

# dpcR a Swiss-army knife for the analysis of digital PCR experiments

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## ABSTRACT

The digital Polymerase Chain Reaction (dPCR) enables an absolute quantification of nucleic acids. Different statistical analysis frameworks were proposed. However, most analysis is done in closed source software as provided by the vendors. This makes it harder to compare results, such as the confidence interval estimates. An unified open software framework for reproducible research is not available.

To perform dPCR analysis we implemented peer-review statistical methods and plots into the dpcR framework, based on the sophisticated statistical computing environment R. dpcR is versatile open source cross-platform software framework, which provides functions to process dPCR data independent of the hardware. Our software can be used for data analysis and presentation, as framework for novel technical developments and as reference for statistical methods in dPCR analysis. Features such as functions to estimate the underlying Poisson process, calculation of confidence intervals based on single samples as well as on replicates, a novel Generalized Linear Model-based procedure to compare digital PCR experiments and a spatial randomness test for assessing plate effects have been integrated. We use a plug-in like architecture and abstraction layers to make the framework usable for droplets and (real-time) chamber based technologies.

dpcR is implemented with interfaces to the command-line, graphical user interfaces and interactive web application. Therefore, it can be used by novices in a graphical user interface or by experts via a command-line interface. The dpcR framework can be used to build a custom-made analyser according to the user requirements. dpcR is an open framework, which can be easily adapted to the growing knowledge in dPCR.

## INTRODUCTION

The digital PCR (dPCR) is an important contender for precise nucleic acids quantifications. Application of the dPCR include investigation of allele frequencies, gene expression analysis and absolute quantification of PCR products. The chemical basis (e.g., buffer, primer) of the dPCR and thermal cycling is similar to the real-time quantitative qPCR (qPCR). Though, approaches based on isothermal amplification were also developed (22, 26). A first proposal for a dPCR 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 (29). In 1999 Vogelstein *et al.* (PNAS) described the first true digital PCR (35). In contrast to qPCR, the amplification reaction does not take place in a single reaction chamber. Rather its a process of clonal amplification in small separate “partitions” (e.g., nl volume droplets of water oil emulsions, chambers on micro structured chips). The number of positive partition in relation to the number of total partitions. By applying Poisson statistics it is possible to determine the number of the starting material in given volume. Therefore, the dPCR does not require an external calibration (26, 31). Since approximately ten years the digital PCR (dPCR) is gaining momentum in the mainstream user-base and will likely have the same impact as the qPCR methodology (12, 20, 26). There is an intensive research on dPCR platforms with the overall aim to make to technology broadly usable, cheap, robust and to enable high sample throughput.

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

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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 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.

Chambers or emulsion based droplets are the dominant technical approaches to create partitions for dPCR reactions (20). 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 be 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.

There is a need for an vendor independent data analysis. For example, others have written custom made scripts for data analysis in **Mathematica** (Wolfram Research), **MS EXCEL** (Microsoft) or **R** (6, 7, 33, 34). However, this is of limited use, since the solutions are tied to a specific dPCR platform (e.g., droplet dPCR by Bio-Rad), operating system platform for data analysis and only usable for a single task. Moreover, we found no software packages with GUIs and bindings to a sophisticated statistical computing environment for reproducible research.

We have developed the framework *dpcR* to perform analysis of dPCR experiments for **R** software that is widely used for statistical analysis of biomedical data and is freely available for the MacOS, Linux/Unix and Windows operating systems. *dpcR* may be used in conjunction with literate programming **R** packages (e.g., *knitr*) and tools for reproducible research (e.g., *rtrack*) (17, 26).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Implementation

We have chosen **R** because it is the *lingua franca* in biostatistics and broadly used in other disciplines. Since all

software is open source it is possible to track numerical errors (26). There are many packages in existence which enable the fast development of new methods and plotting facilities. As most **R** packages depend on one or more other packages (21) depends *dpcR* on other packages, resulting in a complex network of recursive dependencies. Core packages *qpcR* (24), *shiny* (5), *MBmca* (25), *chipPCR* (27) and further packages as shown in the dependency graph (Supplement XYZ). The naming convention of *dpcR* is `underscore_sep` (1).

Figure 1 illustrates the implementation of the *dpcR* package. The function *read\_dpcr*, *qpcr2pp* and *sim\_dpcr*, sets the input for all objects in the `dpcr` class. This class manages details of the dPCR analysis that are subsequently processed by *dpcR* functions (e.g., reading/writing).

