

R as Platform for the Analysis of dPCR and qPCR Experiments

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Abstract There is an ever-increasing number of publications, which use quantitative PCR (qPCR) or digital PCR (dPCR) to elicit fundamentals of biological processes. Novel amplification strategies based on quantitative isothermal amplification (qIA) start to become more prominent in life sciences and diagnostics. Several software solutions have been developed, which are either distributed as closed source software or as monolithic block with little freedom to perform highly customized analysis procedures. Others and we argue that R is an excellent environment for a reproducible and transparent analysis of data. However, for newcomers it is often very challenging to master R from reading the manuals and FAQs the not so obvious steps. Here we describe exemplary work-flows for the analysis of dPCR, qIA or qPCR experiments including the analysis of melting curve data. Our analysis relies entirely on R packages available from public repositories.

Introduction

The qPCR is the method of choice when a precise quantification of minute DNA traces of pathogens or the analysis of gene expression is required (Peirson et al., 2003). Numerous technologies have been developed in the past years (Rödiger et al., 2013b; Devonshire et al., 2013; Viturro et al., 2014; Rödiger et al., 2014; Khodakov and Ellis). Only few bioanalytical applications had such a significant impact on the progress of life sciences and medical sciences as the quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (qPCR). The scientific community work hard in the past two decades to uncover pitfalls of qPCR experiments. This lead finally to the development of peer-reviewed analysis algorithms (Ruijter et al., 2013), throughout analysed qPCR chemistries (Ruijter et al., 2014) and guidelines for a proper conduct of qPCR experiments as implemented in the MIQE guidelines (minimum information for publication of quantitative real-time PCR experiments) (Bustin et al.; Huggett et al., 2013). We share the philosophy of the MIQE guidelines to increase experimental transparency for better experimental practice and reliable interpretation of qPCR results. In the past decades emerged several isothermal amplification technologies, such as helicase dependent amplification (HDA). Isothermal amplification was readily combined with real-time monitoring technologies (qIA) and is used in various fields like diagnostics and point of care testing (Rödiger et al., 2014).

R is one of the most used tools in bioinformatics and is known to be an early adopter of emerging technologies (Pabinger et al., 2014). Recently we published the **dpcR** package at CRAN, which is the first open source software package based on R for the analysis of digital PCR (dPCR) experiments. The dPCR Technology breaks fundamentally with the previous concept of nucleic acid quantification and can be seen as a next generation nucleic acid quantification. The key difference between dPCR and traditional PCR lies in the method of measuring (absolute) nucleic acids amounts. This is possible after “clonal DNA amplification” in thousands of small separated partitions (e.g., droplets, nano chambers) (Huggett et al., 2013; Milbury et al., 2014; Morley, 2014). Partitions with no nucleic acid remain negative and the others turn positive. Selected technologies (e.g., OpenArray®Real-Time PCR System) monitor amplification reactions in the chambers in real-time. C_q values are calculated from the amplification curves and converted into discrete events by means of positive and negative partitions and the absolute quantification of nucleic acids is done by Poisson statistics (see **dpcR** for details).

Most of the commercial and experimental hardware platforms provide means to analyse the amplification curve data. Yet, in case of closed source software the analysis happens in in most cases a blackbox fashion tied to a specific platforms. Often such systems have limitation in the data processing and force the used to suboptimal analysis algorithm as discussed by Ruijter et al. (2013). The visualization options are often limited by the software and not in acceptable publication quality. The data processing in spreadsheets is time consuming and prone to errors because the advanced mathematical expertise is often not available in a laboratory.

The complexity of hardware, wetware and software require expertise to master a technical workflow comprising standards for experimental design, generation and analysis of data, interpretation of results and reporting (Huggett et al., 2014). We argue that blackboxes are not necessarily a bad thing, but should be avoided wherever possible. A recent study by Durán et al. (2014) exemplified this. Scientific misconduct and fraud have shaken the scientific community on several occasions (Fang et al., 2012). In particular qPCR is a sensible topic. Therefore, several reason strongly support to use R in science. R provides essential packages to build a highly customized workflows, covering:

