Package 'mSigAct'

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Title Mutational Signature Activity Analysis ('mSigAct')

Version 2.2.0

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Description Analyze the ``activities'' of mutational signatures in one or more mutational spectra.
'mSigAct' stands for mutational Signature Activity. mSigAct uses a maximum likelihood approach
to estimate (conservatively) whether there is evidence that a particular set of mutational
signatures is present in a spectrum. It can also determine a *minimal* subset of signatures
needed to plausibly reconstruct an observed spectrum. This sparse assign signatures
functionality is *deliberately biased* toward using as few signatures as possible. There is
also functionality to do a maximum a posteriori estimate of signature activity, which makes
use of information on the proportion of tumors in a given type that have a particular
signature combined with the likelihood that a particular combination of signatures generated
an observed spectrum.

License GPL-3

URL https://github.com/steverozen/mSigAct

BugReports https://github.com/steverozen/mSigAct/issues

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-US

Depends R (>= 4.0),

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

biocViews

Imports cosmicsig,
dplyr,
ICAMS (>= 2.3.5.9002),
nloptr,
PCAWG7 (>= 0.1.0.9003),
philentropy,
quadprog,
stats,
sets,
tibble,
utils

Remotes github::steverozen/ICAMS@v3.0.5-branch,
github::steverozen/PCAWG7@v0.1.3-branch

Suggests BSgenome.Hsapiens.1000genomes.hs37d5,
    devtools,
    htmlwidgets,
    ipc,
    knitr,
    profvis,
    rmarkdown,
    testthat (>= 2.1.0),
    usethis

R topics documented:

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cossim   *Cosine similarity with useful argument types*

Description

Cosine similarity with useful argument types

Usage

```
cossim(v1, v2)
```

Arguments

v1	A vector or single-column matrix
v2	A vector or single-column matrix

Examples

```
spectrum <- PCAWG7::spectra$PCAWG$SBS96[, 1, drop = FALSE]
SBS96.sigs <- cosmicsig::COSMIC_v3.2$signature$GRCh37$SBS96
exposure <- PCAWG7::exposure$PCAWG$SBS96[, 1, drop = FALSE]
reconstructed.spectrum <- ReconstructSpectrum(sigs = SBS96.sigs,
                                              exp = exposure,
                                              use.sig.names = TRUE)
cosine <- cossim(spectrum, reconstructed.spectrum)
```

DefaultManyOpts *Set default options for many functions, especially* nloptr

---

Description

Set default options for many functions, especially nloptr

Usage

```
DefaultManyOpts(likelihood.dist = "multinom")
```

Arguments

likelihood.dist

The probability distribution used to calculate the likelihood, can be either "multinom" (multinomial distribution) or "neg.binom" (negative binomial distribution).

Value

A list with the following elements

global.opts A sub-list with several options for nloptr, q.v., for the global optimization phase.

local.opts A sub-list with several options for nloptr, q.v., for the local optimization phase.

nbinom.size Only appearing if likelihood.dist = "neg.binom". The dispersion parameter for the negative binomial distribution; smaller is more dispersed. See NegBinomial.

trace If > 0 print progress messages.

global_eval_f The objective function for the global optimization phase.

local_eval_f The objective function for the local optimization phase.

local_eval_g_ineq The inequality constraint function for the local optimization phase.

likelihood.dist The probability distribution used to calculate the likelihood.

Examples

```
my.opts <- DefaultManyOpts()
my.opts$trace <- 10
```

ExposureProportions *Return the proportions of tumors of a given cancer type that have a particular signature*

Description

Return the proportions of tumors of a given cancer type that have a particular signature

Usage

```
ExposureProportions(
  mutation.type,
  cancer.type,
  all.sigs = NULL,
  drop.sigs.no.info = TRUE,
  must.include = character(),
  must.include.prop = 0.1
)
```

Arguments

mutation.type	A character string, one of "SBS96", "SBS192", "ID", "DBS78".
cancer.type	A character string. For some common cancer types, see CancerTypes for more details.
all.sigs	An optional matrix of known signatures, with column names being signatures ids. Only used to drop signatures not present in all.sigs.
drop.sigs.no.info	
	If TRUE, drop signatures not present in the column names of all.sigs.
must.include	A character vector of signature IDs that must be included, even if they have not previously been observed in that cancer type. The associated proportion is specified by must.include.prop.
must.include.prop	
	The value used for the expected proportion of signatures in must.include but not previously observed in the given cancer.type.