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 (24). 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 Figure 1). See the vignette for details.

The workflow is shown Figure 2.

Figure 2 provides an overview of important functions available at each step of a dPCR analysis. The first step is to import sample data into the **R** session. *dpcR* accepts various data structures. This includes matrices of raw data and predefined structures provided by the different vendors (see Table 1). Moreover, *dpcR* accepts objects from the **R** workspace, which are converted via the *read\_dpcr* function. Novel raw data structures are processed outside *dpcR* using tools as described elsewhere. The data input to *dpcR* should be raw data preferable, rather than gated summary data. The reasoning is to keep as much control over information drain for reproducible research.

### Documentation

All functions of the *dpcR* package have its own documentation package, which specifies the input types, classes, parameters and output formats. The documentation is available as standard **R** package reference manual and as vignette.

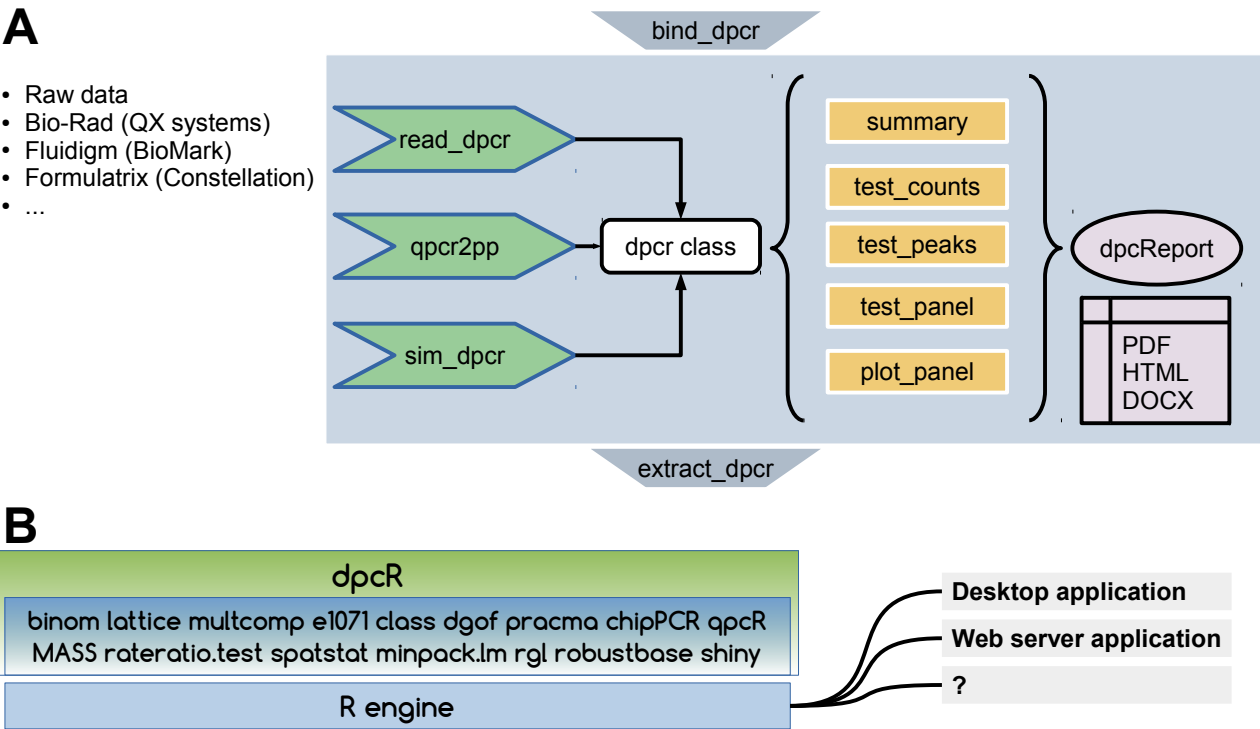
### Calculation of the “Concentration”

Reference to “Supplement”