data read-in, data preprocessing, analysis, post-processing, visualization and storage. As recently briefly reviewed in Pabinger et al. (2014), numerous R packages have been developed for the analysis of qPCR experiments, including: *kulife*, *MCMC.qpcr*, *qPCR.CT*, *DivMelt*, *qpcR*, *dpcR*, *chipPCR*, *MBmca*, *RDML*, *nondetects*, *qpcrNorm*, *HTqPCR*, *SLqPCR*, *ddCt*, *EasyqpcR*, *unifiedWMWqPCR*, *ReadqPCR*, *NormqPCR*. All the packages are either available from CRAN or Bioconductor (Gentleman et al., 2004). The packages can be freely combined in a plugin-like architecture. R is instrument independent, cross-platform and provides a wide spectrum of calculation options. In particular, visualization of experiments is one of R's pinnacles. Though the intrinsic properties of R such as the naming convention (Bååth, 2012) and use of R's class systems (e.g., *S3*, *S4* and *R6*) vary considerably depending on the package developer preferences there is the common ground to track numerical errors in R due to the open source approach. In addition, the R environment offers several data sets. R offers various methods for a standardized data import/export and exchange. Workflows can be embedded in structures for models (e.g., Predictive Model Markup Language (PMML) as proposed by Zeller et al. (2009), open data exchange formats (e.g., XML-based Real-Time PCR Data Markup Language (RDML) (Lefever et al., 2009), binary formats (Michna and Woods, 2013) or tools provided by the R workspace (R Development Core Team, 2012). Therefore we argue that R is suitable for reproducible research (Gesmann and de Castillo, 2011; Murrell, 2012; Gandrud, 2013; Hofmann et al., 2013; Leeper, 2014; Liu and Pounds, 2014).

The aim of this paper is to show two simple examples. In particular, we show how to:

- read-in data from a standardized file format,
- pre-process the amplification curve data,
- calculate specific parameters from the amplification curve data,
- calculate the melting temperature,
- and report the data.

Our workflow effectively follows the principle illustrated in Figure 1. The intent is to offer a fast insight for novices in the analysis of qPCR experiments with R.

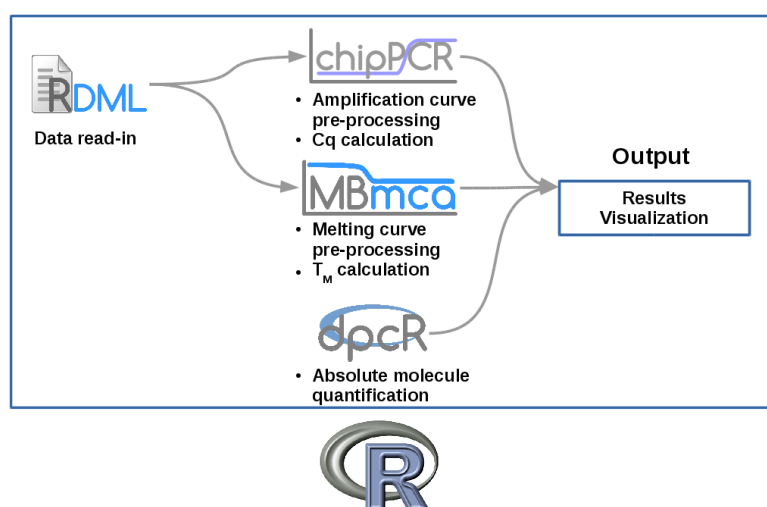


Figure 1: Exemplary workflow for qPCR experiments in R. Core functionality is provided by the R software environment for statistical computing and graphics. In our scenario we used the *RDML* package to read-in data in standardized format. Further processing of amplification curve data was performed with the *chipPCR* package and amplification curve data were analysed with the *MBmca* package. Cq, quantification cycle; T_M , melting temperature. The *dpcR* package can be embedded in the analysis of digital PCR experiments.

Setting-up a working environment

We recommend to perform the scripting in a dedicated integrated development environment (IDE) and graphical user interface (GUI) such as *RKward* (Rödiger et al., 2012), *Rstudio*¹ or related technologies (Valero-Mora and Ledesma, 2012). Benefits of IDE's with GUI include syntax-highlighting, auto completion and function references for rapid prototyping of workflows.

¹<http://www.rstudio.com/>

Typically the qPCR analysis will start with data from a commercial platform. Most platforms have an option to export a CSV file or spreadsheets application file (e.g., *.xls, *.odt). The details for the import data has been described elsewhere (R Development Core Team, 2012; Rödiger et al., 2012). To keep the example sections compact we have chosen to load datasets from the **qpcR** package (Ritz and Spiess, 2008; Spiess et al., 2008) (v. 1.4.0) and **RDML** package to our workspace. In this study we used the **RDML** package (v. 0.4-2) for data read-in. The data were measured with a CFX96 System (Bio-Rad) and then exported as RDML v1.1 format file. The **chipPCR** package (v. 0.0.8-3) was used for data preprocessing, quality control and the calculation of the quantification cycle (Cq). The Cq is a quantitative measure, which represents the number of cycles needed to reach a user defined threshold fluorescence signal level. Typically Cq are determined identically the exponential phase of a qPCR reaction. Several Cq methods have been described (Ruijter et al., 2013). In this study we have chosen the second derivative maximum method (Cq_{SDM}). Due to the ubiquitous use we used in a example also the “Cycle threshold” (Cq_{Ct}) method.