Value

A numerical vector of the proportion of tumors of type cancer.type with each signature for those signatures observed in cancer.type. The names are the signature ids.

Examples

```
cancer.types <- PCAWG7::CancerTypes()
cancer.types
sigs.prop <- ExposureProportions(mutation.type = "SBS96",
                                 cancer.type = "Lung-AdenoCA")
```

PlotExposure	*Plot exposures in multiple plots each with a manageable number of samples*

Description

Plot exposures in multiple plots each with a manageable number of samples

Usage

```
PlotExposure(
  exposure,
  samples.per.line = 30,
  plot.proportion = FALSE,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  legend.x = NULL,
  legend.y = NULL,
  cex.legend = 0.9,
  cex.yaxis = 1,
  cex.xaxis = NULL,
  plot.sample.names = TRUE,
  yaxis.labels = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

exposure	Exposures as a numerical matrix (or data.frame) with signatures in rows and samples in columns. Rownames are taken as the signature names and column names are taken as the sample IDs. If you want exposure sorted from largest to smallest, use SortExposure. Do not use column names that start with multiple underscores. The exposures will often be mutation counts, but could also be e.g. mutations per megabase.
samples.per.line	
	Number of samples to show in each plot.
plot.proportion	
	Plot exposure proportions rather than counts.
xlim, ylim	Limits for the x and y axis. If NULL(default), the function tries to do something reasonable.
legend.x, legend.y	
	The x and y co-ordinates to be used to position the legend.
cex.legend	A numerical value giving the amount by which legend plotting text and symbols should be magnified relative to the default.
cex.yaxis	A numerical value giving the amount by which y axis values should be magnified relative to the default.
cex.xaxis	A numerical value giving the amount by which x axis values should be magnified relative to the default. If NULL(default), the function tries to do something reasonable.
plot.sample.names	
	Whether to plot sample names below the x axis. Default is TRUE.
yaxis.labels	User defined y axis labels to be plotted. If NULL(default), the function tries to do something reasonable.
...	Other arguments passed to barplot. If ylab is not included, it defaults to a value depending on plot.proportion. If col is not supplied the function tries to do something reasonable.

Value

An **invisible** list whose first element is a logic value indicating whether the plot is successful. The second element is a numeric vector giving the coordinates of all the bar midpoints drawn, useful for adding to the graph.

Examples

```
file <- system.file("extdata",
                    "Liver-HCC.exposure.csv",
                    package = "mSigAct")
exposure <- ReadExposure(file)
old.par <- par(mar = c(8, 5, 1, 1))
PlotExposure(exposure[, 1:30], main = "Liver-HCC exposure", cex.yaxis = 0.8,
             plot.proportion = TRUE)
par(old.par)
```

PlotExposureToPdf   *Plot exposures in multiple plots each with a manageable number of*
                             samples to PDF

Description

Plot exposures in multiple plots each with a manageable number of samples to PDF

Usage

```
PlotExposureToPdf(
  exposure,
  file,
  mfrow = c(2, 1),
  mar = c(6, 4, 3, 2),
  oma = c(3, 2, 0, 2),
  samples.per.line = 30,
  plot.proportion = FALSE,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  legend.x = NULL,
  legend.y = NULL,
  cex.legend = 0.9,
  cex.yaxis = 1,
  cex.xaxis = NULL,
  plot.sample.names = TRUE,
  yaxis.labels = NULL,
  width = 8.2677,
  height = 11.6929,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