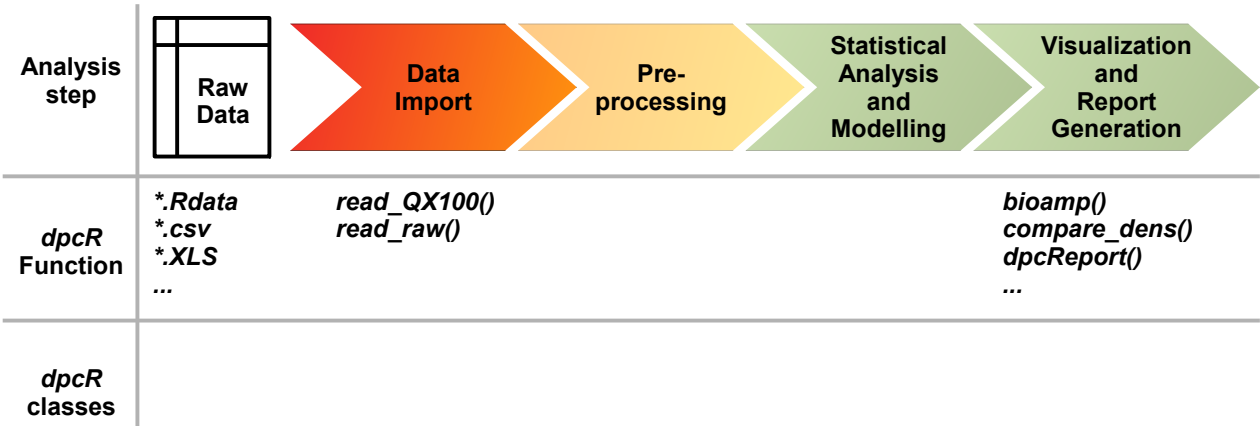
### Calculation of the uncertainty

To determine the uncertainty of the calculations two approach have been proposed in the peer-review literature (3, 8). The uncertainty is dependent on the number of PCR reactions (reference to *dpcR* functions). Reference to “Supplement” and *dpcR* functions.

*GUI* Recently, Mathew *et al.* published the open access bioinformatic pipeline, designated **definetherain** (14). The tool is coded in JavaScript and has been made available for free in a web browser.



**Figure 1.** Implementation of the *dpcR* package. **(B)** Modular software framework structure. *dpcR* is typically run from a desktop computer or a server. The software can be operated by an GUI/IDE application such as **RStudio** or **RKward**. The *dpcR* package has dependencies to other **R** packages (middle layer). The functionality shared between the packages enables repaid addition and expansion of functionality.

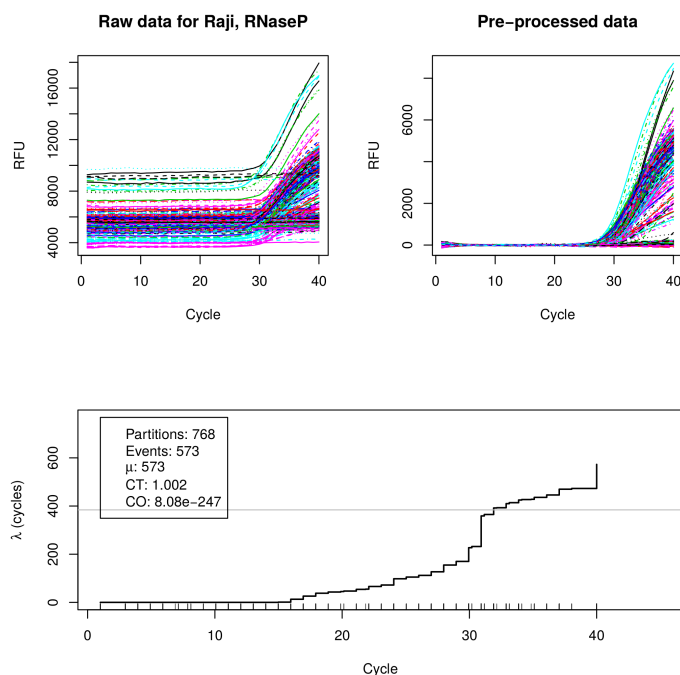


**Figure 2.** *dpcR* workflow. The diagram shows main functions available at each step of a dPCR data analysis.

Interactive use and graphical representation with *shiny* (5). The GUI employs advanced plots based on *ggplot2* (15).

*Converting qPCRs to dPCRs* qPCR is a well established and robust technology, which allows precise quantification of DNA material in high throughput fashion. Such systems can be used for dPCR applications. The real-time monitoring of the PCR product formation enables to determine quantification points (C<sub>q</sub>). The C<sub>q</sub> 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 (11). The quantification of the amplification is not done by determining a C<sub>q</sub> value derived from an amplification curve. However, the quantification by qPCR is challenging at very low and very high concentrations. At low DNA concentration Monte Carlo effect play a role and at high concentration inhibition processes start to dominate the qPCR. Thus, the qPCR is only



**Figure 3.** Uncover characteristics of dPCR data. Selected dPCR platforms are qPCR platforms at the same time. The function *qpcr2pp* uses the qPCR amplification curve data and interprets them as dPCR (Poisson process). A) Raw data of The function were B) preprocessed (baselined, smoothed) with functions from the *chipPCR* package and C) finally analyzed (Cq calculation → binarize) with the *qpcr2pp* (qPCR to Poisson process) function from the *dpcR* package.

usable in the working range of the calibrator. In addition, pre-processing and data analysis is affected by numerous adverse effects (22, 30, 32).