In a perfect qPCR reaction, the amount of amplicon doubles (2^n ; n = cycle number) at each cycle. Here the amplification efficiency (AE) is 100 %. However, in reality, numerous factors cause an inhibition of the amplification ($AE < 100\%$). The AE can determined be the relation of the Cq value depending on the sample input quantity as detailed described in (Rödiger and Burdukiewicz, 2014).

In Rödiger et al. (2013a) we described the application of R for the analysis of melting curve experiments on the surface of microbeads. Since the mathematical foundation for melting curve analysis (MCA) is identical between all platforms we applied the functions from the **MBmca** package (Rödiger et al., 2013a) for an analysis of the target specific melting temperature (T_M) in our qPCR experiment. We used the **MBmca** package (0.0.3-4) for analysis of melting curve data.

We complete our study with a simple example for the analysis of dPCR experiment. In particular, we used the **dpcR** (0.1.3.1) to estimate the number of molecules in a sample.

Results

In this section we will try to show that R is a unified open software 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.

Example one

The goal of our fist example was to calculate the Cq values and the AE from a qPCR experiment. Therefore, we used the “guescini1” dataset² from the **qpcR** package.

```
# Collect information about the R session used for the analysis of the qPCR
# experiment.
current.session <- sessionInfo()

# Next we load the 'guescini1' dataset from the qpcR package the to
# workspace and assign it to the object tmp.
require(qpcR)
tmp <- guescini1

# Define the threshold value for the th.cyc function
Ct <- 0.05

# Define the dilution of the sample DNA quantity for
# the calibration curve.

dil <- sapply((2:-4), function(i) {10^i})

# Preprocess the amplification curve data with the CPP function from the chipPCR
# package.
res.CPP <- cbind(tmp[, 1], apply(tmp[, -1], 2, function(x) {
  CPP(tmp[, 1], x, trans = TRUE, method.norm = "minm", bg.range = c(1,7))$y.norm
}))

Cq.Ct <- apply(tmp[, -1], 2, function(x) {th.cyc(res.CPP[, 1], x, r = Ct)[1]})
```

²Details of the experiment are described in Guescini et al. (2008).

```

Cq.SDM <- apply(tmp[, -1], 2, function(x) {summary(inder(res.CPP[, 1], x))[2]})

pdf("dilution_Cq.pdf", width = 9.5, height = 12)
layout(matrix(c(1,2,3,3,4,5), 3, 2, byrow = TRUE))

matplot(tmp[, -1], type = "l", lty = 1, col = 1, xlab = "Cycle",
        ylab = "RFU", main = "Raw data")
legend("topleft", "A", cex = 3, bty = "n")

matplot(res.CPP[, -1], type = "l", lty = 1, col = 1, xlab = "Cycle",
        ylab = "RFU", main = "Pre-processed data")
legend("topleft", "B", cex = 3, bty = "n")
abline(h = Ct, col = "red", lwd = 2)

plot(Cq.SDM, Cq.Ct, xlab = "Ct method", ylab = "SDM method",
     main = "Comparison of Cq methods")
abline(res.Cq)
legend("topleft", "C", cex = 3, bty = "n")

plot(effcalcd(dil, t(matrix(Cq.Ct, nrow = 12, ncol = 7))), CI = TRUE)
legend("topright", "D", cex = 3, bty = "n")

plot(effcalcd(dil, t(matrix(Cq.SDM, nrow = 12, ncol = 7))), CI = TRUE)
legend("topright", "E", cex = 3, bty = "n")

```

Example two

In this study we used the [RDML](#) package to read the qPCR experiment. A good practice for reproducible research is to track the package versions and environment used during the analysis. The function `sessionInfo()` from the [utils](#) package provides this information. Assuming that the analysis starts with a clean R session it is possible to assign the required packages to an object only, as shown in our example below³.

```

# Load the required packages for the data import and analysis.
# Import the qPCR and melting curve data via the RDML package
require(RDML)

# Load the chipPCR package for the pre-processing and curve data quality
# analysis.
require(chipPCR)

# Load the MBmca package for the melting curve analysis.
require(MBmca)

# Collect information about the R session used for the analysis of the
# qPCR experiment.

current.session <- sessionInfo()

# Load lc96_bACTXY.rdm1 dataset form RDML package and assign the data to the
# object LC96.dat. The data were measured with CFX96 (Bio-Rad). The
# data set contains qPCR data with four targets and two types.

PATH <- path.package("RDML")
filename <- paste(PATH, "/extdata/", "lc96_bACTXY.rdm1", sep = "")
lc96 <- RDML(filename)