exposure	Exposures as a numerical `matrix` (or `data.frame`) with signatures in rows and samples in columns. Rownames are taken as the signature names and column names are taken as the sample IDs. If you want `exposure` sorted from largest to smallest, use [`SortExposure`](). Do not use column names that start with multiple underscores. The exposures will often be mutation counts, but could also be e.g. mutations per megabase.
file	The name of the PDF file to be produced.
mfrow	A vector of the form `c(nr,nc)`. Subsequent figures will be drawn in an `nr-by-nc` array on the device by rows.
mar	A numerical vector of the form `c(bottom,left,top,right)` which gives the number of lines of margin to be specified on the four sides of the plot.
oma	A vector of the form `c(bottom,left,top,right)` giving the size of the outer margins in lines of text.
samples.per.line	
	Number of samples to show in each plot.
plot.proportion	
	Plot exposure proportions rather than counts.
xlim, ylim	Limits for the x and y axis. If `NULL`(default), the function tries to do something reasonable.
legend.x, legend.y	
	The x and y co-ordinates to be used to position the legend.
cex.legend	A numerical value giving the amount by which legend plotting text and symbols should be magnified relative to the default.
cex.yaxis	A numerical value giving the amount by which y axis values should be magnified relative to the default.
cex.xaxis	A numerical value giving the amount by which x axis values should be magnified relative to the default. If `NULL`(default), the function tries to do something reasonable.
plot.sample.names	
	Whether to plot sample names below the x axis. Default is TRUE.
yaxis.labels	User defined y axis labels to be plotted. If `NULL`(default), the function tries to do something reasonable.
width, height	The width and height of the graphics region in inches.
...	Other arguments passed to [`barplot`](). If ylab is not included, it defaults to a value depending on `plot.proportion`. If col is not supplied the function tries to do something reasonable.

Value

An **invisible** list whose first element is a logic value indicating whether the plot is successful. The second element is a numeric vector giving the coordinates of all the bar midpoints drawn, useful for adding to the graph.

Examples

```
file <- system.file("extdata",
                     "Liver-HCC.exposure.csv",
                     package = "mSigAct")
```

```
exposure <- ReadExposure(file)
PlotExposureToPdf(exposure, file = file.path(tempdir(), "Liver-HCC.exposure.pdf"),
                  cex.yaxis = 0.8, plot.proportion = TRUE)
```

ReadExposure   *Read an exposure matrix from a file*

Description

Read an exposure matrix from a file

Usage

```
ReadExposure(file, check.names = FALSE)
```

Arguments

file   CSV file containing an exposure matrix.

check.names   Passed to read.csv. **IMPORTANT**: If TRUE this will replace the double colon
                in identifiers of the form <tumor_type>::<sample_id> with two periods (i.e. <tu-
                mor_type>..<sample_id>. If check.names is true, generate a warning if double
                colons were present.

Value

Matrix of exposures.

Examples

```
file <- system.file("extdata",
                    "Liver-HCC.exposure.csv",
                    package = "mSigAct")
exposure <- ReadExposure(file)
```

ReconstructSpectrum   *Given signatures (sigs) and exposures (exp), return a spectrum or*
                        spectra

Description

Given signatures (sigs) and exposures (exp), return a spectrum or spectra

Usage

```
ReconstructSpectrum(sigs, exp, use.sig.names = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`sigs`	Signature as a matrix or data frame, with each row one mutation type (e.g. CCT > CAT or CC > TT) and each column a signature.
`exp`	The exposures for one or more samples as a matrix or data.frame, with each row a signature and each column a sample.
`use.sig.names`	If TRUE check that `rownames(exp)` is a subset of `colnames(sigs)`, and use only the columns in `sigs` that are present in `exp`.

Details

Does not care or check if `colSums(sigs) == 1`. Error checking is minimal since this function is called often.

Value

The matrix product `sigs %*% exp` after some error checking.

Examples

```
spectra <- PCAWG7::spectra$PCAWG$SBS96[, 1:2, drop = FALSE]
SBS96.sigs <- cosmicsig::COSMIC_v3.2$signature$GRCh37$SBS96
exposure <- PCAWG7::exposure$PCAWG$SBS96[, 1:2, drop = FALSE]
reconstructed.spectra <- ReconstructSpectrum(sigs = SBS96.sigs,
                                             exp = exposure,
                                             use.sig.names = TRUE)
```

SignaturePresenceTest   *Test whether a given signature is plausibly present in a catalog.*

Description

Test whether a given signature is plausibly present in a catalog.

Usage

