MDstatsDIAMS: Real Data Comparison of Methods for Testing Mean Differences

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This vignette includes numerical comparison of the methods for testing mean differences using real DIA-MS data, which are given in either Spectronaut, MaxQuant, or Skyline report format. This vignette reproduces figures and tables in Section 3.2 Mass Spectrometry Data Analysis of the paper "A Shrinkage-based Statistical Method for Testing Group Mean Differences in Quantitative Bottom-up Proteomics" written by the authors.

Preparation

1. Set parameters to reduce analysis time

Because the real data size can be too large for the vignette, users can choose parameters to reduce analysis time.

```
# n_protein:
  Size of a subset of proteins randomly selected.
    If -1 or Inf, include all proteins. Default to 100.
n_protein <- Inf
# input_report_format:
  User must choose one of "sn" (Spectronaut), "mq" (MaxQuant), or
    "sk" (Skyline).
input_report_format <- "sn"</pre>
# result_save_folder:
    Path to the folder to save ttest results.
result_save_folder <- "/Users/namgil/Documents/Projects/MDstatsDIAMS/vignettes/"
# remove intermediate reports:
   If TRUE, remove report from environment if not used in further steps.
   Its value does not influence the results.
   Default is TRUE.
remove_intermediate_reports <- TRUE</pre>
```

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```
# control_condition, treat_condition:
# Comparison between control and treatment. Select conditions
# from {"DMSO", "10nM", "100nM"} if Spectronaut;
# from {"CON1", "CON4", "CON5", "CON8"} if MaxQuant or Skyline
control_condition <- "DMSO"
treat_condition <- "100mM"

# subconditions:
# List of four conditions for additional pairwise comparisons.
# Set {"DMSO", "10nM", "100nM", "100mM"} if Spectronaut;
# {"CON1", "CON4", "CON5", "CON8"} if MaxQuant or Skyline
subconditions <- c("DMSO", "10nM", "100nM", "100mM")</pre>
```

2. Load packages

```
library(dplyr)
library(MDstatsDIAMS)
library(pROC)
```

3. Load target list

Load an on-target protein list.

```
known_target_df <- read.csv(
  paste0(
    "/Users/namgil/Documents/Projects/MDstatsDIAMS/data/",
    "known_target_list_staurosporine_davis2011.csv"
  )
)</pre>
```

4. Load report data

Load and preprocess report data, and convert it into standard format. Spectronaut, MaxQuant, and Skyline reports can be converted into standard format directly.

- Reports are filtered by q-value < 0.01, fragment peak area > 1.
- Decoy proteins are removed from MaxQuant and Skyline.
- Top-3 fragment ions are selected in MaxQuant.

```
df_real <- read.delim(mq_evidence_path)</pre>
  mq_msms <- read.delim(mq_msms_path)
  ## It is required to generate `annotation.txt' file in prior for **MSstats**.
  mq_an <- create_annotation_df(</pre>
    evidence = df_real,
    n_replicates_per_condition = 4
  df_filtered <- convert_mq_to_standard(df_real, mq_msms, mq_an)</pre>
} else if (input_report_format == "sk") {
  ## Load Skyline report
  df_real <- arrow::read_parquet(</pre>
    pasteO("/Users/namgil/Documents/Projects/MDstatsDIAMS/data/",
           "lip_quant_staurosporine_hela_sk_transition_4conds.parquet")
  )
  # Make an annotation data frame
  sk_an <- data.frame(</pre>
    Condition = rep(pasteO("CON", c(1, 4, 5, 8)), each = 4),
    Replicate = paste0("StauroDoseResp-", c(1:4, 17:24, 33:36)),
    Run = paste0("StauroDoseResp-", c(1:4, 17:24, 33:36))
  df_filtered <- convert_sk_to_standard(df_real, annotation = sk_an)</pre>
print(dim(df_filtered))
```

[1] 13904962 7

5. Randomly select a subset of the predefined number of proteins to reduce analysis time.