```

Next we inspected and pre-processed a subset of the amplification curve data entirely with functionality from the [chipPCR](#) package. The `plotCurves` function was used to get an overview of the curvatures. The data indicated a baseline shift in all curves with a slight negative trend (Figure 3). Therefore, we used the

³The reproducibility of research can be further improved by using dedicated tools. For example, [archivist](#) package allows not only stores and recovers crucial data, but also preserves metadata of saved objects.

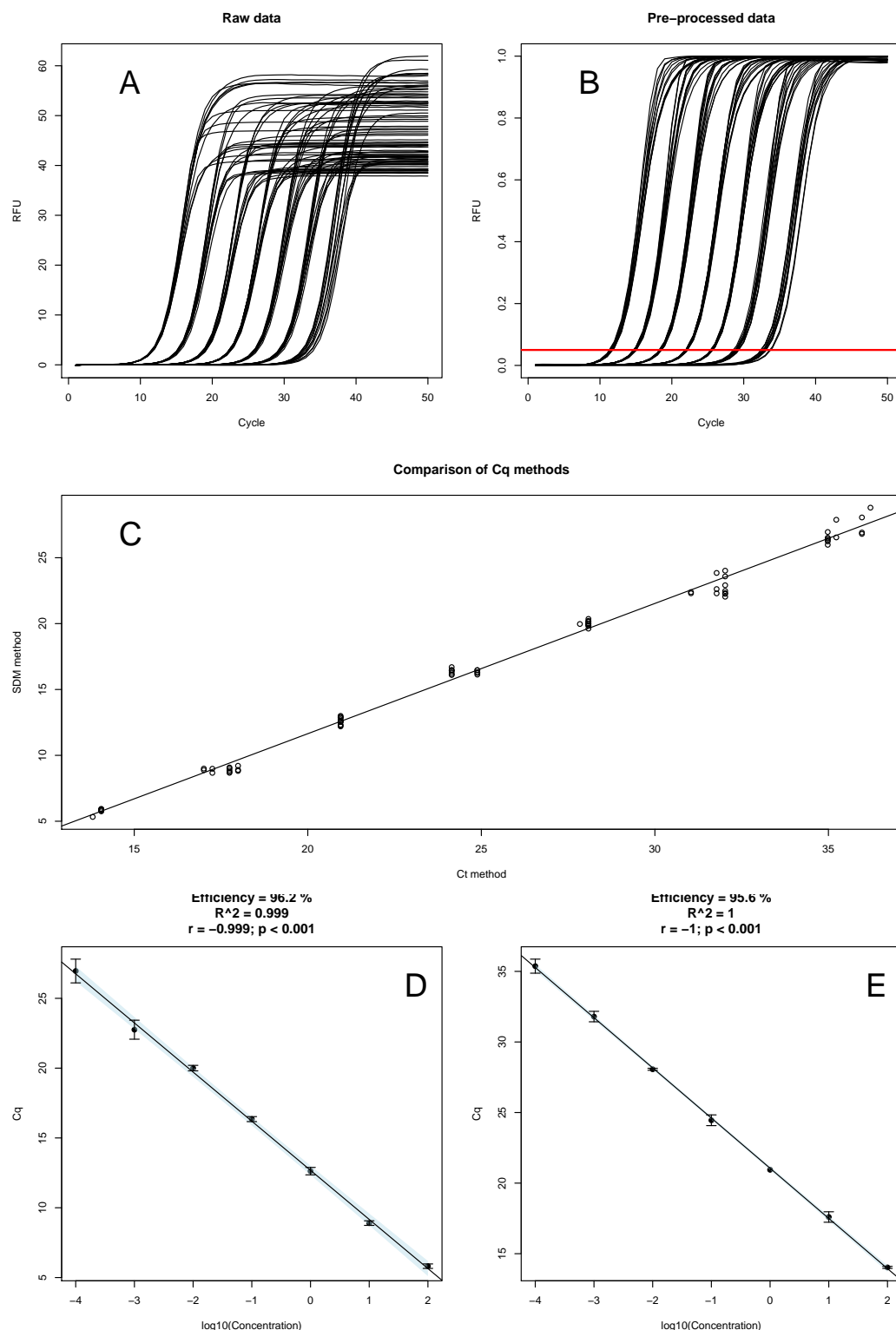


Figure 2: Analysis of the amplification curve data of the calibration curve samples. **(A)** Visual inspection of the raw data from the “guescini1” dataset. The qPCR curves display a broad variation in plateau fluorescence (38 – 62 RFU). The red horizontal line indicates the fluorescence level (0.05) used for the calculation of the Cq by the “cycle threshold” method. **(B)** the CPP function from the **chipPCR** was used to baseline the data, to smooth the data with Savitzky-Golay smoothing filter and to normalize the data between 0 and 1. **(C)** The Cq values were calculated for the second derivative maximum (SDM) method (inder, **chipPCR**) and the cycle threshold method (Ct) (th. cyc, **chipPCR**). linear regression $R^2 = 0.9945$ ($P < 2.2 \cdot 10^{-16}$) and Pearson’s $r = 0.9972605$ ($P < 2.2 \cdot 10^{-16}$), **(D)**, **(E)**

```
# Fetch cycle dependent fluorescence for HEX channel of beta actin (bACT).
tmp.std <- lc96$qPCR[["FAM@bACT"]][,]$std

# Use plotCurves function from the chipPCR package to get an overview of the
# amplification curve samples.

plotCurves(tmp.std[, 1], tmp.std[, -1], type = "l")
```