```
SignaturePresenceTest(
  spectra,
  sigs,
  target.sig.index,
  m.opts = DefaultManyOpts(),
  seed = NULL,
  mc.cores = 2
)
```

Arguments

`spectra`	The catalog (matrix) to analyze. This could be an ICAMS catalog or a numerical matrix.
`sigs`	A catalog of signatures from which to choose. This could be and ICAMS catalog or a numerical matrix.

target.sig.index

> The index of the signature the presence of which we want to test. It can also be the signature id (e.g. "SBS22").

m.opts   See [DefaultManyOpts](#).

seed   Random seed; set this to get reproducible results. (The numerical optimization is in two phases; the first, global phase might rarely find different optima depending on the random seed.)

mc.cores   Number of cores to use. Always silently changed to 1 on Microsoft Windows.

Value

A list of test results for each sample in `spectra`. Each sublist contains the following elements:

- loglh.with: The maximum log likelihood of the reconstructed spectrum using all the signatures.
- loglh.without: The maximum log likelihood of the reconstructed spectrum without the target signature.
- statistic: Likelihood ratio test statistic.
- chisq.p: P-value of the likelihood ratio test. The null hypothesis is we can plausibly reconstruct the spectrum without the target signature.
- exp.with: The exposure using all the signatures which generates the maximum log likelihood `loglh.with`.
- exp.without: The exposure not using the target signature which generates the maximum log likelihood `loglh.without`.

Examples

```
indices <- grep("Lung-AdenoCA", colnames(PCAWG7::spectra$PCAWG$SBS96))
spectra <- PCAWG7::spectra$PCAWG$SBS96[, indices[1:2], drop = FALSE]
sigs <- cosmicsig::COSMIC_v3.2$signature$GRCh37$SBS96
sigs.prop <- ExposureProportions(mutation.type = "SBS96",
                                 cancer.type = "Lung-AdenoCA")
sigs.to.use <- sigs[, names(sigs.prop), drop = FALSE]
# Test whether SBS17a is plausibly present in the spectra
sig.presence.test.out <- SignaturePresenceTest(spectra = spectra,
                                               sigs = sigs.to.use,
                                               target.sig.index = "SBS17a",
                                               seed = 2581,
                                               mc.cores = 2)
```

SortExposure   *Sort columns of an exposure matrix from largest to smallest (or vice versa)*

Description

Sort columns of an exposure matrix from largest to smallest (or vice versa)

Usage

```
SortExposure(exposure, decreasing = TRUE)
```

Arguments

exposure	Exposures as a numerical matrix (or data.frame) with signatures in rows and samples in columns. Rownames are taken as the signature names and column names are taken as the sample IDs.
decreasing	If TRUE, sort from largest to smallest.

Value

The original exposure with columns sorted.

Examples

```
file <- system.file("extdata",
                    "Liver-HCC.exposure.csv",
                    package = "mSigAct")
exposure <- ReadExposure(file)
exposure.sorted <- SortExposure(exposure)
```

SparseAssignActivity	*Find known signatures that can most sparsely reconstruct each spectrum in a catalog.*

Description

Find known signatures that can most sparsely reconstruct each spectrum in a catalog.

Usage

```
SparseAssignActivity(
  spectra,
  sigs,
  output.dir,
  max.level = 5,
  p.thresh = 0.05,
  m.opts = DefaultManyOpts(),
  num.parallel.samples = 5,
  mc.cores.per.sample = min(20, 2^max.level),
  progress.monitor = NULL,
  seed = NULL,
  max.subsets = 1000,
  drop.low.mut.samples = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

spectra	The spectra (multiple spectra) to be reconstructed.
sigs	A numerical matrix, possibly an ICAMS catalog.
output.dir	Directory path to save the output file.
max.level	The maximum number of signatures to try removing.

p.thresh   If the p value for a better reconstruction with a set of signatures (as opposed to without that set of signatures) is > than this argument, then we can use exposures without this set.