#### Figure3

As described in (22, 23, 24, 26), there numerous methods to import amplification curve data into the **R** workspace. Prior processing the data for dPCR analysis it is recommended to use dedicated **R** packages, such as *chipPCR* (27), *MBmca* (25), *qpcR* (24), to pre-process (e.g., removal of missing values, smoothing (32)) the raw data.

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

Two-sided exact tests and matching confidence intervals for discrete data (9)

Controlling the False Discovery Rate: A Practical and Powerful Approach to Multiple Testing (2)

Interval Estimation for a Binomial Proportion (4)

### Integration in third party software

We aimed for a form factor (e.g., smart phone, tablet, desktop PCR) and operating system independent implementation of a graphical user interface. Moreover, there exit several GUI technologies for **R** (28). An interesting feature of the *shiny* technology is the automatic integration in environments, which support HTML5 and ECMAScript. This can be a

modern web browser or an **R** IDE/GUI such as **RKward** (Figure 4) or **RStudio**.

### Materials subsection Statistical power - Monte Carlo simulations

The proposed framework was evaluated in three Monte Carlo experiments (2.000 times repetitions each) with accordingly 1.000, 5.000 (results not shown) and 10.000 partitions. During each repetition of the Monte Carlo scheme, a set of partitions was randomly generated (8) with a determined number of molecules ('Base number of molecules' on X-axis). The set was copied and a number of molecules ('Added number of molecules' on Y-axis) was added to randomly chosen partitions. Two obtained arrays were compared using the proposed method. The mean p-values alongside with their standard deviation are presented in the chart below.

### Import and export of results figures and data

### Reading or importing data

**R** has a rich set of tool to arrange data (reshape (38)) 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.

(see Table 1).

### De novo creation of dpcR objects from raw data

In experimental setups user have the need to transform their raw data in a processable format. Since the **R** environment is cross-platform an ubiquitously used we aimed to ease this creation. In particular, this is relevant for reproducible research. The *dpcR* framework covers the types typically used in laboratories.

### Public data sets

*dpcR* includes data sets or refers to additional **R** packages for testing purposes. The data originate from different dPCR and qPCR systems and were either published previously (26, 27, 36, 37) or *de novo* generated.

**Table 1.** Structured vendor export data formats handled by *dpcR* v. 0.5 and later.

Vendor	System	Format	Type
Bio-Rad	QX100 & QX200	CSV	Summary export
Fluidigm	BioMark	CSV	Summary export
Formulatrix	Constellation Digital PCR	CSV	Summary export

The number of structured export data formats handled by *dpcR* is growing. Numerous data formats can be processed with the functionality provided by the **R** environment (see (26)). CSV, comma separated values.