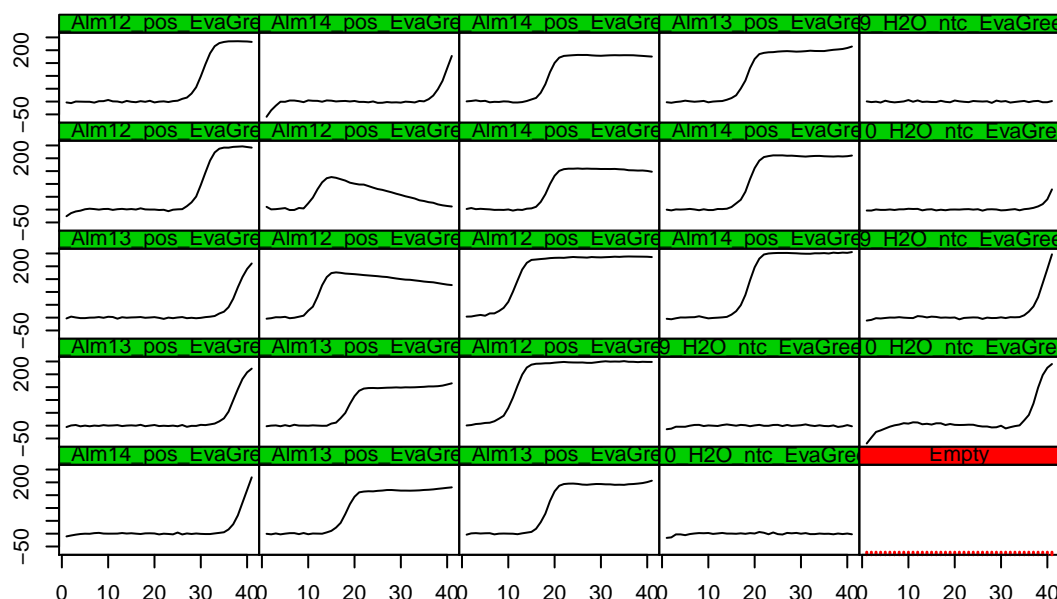


Figure 3: Analysis of the amplification curve data of the calibration curve samples by the `plotCurves` function from the `chipPCR` package.

Example three

qIA

Example four

We have developed the `dpcR` package for analysis and presentation of digital PCR experiments. The `dpcR` package can be used to build custom-made analysers and provides structures to be openly extended by the scientific community. Simulations and predictions of binomial and Poisson distributions, commonly used theoretical models of dPCR, statistical data analysis methods, plotting facilities and report generation tools are part of the package (Pabinger et al., 2014). Here, we show briefly an example for the `dpcR`⁴.

⁴Selected functionality was implemented as interactive `shiny` GUI application to make the software accessible for users who are not fluent in R and but also for experts who wish to automatize routine tasks. Details and examples of the `shiny` web application framework for R can be found at <http://shiny.rstudio.com/>. We implemented flexible yet simple user interfaces, which run the analyses and graphical representation into interactive web applications either as service on a web severer or on a local machine without knowledge of HTML or ECMAScript (see `dpcR` manual). The interface is designed in a cascade workflow approach (Data import → Analysis → Output → Export) with interactive users choice on input data, methods and parameters using typical GUI elements such as sliders, drop-downs and text fields. An example can be found at https://michbur.shinyapps.io/dpcr_density/. This approach enables the automatized outputs of R objects in combined plots, tables and summaries.

