rGMAP

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Type Package

Title Call hierarchical chromatin domains from HiC matrix by GMAP

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Description Call hierarchical chromatin domains from HiC contact map by Gaussian Mixture model And Proportion test

BugReports https://github.com/wbaopaul/rGMAP/issues

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LazyData TRUE

Imports data.table,
　　ggplot2,
　　mclust,
　　EMD,
　　caTools,
　　Matrix,
　　Rcpp (>= 0.12.5)

LinkingTo Rcpp

RoxygenNote 6.1.0

Suggests knitr,
　　rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

R topics documented:

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data_simu   *generate simulated hic_mat and true tads*

Description

generate simulated hic_mat and true tads

Usage

```
data_simu(stype = "poisson-dist", nratio = 2.5, mu0 = 200,
  resl = 1)
```

Arguments

stype	One of four types of simulated data in the manuscript: poission-dist, poission-dist-hier, nb-dist, nb-dist-hier; poission- or nb- indicates poission distribution or negative bionomial distribution -hier indicated subtads are generated nestly
nratio	The effect size between intra- and inter domain, larger means higher intra-tad contacts
mu0	The mean parameter, default 200
resl	Resolution, default set to 1

Value

A list includes following elements:

hic_mat	n by n contact matrix
hierTads	True heirarchical domains
tads_true	True TADs

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hic_rao_IMR90_chr15

Normalized Hi-C data for IMR90, chr15 with resolution 10kb.

Description

Normalized Hi-C data for IMR90, chr15 with resolution 10kb.

Usage

```
hic_rao_IMR90_chr15
```

Format

A data table with 3 variables:

n1 bin 1

n2 bin 2

count normalized counts

Source

Rao et al., Cell 2014, A 3D map of the human genome at kilobase resolution reveals principles of chromatin looping

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plotdom *visualize hierarchical domains*

Description

visualize hierarchical domains

Usage

```
plotdom(hic_dat, hiertads_gmap, start_bin, end_bin, cthr = 20,
  resl = 10000)
```

Arguments

hic_dat hic contact matrix for a given chromosome, either a n by n matrix, or a 3 columns data.frame <bin1> <bin2> <counts>

hiertads_gmap

  the hierarchical domains called by GMAP

start_bin the start bin of the genome

end_bin the end bin of the genome

cthr the upper bound count threshold for color, default 20

resl reslution of Hi-C data, default 10000

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rGMAP *Detect hierarchical choromotin domains by GMAP*

Description

Detect hierarchical choromotin domains by GMAP

Usage

```
rGMAP(hic_mat, index_file = NULL, resl = 10 * 10^3, logt = T,
  dom_order = 2, maxDistInBin = min(200, 2 * 10^6/resl), min_d = 25,
  max_d = 100, min_dp = 5, max_dp = 10, hthr = 0.95, t1thr = 0.5)
```

Arguments

`hic_mat`	• For single chromosome, supports three types of format:
	– a 3-column Hi-C contact matrix, with columns the i_th, j_th bin of a chromosom and the corresponding contact number
	– a n by n matrix, with <i,j>th element corresponding to contact number between the i_th and j_th bin of the chromosome
	– a text file of the above two types of data
	• For multiple chromosomes, a index_file indicates genomic coordinate for each hic bin should be provided
`index_file`	A 4-columns tab/space delimited text file indicates the genomic coordinates for each bin (compatible with HiC-Pro); with columns *bin_chr bin_start bin_end bin_id*
`resl`	The resolution (bin size), default 10kb
`logt`	Do log-transformation or not, default TRUE
`dom_order`	Maximum level of hierarchical structures, default 2 (call TADs and subTADs)
`maxDistInBin`	Only consider contact whose distance is not greater than maxDistInBIn bins, default 200 bins (or 2Mb)
`min_d`	The minimum d (d: window size), default 25
`max_d`	The maximum d (d: window size), default 100
`min_dp`	The minmum dp (dp: lower bound of tad size), defalt 5
`max_dp`	The maximum dp (dp: lower bound of tad size), defalt 10. min_d, max_d, min_dp and max_dp should be specified in number of bins
`hthr`	The lower bound cutoff for posterior probability, default 0.95
`t1thr`	Lower bound for t1 for calling TAD, default 0.5 quantile of test statistics of TADs, 0.9 of subTADs

Value

A list includes following elements:

`tads`	A data frame with columns start, end indicates the start and end coordinates of each domain, respectively
`hierTads`	A data frame with columns start, end, dom_order, where dom_order indicates the hierarchical status of a domain, 1 indicates tads, 2 indicates subtads, and so on
`params`	A data frame gives the final parameters for calling TADs

Examples

```
## On simulated data:
library(rGMAP)
simu_res = data_simu('poisson-dist-hier')
true_domains = simu_res$hierTads
simu_mat = simu_res$hic_mat
predicted_domains = rGMAP(simu_mat, resl = 1)$hierTads
true_domains
predicted_domains

## On an real data example
```

```
hic_rao_IMR90_chr15   # normalized Hi-C data for IMR90, chr15 with resolution 10kb
res = rGMAP(hic_rao_IMR90_chr15, resl = 10 * 1000, dom_order = 2)
names(res)
#quickly visualize some hierarchical domains
pp = plotdom(hic_rao_IMR90_chr15, res$hierTads, 6000, 7000, 30, 10)
pp$p2
```

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