```
if (
    n_protein < 0
    || is.infinite(n_protein)
    || n_protein >= n_distinct(df_filtered$protein_id)
) {
    df_subset <- df_filtered
} else {
    set.seed(111)
    protein_subset <- sample(unique(df_filtered$protein_id), n_protein)
    df_subset <- df_filtered %>% filter(protein_id %in% protein_subset)
}

print(dim(df_subset))
```

[1] 13904962

6. Remove the large report data from the R environment that will not be used in the next steps.

Comparison Between Control and Treatment

1. Run statistical methods for comparing the means between two conditions, control (DMSO) and treatment (100 uM).

• Select a subset of the report for two conditions, control (DMSO) and treatment (100 uM)

- ## [1] "Comparing mean differences between two conditions: DMSO 100mM"
 - Run statistical methods.

```
## Compute ttest result comparing two conditions ##
save_path <- paste0(</pre>
 result_save_folder,
  input_report_format, "_",
  "ttest_result_n", n_protein, "_", control_condition, "_", treat_condition,
  ".RData"
if (file.exists(save_path)) {
 load(save_path)
} else {
  # Run methods
  ttest result <- run ttests(
    df_two_conds,
    method names = NULL,
    boot_denom_eps = 0.3,
    base_condition = control_condition
  save(ttest_result, file = save_path)
}
```

2. Append local FDR score and on-target information

lfdr result <- compute lfdr result(</pre>

```
ttest_result,
  known_target_df = known_target_df,
  is_target_column = "is_target"
## Step 1... determine cutoff point
## Step 2... estimate parameters of null distribution and eta0
## Step 3... compute p-values and estimate empirical PDF/CDF
## Step 4... compute q-values and local fdr
##
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##
```

```
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## Step 1... determine cutoff point
## Step 2... estimate parameters of null distribution and eta0
## Step 3... compute p-values and estimate empirical PDF/CDF
## Step 4... compute q-values and local fdr
  3. Compute sensitivity and specificity from the local fdr results
protein_sensitivity_result <- compute_sensitivity_result(</pre>
  lfdr_result,
  q value column = "lfdr",
  is_target_column = "is_target",
  group_column = c("experiment", "protein_id")
  • Print sensitivity and specificity in a brief form
print(paste("Comparison:", control_condition, "/", treat_condition))
## [1] "Comparison: DMSO / 100mM"
spec_levels \leftarrow seq(0.8, 0.2, -0.2)
sens_matrix <- matrix(</pre>
  NA, length(protein_sensitivity_result), length(spec_levels),
  dimnames = list(names(protein_sensitivity_result), spec_levels)
for (level in spec_levels) {
  for (method in names(protein_sensitivity_result)) {
    sensitivity_table <- protein_sensitivity_result[[method]][[1]]</pre>
    spec_id_at_level <- max(which(sensitivity_table$specificity > level))
    sens_at_level <- sensitivity_table$sensitivity[spec_id_at_level]</pre>
    sens_matrix[method, as.character(level)] <- sens_at_level</pre>
  }
}
print(round(sens_matrix, 2))
                0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2
## msstatslip 0.26 0.44 0.63 0.81
               0.26 0.42 0.60 0.80
## rots
## paired
               0.19 0.41 0.60 0.80
## independent 0.26 0.44 0.63 0.81
## shrinkage
               0.20 0.41 0.69 0.84
  4. Print contingency table at fixed significance level
## [1] "----- Significance level: 0.10 -----"
## $`DMSO/100mM`
     Rejected msstatslip rots paired independent shrinkage
## 1
                  103919 139266 138400
                                             123774
        FALSE
                                                         96622
## 2
         TRUE
                                    245
                                                   4
                                                          4667
## [1] "----- Significance level: 0.05 -----"
```