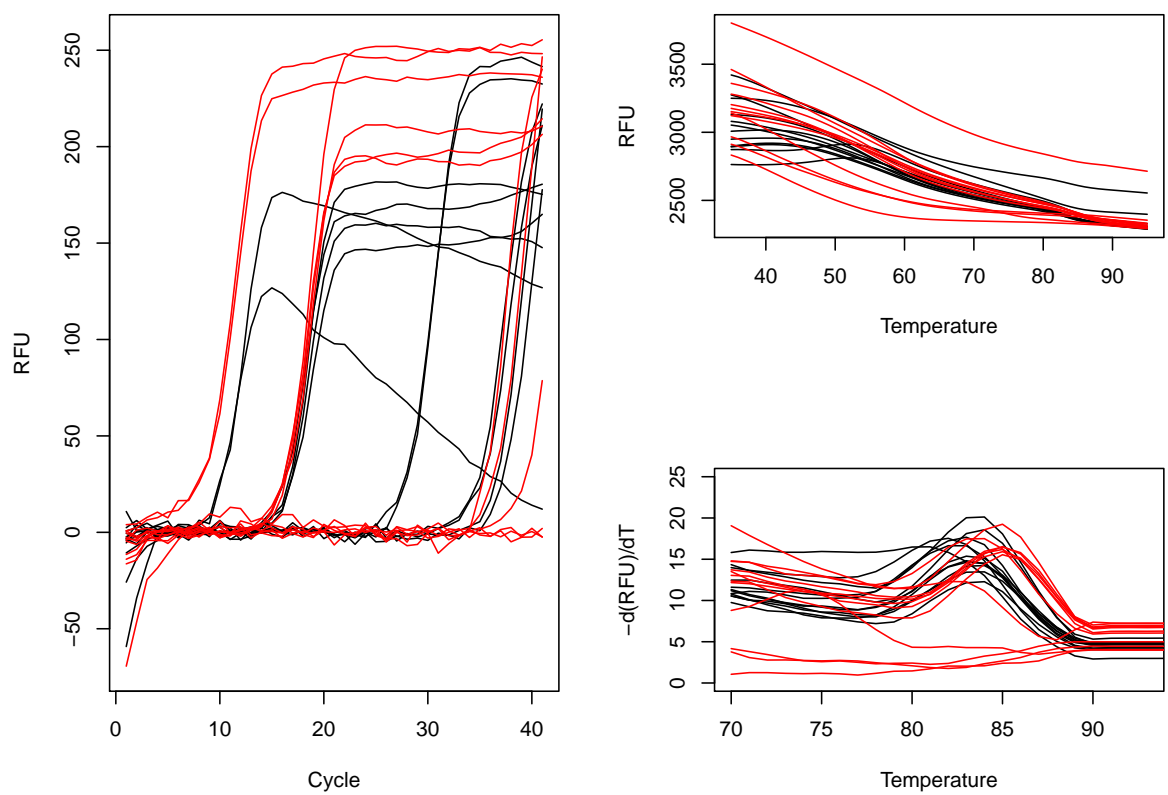


Figure 4: by the `diffQ` function from the [MBmca](#) package.