m.opts   See `DefaultManyOpts`.

num.parallel.samples
                  The (maximum) number of samples to run in parallel. On Microsoft Windows machines it is silently changed to 1. Each sample in turn can require multiple cores, as governed by `mc.cores.per.sample`.

mc.cores.per.sample
                  The maximum number of cores to use for each sample. On Microsoft Windows machines it is silently changed to 1.

progress.monitor
                  Function called at the start of each new level (number of signatures to try excluding). Must take named arguments `value` and `detail`, and no others. Designed for a `AsyncProgress` progress bar function.

seed   Random seed; set this to get reproducible results. (The numerical optimization is in two phases; the first, global phase might rarely find different optima depending on the random seed.)

max.subsets   This argument provides a way to heuristically limit the amount of time spent by this function. Larger values of this argument will tend to allow longer running times. The algorithm successively tries to remove all subsets of 1 signature, 2 signatures, 3 signatures, etc., down to `max.level`. (Not every subset is tested at each level; if a subset was already found to be necessary the algorithm does not test supersets of that subset.) If at any level the algorithm needs to test more than `max.subsets` this function will not proceed.

drop.low.mut.samples
                  Whether to exclude low mutation samples from the analysis. If `TRUE(default)`, samples with SBS total mutations less than 100, DBS or ID total mutations less than 25 will be dropped.

Value

A list with the elements:

- `proposed.assignment`: The most sparse set of signatures that can plausibly explain `spectra`.

- `proposed.reconstruction`: The reconstruction based on sparse assignment.

- `reconstruction.distances`: Various distances and similarities between `spectra` and `proposed.reconstructio`

- `all.tested`: All tested possible ways to reconstruct each sample in `spectra`.

- `alt.solutions`: A tibble showing all the alternative solutions that are statistically as good as the `proposed.assignment` that can plausibly reconstruct `spectra`.

- `time.for.assignment`: Value from `system.time` for running SparseAssignActivity for each sample in `spectra`.

- `error.messages`: Only appearing if there are errors running SparseAssignActivity.

The elements `proposed.assignment`, `proposed.reconstruction`, `reconstruction.distances`, `all.tested`, `time.for.assignment` will be NULL if the algorithm could not find the optimal reconstruction or there are errors coming out for **all** samples.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# This is a long running example unless parallel computing is supported on your machine
indices <- grep("Lung-AdenoCA", colnames(PCAWG7::spectra$PCAWG$SBS96))
spectra <- PCAWG7::spectra$PCAWG$SBS96[, indices[1:2], drop = FALSE]
SBS96.sigs <- cosmicsig::COSMIC_v3.2$signature$GRCh37$SBS96
sigs.prop <- ExposureProportions(mutation.type = "SBS96",
                                 cancer.type = "Lung-AdenoCA")
sigs.to.use <- sigs[, names(sigs.prop), drop = FALSE]
sparse.out <- SparseAssignActivity(spectra = spectra,
                                   sigs = sigs.to.use,
                                   output.dir = file.path(tempdir(), "Lung-AdenoCA"),
                                   max.level = ncol(sigs.to.use) - 1,
                                   p.thresh = 0.05 / ncol(spectra),
                                   num.parallel.samples = 2,
                                   mc.cores.per.sample = 30,
                                   seed = 2561)

## End(Not run)
```

WriteExposure   *Write an exposure matrix to a file*

Description

Write an exposure matrix to a file

Usage

```
WriteExposure(exposure, file, row.names = TRUE)
```

Arguments

exposure   Exposures as a numerical matrix (or data.frame) with signatures in rows and
                samples in columns. Rownames are taken as the signature names and column
                names are taken as the sample IDs.

file   File to which to write the exposure matrix (as a CSV file).

row.names   Either a logical value indicating whether the row names of exposure are to be
                written along with exposure, or a character vector of row names to be written.

Examples

```
file <- system.file("extdata",
                    "Liver-HCC.exposure.csv",
                    package = "mSigAct")
exposure <- ReadExposure(file)
WriteExposure(exposure, file = file.path(tempdir(), "Liver-HCC.exposure.csv"))
```

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