```
## $ DMSO/100mM
    Rejected msstatslip rots paired independent shrinkage
## 1
       FALSE
                 103919 139266 138471
                                           123777
## 2
        TRUE
                                                       3861
                      1
                             0
                                  174
## [1] "----- Significance level: 0.01 -----"
## $ DMSO/100mM
    Rejected msstatslip rots paired independent shrinkage
## 1
       FALSE
                 103919 139266 138609
                                           123778
                                                      98728
## 2
        TRUE
                                                0
                      1
                             0
                                   36
                                                       2561
```

Testing Across Multiple Conditions

• Aggregate p-values of consecutive comparisons

```
protein_df_agg <- list()</pre>
aucs <- c()
### Collect p-values
num_cond <- length(subconditions)</pre>
for (i in 1:(num_cond - 1)) {
  ## Compute p-value from consecutive conditions
  control_condition <- subconditions[i]</pre>
  treat_condition <- subconditions[i + 1]</pre>
  df_two_conds <- df_subset %>%
    filter(condition %in% c(control_condition, treat_condition))
  ## Compute ttest result comparing two conditions ##
  save_path <- paste0(</pre>
    result_save_folder,
    input_report_format, "_",
    "ttest_result_n", n_protein, "_", control_condition, "_", treat_condition,
    ".RData"
  if (file.exists(save_path)) {
    load(save_path)
  } else {
    ttest_result <- run_ttests(</pre>
      df two conds,
      method_names = NULL,
      boot_denom_eps = 0.3,
      base_condition = control_condition
    )
    save(ttest_result, file = save_path)
  }
  ##
  ## Compute "signed" p-value in precursor level
  for (method in names(ttest_result)) {
    signed_pvalue_table <- ttest_result[[method]][[1]] %>%
      select(experiment, protein_id, precursor_id, p.value, estimate) %>%
      mutate(comparison_1 = control_condition,
             comparison_2 = treat_condition,
```

```
sign_of_test = sign(estimate)) %>%
     filter(!is.na(p.value))
    # protein_df_aqq[[method]] columns: experiment, protein_id, precursor_id,
    # p.value, estimate, comparison_1, comparison_2, sign_of_test
   protein_df_agg[[method]] <- rbind(</pre>
     protein_df_agg[[method]],
     signed pvalue table
   )
 }
}
# Aggregate all the comparisons for each precursor
for (method in names(protein_df_agg)) {
 protein_df_agg[[method]] <- protein_df_agg[[method]] %>%
   group_by(experiment, protein_id, precursor_id) %>%
   mutate(sign_of_minimal_pvalue = sign_of_test[which.min(p.value)]) %>%
   group_by(experiment, protein_id, precursor_id) %>%
   mutate(prod_recomputed_pvalue = prod(
     0.5 - sign_of_test * sign_of_minimal_pvalue * (0.5 - 0.5 * p.value),
     na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
   group_by(experiment, protein_id, precursor_id) %>%
    summarise(p.value = sum(prod_recomputed_pvalue * 2, na.rm = TRUE))
} ## experiment, protein_id, precursor_id, p.value
# Aggregate to protein level
for (method in names(protein_df_agg)) {
 protein_df_agg[[method]] <- protein_df_agg[[method]] %>%
   group_by(experiment, protein_id) %>%
   summarise(p.value = min(p.value, na.rm = TRUE))
}
# Append on-target information
for (method in names(protein_df_agg)) {
 protein_df_agg[[method]]$is_target <- (</pre>
   roc_prot <- pROC::roc(</pre>
   protein_df_agg[[method]]$is_target,
   1 - protein_df_agg[[method]]$p.value,
   auc = TRUE,
   plot = FALSE,
   quiet = TRUE
 aucs[method] <- roc_prot$auc</pre>
}
print(paste(c("Conditions:", subconditions), collapse = " "))
```

[1] "Conditions: DMSO 10nM 100nM 100mM"

```
print("AUCs:")

## [1] "AUCs:"

print(aucs)

## msstatslip rots paired independent shrinkage
## 0.4888143 0.5386743 0.5321298 0.5313434 0.5369320
```