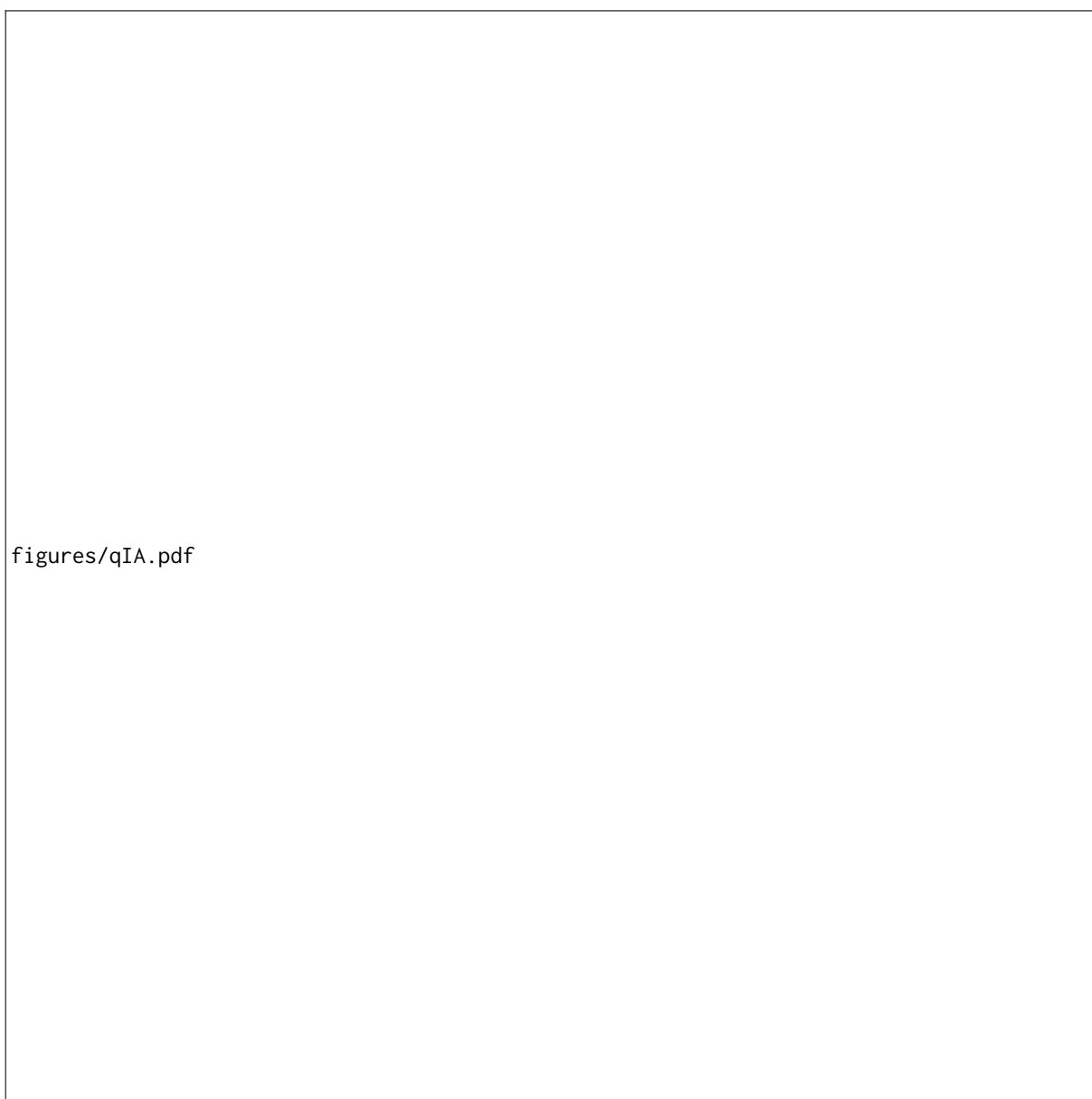


Figure 5: by the `diffQ` function from the [MBmca](#) package.