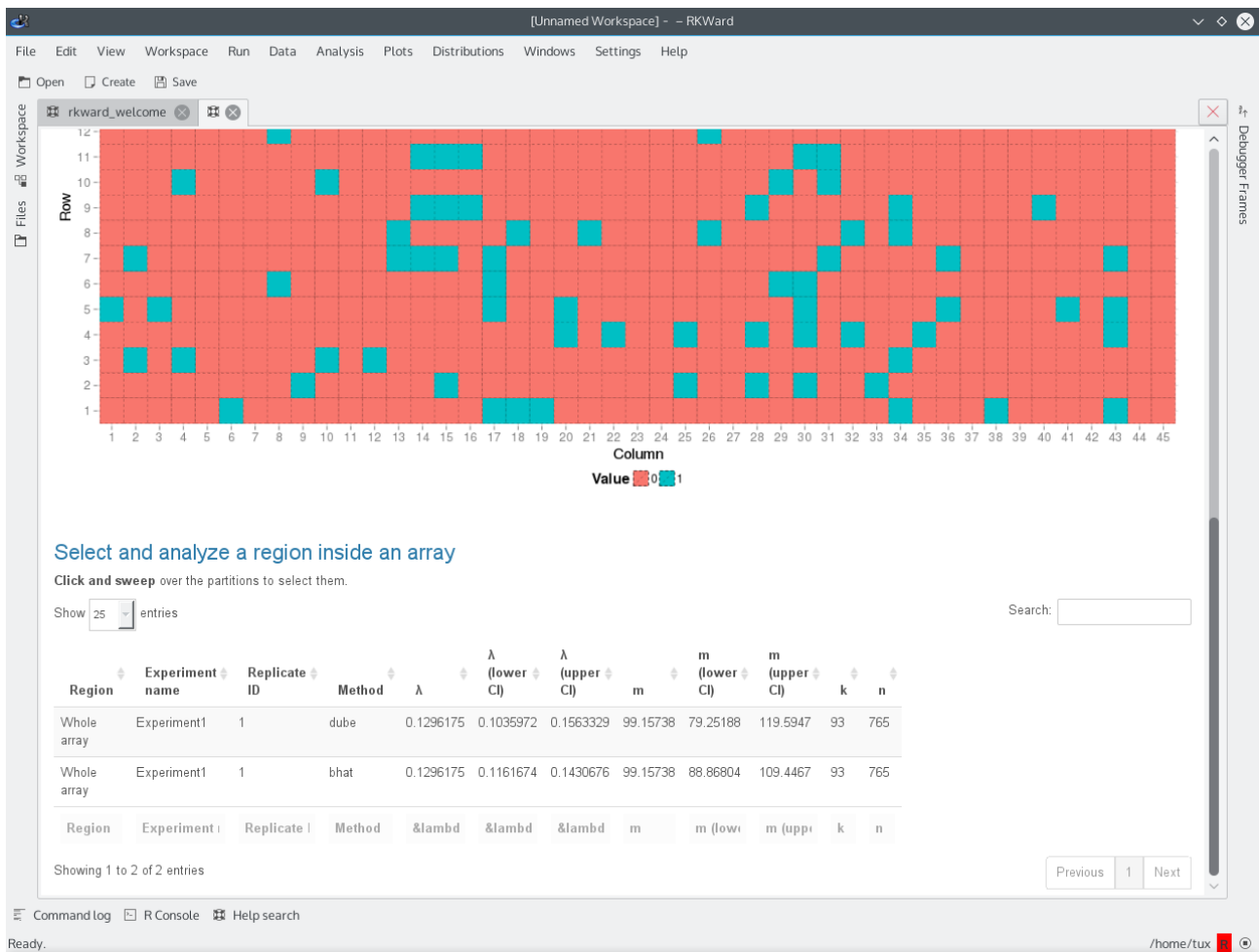


Figure 4. *dpcrReport()* function running in the graphical user interface and integrated development environment RKward.

## Export of analysis results

Since *dpcR* is based on the **R** environment all facilities for a report generation are usable as described before (26). (see Table 1).

A commonly available data exchange format is a prerequisite for reproducible research. So far no cross-platform and system-independent format has been introduced for dPCR experiments. Therefore, we decided to use *RData* as our default format. *RData* works across all **R** environments and saves the variable names along the content of multiple variables, which can be restored in any workspace.

## RESULTS

In the following section we show two case studies for the use of the *dpcR* package.

