quantify the number of molecules on a “sample” was shown by Ruano et al. 1990 (PNAS) with the single molecule dilution (SMD) PCR. In 1999 Vogelstein et al. (PNAS) described the first true digital PCR. Application of the dPCR cover all applications of conventional qPCR, including investigation of alleles, gene expression analysis and absolute quantification of PCR products. For absolute quantification the qPCR relied on an external calibrator (calibration curve) which was derived serial decadic dilution (e.g., 1:10 \rightarrow 1:100 \rightarrow 1:1000) of a known target input quantity. The real-time monitoring of the PCR product formation enabled to determine quantification points (C_q). The C_q are strictly related to the input quantity. A simple arithmetic operation (after logarithmic transformation of the concentration) is sufficient to determine any nucleic acid quantity.

The dPCR has some principle assumptions and fundamental properties. First of all the chemical reaction should be not affected by inhibitors. The distribution of the single molecule target regions follows a Poisson distribution. The Poisson distribution appears like a normal distribution but without negative values and being zero the lowest. First a large number (n) of amplifications reactions as required to have a high statistical power. Therefore in practical terms a massive number of PCR reactions is needed. For Poisson distributions an n of XY (get reference from table/text book form statistics/biostatistics?) is considered large. Second that the molecules required for the amplification amplifications reactions are randomly distributed in the compartments. Visual analysis, Ripley’s K functions or ??? can be used to test for randomness of the reaction and thus to exclude the clustering of positive reactions. A clustering of positive wells might be due to sample loading or analysis process (systematical error). The outcome of an amplification can be no amplification at all (less than 1 copy per volume), an unsaturated reaction with a binary/“multinary” amplification (usable to calculate the “concentration”) or a saturated reaction where virtually all compartments are positive.

Calculation of the “Concentration” Reference to “Supplement”

Calculation of the uncertainty To determine the uncertainty of the calculations two approach have been proposed in the peer-review literature (Dube 2008, PLoS One, Bath). The uncertainty is dependent on the number of PCR reactions (reference to *dpcR* functions). Reference to “Supplement” and *dpcR* functions.

Aim of the study We developed the *dpcR* package which is software suite for analysis of dPCR based on the open source statistical software R. The *dpcR* includes to invitation to the scientific community to join and support the development of *dpcR* (github?). The aim of the software is to provide the scientific community a tool for teaching purposes, data analysis, theoretical research (simulation) and to accelerate the development of new approaches to dPCR. We implemented all existing statistical methods for dPCR and suggest the introduction of a standardized nomenclature for qPCR. The package enables the simulations and predictions of Poisson distribution for dPCR scenarios, the analysis of previously run dPCRs.

Interactive use and graphical representation with shiny.

Import and export of results figures and data.

There are currently two technical approaches to dPCR. dPCRs may use (microfluidic)chambers or emulsion based chambers (QX200™(Bio-Rad), RainDrop™System (RainDance)). Chamber based dPCR systems have fixed geometries, including the volume of the reaction chambers. Despite the fact that dPCRs is an endpoint analysis the chamber based technologies allow generally the real-time monitoring of the amplification reaction and subsequent confirmation of the amplification reaction by melting curve analysis. Thus, such technologies enable easier trouble shooting and quality management of the data. However, the downside of these technologies is the fixed limited number of compartments and the price. The emulsion based dPCRs are easier to perform since the compartments are generated by microfluidic technologies and have practically no limitation regarding the number of compartments. This results in a higher statistical power to quantify small differences in sample quantities. The emulsion chambers are made of water-in-oil emulsions with similar sizes.

We have chosen R because it is the *lingua franca* in biostatistics and broadly used in other disciplines [6]. There are many packages in existence which enable the fast development of new methods and plotting facilities. The packages include *MASS*, *minpack.lm*, *pracma*, *qpcR* [3], *rgl*, *robustbase*, *shiny*, *mbMCA* [4] and *chipPCR* [5].

R has a rich set of tool to arrange data (reshape?) in order to prepare them for the analysis. This is important when it comes to the question how experiments should be treated. It is possible to analyze the PCR reaction the panels independently (effect on CI and uncertainty) or to pool/aggregate all reactions (effect on CI and uncertainty) to achieve higher sensitivity/certainty.

2 APPROACH

One basic design decision was to structure specific properties of digital PCR systems (droplet vs. chamber) in auxiliary functions and to perform central calculation specific to Poisson statistics in independent main functions. Chamber digital PCR systems fundamentally rely on the proper preprocessing of qPCR data. We have chosen to implement the core functionality by a dependency to the *qpcR* R package [3]. The main functions (e.g., for analysis, simulations, plotting), several auxiliary helper functions (e.g., data import) and data set of different dPCR systems are listed in Table XY. Further dependencies to 3rd party packages include *pracma*, See the vignette for details.

3 METHODS

4 DISCUSSION

5 CONCLUSION

We developed the *dpcR* package which is software suite for analysis of dPCR based on the open source statistical software R. The *dpcR* includes to invitation to the scientific community to join and support the development of *dpcR* (github?). The aim of the software is to provide the scientific community a tool for teaching purposes, data analysis, theoretical research (simulation) and to accelerate the development of new approaches to dPCR. We implemented all existing statistical methods for dPCR and suggest the introduction

of a standardized nomenclature for qPCR. The package enables the simulations and predictions of Poisson distribution for dPCR scenarios, the analysis of previously run dPCRs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Grateful thanks belong to the **R** community.

Funding: This work was funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) InnoProfile–Transfer–Projekt 03 IPT 611X.

Conflict of Interest: none declared.

REFERENCES

- [1]Alexander A. Morley. Digital PCR: A brief history. *Biomolecular Detection and Quantification*, 1(1):1–2, September 2014.
- [2]Stephan Pabinger, Stefan Rödiger, Albert Kriegner, Klemens Vierlinger, and Andreas Weinhäusel. A survey of tools for the analysis of quantitative PCR (qPCR) data. *Biomolecular Detection and Quantification*, 1(1):23–33, September 2014.
- [3]Christian Ritz and Andrej-Nikolai Spiess. qpcR: an R package for sigmoidal model selection in quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction analysis. *Bioinformatics*, 24(13):1549–1551, January 2008.
- [4]Stefan Rödiger, Alexander Böhm, and Ingolf Schimke. Surface Melting Curve Analysis with R. *The R Journal*, 5(2):37–53, December 2013.
- [5]Stefan Rödiger, Michał Burdukiewicz, and Peter Schierack. chipPCR: an R Package to Pre-Process Raw Data of Amplification Curves. *Bioinformatics*, page btv205, April 2015.
- [6]Stefan Rödiger, Michał Burdukiewicz, Konstantin A. Blagodatskikh, and Peter Schierack. R as an Environment for the Reproducible Analysis of DNA Amplification Experiments. *The R Journal*, 7(2):127–150, 2015.
- [7]Andrej-Nikolai Spiess, Claudia Deutschmann, Michał Burdukiewicz, Ralf Himmelreich, Katharina Klat, Peter Schierack, and Stefan Rödiger. Impact of Smoothing on Parameter Estimation in Quantitative DNA Amplification Experiments. *Clinical Chemistry*, 61(2):379–388, January 2015.