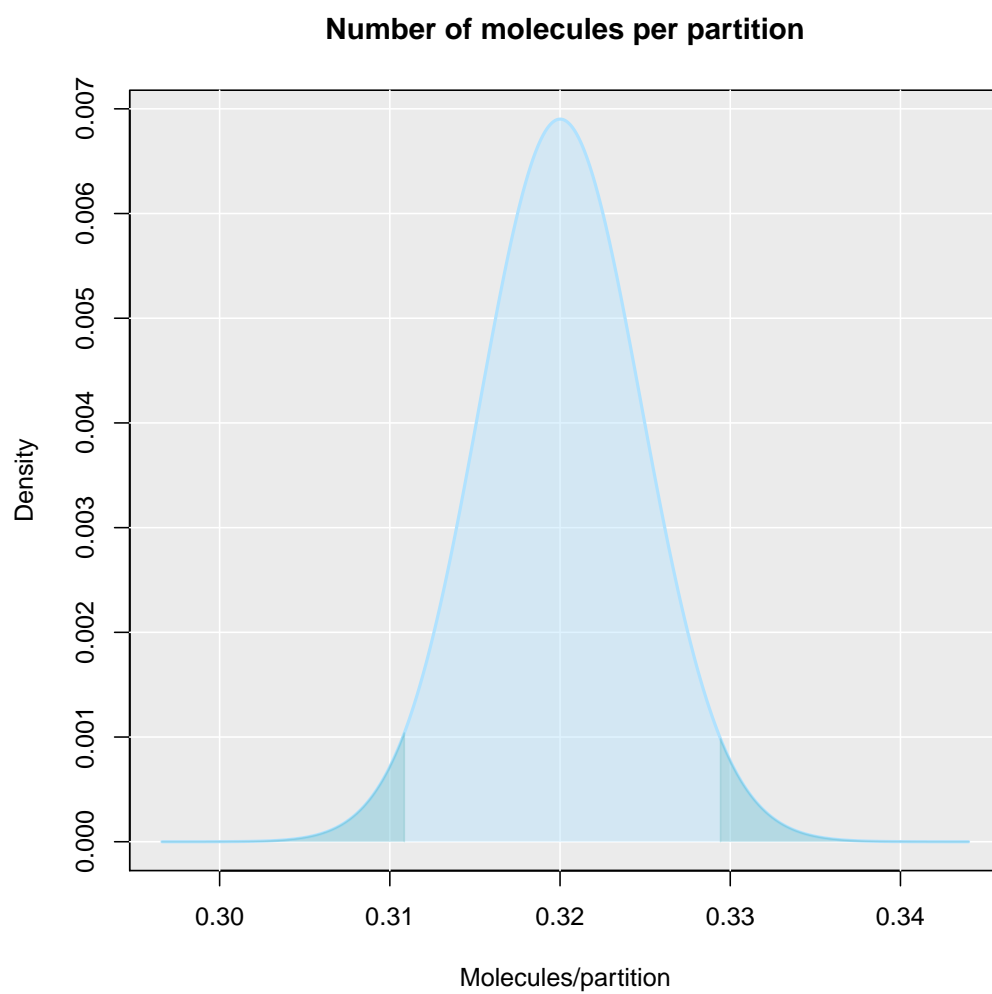


Figure 6: `dpcr_density` function from the `dpcR` package.

Discussion and Conclusion

This study gave a brief introduction how to perform a dPCR or qPCR analysis with R based on packages available from CRAN. In addition we briefly referenced to a vast collection of additional packages available from CRAN and Bioconductor. The packages are building blocks (libraries) to create what users want and need. We showed that an automatic data analysis with R offers powerful means for statistical analysis and visualization. The software is not tied to a vendor or specific application (e.g., chamber or droplet based digital PCR, capillary or plate qPCR). It should be quite easy even for an inexperienced user to define a workflow and to setup environment for specific needs in a broad range of technical settings (Figure 7). R enforces no monolithic integration. We claim that the modular structure of R packages allows user to perform flexible data analysis adjusted to their needs and to design frameworks for high-throughput analysis. R allows to access and reuse code for the creation of reports in various formats (e.g., HTML, PDF). Most of the software is cross-platform open source software and is freely available from CRAN or Bioconductor. Despite the fact that R is free of charge it is quite possible to build commercial applications. The packages cover implementation of novel approaches and peer-reviewed analysis methods. R packages are an open environment to adopt to the growing knowledge in dPCR and qPCR. Therefore, we argue that R may provide a structure for standardized nomenclature and serve as reference in qPCR and dPCR analysis. Speaking about openness, it is important to emphasize that main advantage is the software is transparent at any time for anybody. Thus, it is possible to track numerical errors.

<http://michbur.github.io/pcRuniveRsum/>

A serve disadvantage of R is the lack of comprehensive GUIs for qPCR analysis. Other and we believe that a graphical user interface (GUI) is a key technology to spread the use of R in bioanalytical sciences. The command-line structure makes R “inaccessible” for many novices. This we support the attempt that automatic routines are made accessible via GUIs (Rödiger et al., 2012). However, work in this has recently started and is still under development.

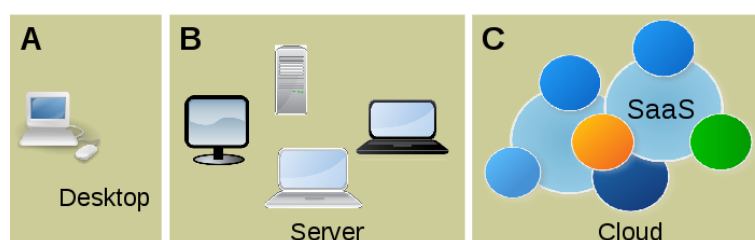


Figure 7: Deployment of R applications for the qPCR and dPCR experiments. **(A)** R is typically run from a desktop computer an operated by an GUI/IDE application such a **Rstudio** or **RKward**. This approach is provides a flexible workflow for individuals. **(B)** Another approach is to run R with specific applications on a local server. Such scenarios are useful for the deployment within research departments or cooperate units. **(C)** Cloud computing (CC) provides shared and scalable computing capacity (e.g., computing capacity, application software) and storage capacity (e.g., databases) as a service to an individual user or a community Service categories include: Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) and Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) over a network. Providers of CC manage the infrastructure and resources to achieve coherence and economies of scale similar to a utility over a network (typically the Internet).

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