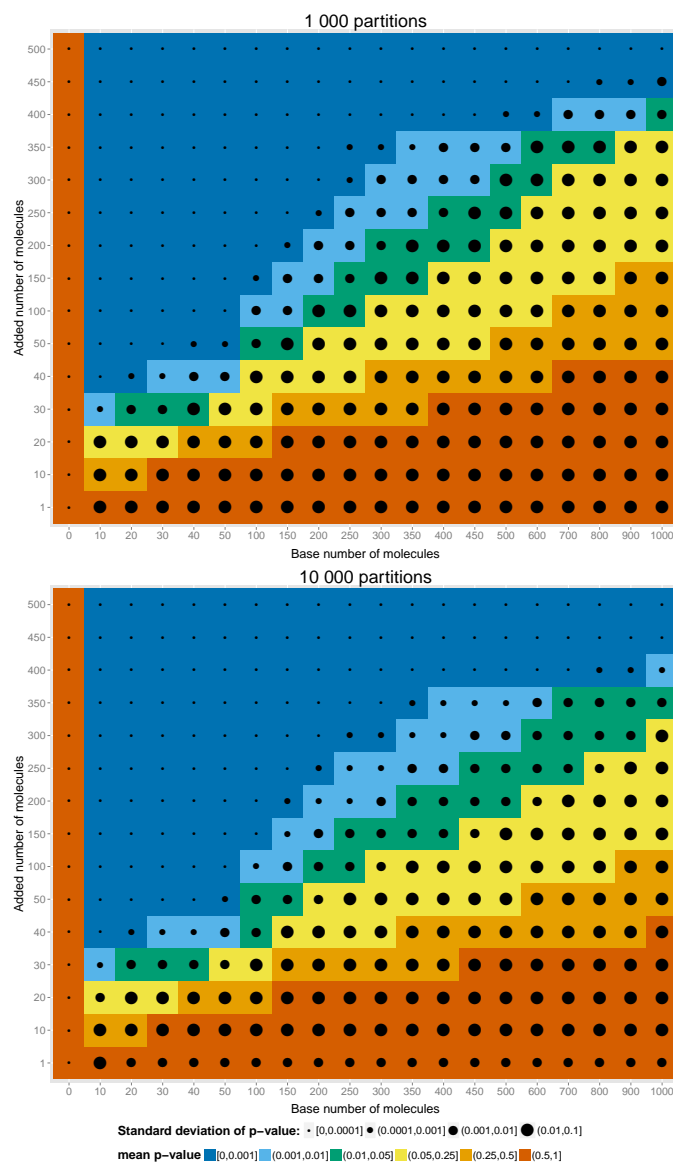
### Availability

The *dpcR* framework is available as open source software package (GPL-3 or later) as part of the Bioconductor

project (10). The stable version is hosted at <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dpcR> and the source code is available from <https://github.com/michbur/dpcR>.

## DISCUSSION

Currently, there exist different dPCR analysis software solutions provided by the vendors. But most of the software packages are designed black boxes, which prevent deep insight into the data processing step. Other and we think that scientific software should be open (13, 19, 26). In addition, most of the software solutions are aimed to be used in very specific scenarios and a mutual exclusive to alternative platforms (e.g., droplet vs. chamber-based). We have chosen **R** because it is the *lingua franca* in biostatistics and broadly used in other disciplines (26). We developed the *dpcR* package, which is a software framework for analysis of dPCR. *dpcR* provides the scientific community a broadly applicable tool for teaching purposes, data analysis and theoretical research based on simulations. Our software framework can be used to accelerate the development of new approaches to dPCR.



**Figure 5.** Our method, based on GLM, predicts estimated means copies per partitions using Poisson or binomial regression. Afterwards, estimates are compared against themselves using t-test. Obtained p-values and confidence intervals do not require further correction, because the familywise error is controlled through the whole analysis.

In (26) we gave an example where we re-analyze droplet dPCR data from a Bio-Rad QX100 system with an early implementation of the *dpcR* package.

We implemented numerous statistical methods for dPCR and suggest the introduction of a standardized nomenclature for dPCR. The package enables the simulations and predictions of dPCR reactions and the analysis of previously run dPCRs.

Functions included may be used to simulate dPCRs, perform statistical data analysis, plotting of the results and simple report generation.

We decided not to implement algorithms for clustering and “rain” (positive droplets) definition of droplet dPCR data. This

is because, there are several **R** packages from flow-cytometer research. Implementations range from manual to automatic clustering (16, 18, 34). Moreover, discussion with our peers and the literature suggest that a consensus of an appropriate method for dPCR is not available.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, *dpcR* provides means to understand how digital PCR works, to design, simulate and analyze experiments, and to verify their results (e.g., confidence interval estimation), which should ultimately improve reproducibility. We have built what we believe to be the first unified, cross-platform, dMIQE compliant, open source software framework for analyzing dPCR experiments. Our *dpcR* framework is targeted at a broad user base including end users in clinics, academics, developers, and educators. We implemented existing statistical methods for dPCR and suggest the introduction of a standardized dPCR nomenclature. Our framework is suitable for teaching and includes references for an elaborated set of methods for dPCR statistics. Our software can be used for (I) data analysis and visualization in research, (II) as software framework for novel technical developments, (III) as platform for teaching this new technology and (IV) as reference for statistical methods with a standardized nomenclature for dPCR experiments. The framework enables the simulations and predictions of Poisson distribution for dPCR scenarios, the analysis of previously run dPCRs. Due to the plug-in structure of the software it is possible to build custom-made analyzers.

Our open framework includes to invitation to the scientific community to join and support the development of *dpcR*.

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*Conflict of interest statement.* None declared.

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