

HowTo BGX

Ernest Turro
Imperial College London

April 25, 2007

1 Introduction

This vignette describes how to use *bgx*, a C++ implementation of a Bayesian hierarchical integrated approach to the modelling and analysis of Affymetrix GeneChip arrays. The model and methodology is described in Hein et al, 2005.

There are two ways to run *bgx*: (1) through R and (2) as a standalone binary. Both ways make use of probe level GeneChip data, which you must obtain as GeneChip CEL files.

2 Reading in the CEL files

When you load *bgx*, several required packages from the Bioconductor¹ project are automatically loaded.

```
> library(bgx)
```

The *affy* package allows you to read CEL files into an **AffyBatch** object. This can be achieved by changing your working directory to wherever the CEL files are stored and executing:

```
> aData <- ReadAffy()
```

This will read in the CEL files in alphabetical order and save the data in the **aData** object. Alternatively, you can specify the specific files you would like to read in by adding their paths to the argument list, for example:

```
> aData <- ReadAffy("CEL/choe/chipC-rep1.CEL", "CEL/choe/chipS-rep2.CEL")
```

¹<http://bioconductor.org>

3 Running BGX through R

A basic execution of the program can be performed by simply passing an `AffyBatch` object as a single parameter to the `bgx` function and saving the result in an `ExpressionSet` object. The result will hold array-specific gene expression values and their corresponding standard errors in `assayData(eset)$exprs` and `assayData(eset)$se.exprs` respectively.

```
> eset <- bgx(aData)
```

A more elaborate scenario would involve splitting the arrays into a number of conditions using the *samplesets* argument²; specifying which genes to analyse with the *genes* argument; specifying whether to take into account probe affinity with *probeAff*; setting the number of burn-in and post burn-in runs with the *burnin* and *iter* arguments respectively; setting the set of parameters to save with the *output* argument³; and specifying where to save the runs with *rundir*. Execute `help(bgx)` in R for a full explanation of all the parameters.

As an example, let us analyse the `Dilution` data set and save the results in the current working directory ("."):

```
> library(affydata)
> library(hgu95av2cdf)
> data(Dilution)
> eset <- bgx(Dilution, samplesets = c(2, 2), probeAff = FALSE,
+   burnin = 2048, iter = 8192, genes = c(12500:12599), output = "all")
```

The `eset` object will contain gene expression information for each gene under each condition (not necessarily each array). You may obtain the gene expression measure using the `exprs` function. For instance:

```
> exprs(eset)[10:40, ]
```

	condition 1	condition 2
947_at	6.54882	6.23533
948_s_at	4.80074	4.45260
949_s_at	4.75990	4.54776
950_at	4.46098	4.23591
951_at	1.81786	2.75080
952_at	2.52115	2.29997

²Note that if your `AffyBatch` object contains information on the experimental design in the `phenoData` slot, you do not need to use the *samplesets* argument.

³*output* can be set to either "minimal", "trace" or "all". See the documentation for an explanation of what these levels mean

953_g_at	5.27994	4.87892
954_s_at	6.36742	6.09736
955_at	6.62402	6.34845
956_at	7.01234	6.70974
957_at	4.62311	4.22943
958_s_at	5.53824	5.18073
959_at	1.61462	1.32862
960_g_at	5.22585	4.92409
961_at	1.61015	1.63794
962_at	2.23727	2.01095
963_at	4.59609	4.20270
964_at	4.28568	4.00659
965_at	2.14193	1.36846
966_at	4.45682	4.10201
967_g_at	4.89294	4.59490
968_i_at	3.08878	3.58380
969_s_at	4.74009	4.49441
970_r_at	6.31431	6.17404
971_s_at	2.83499	2.78558
973_at	4.38212	4.08772
974_at	1.70736	2.25615
975_at	4.38175	4.01188
976_s_at	2.73965	3.41333
977_s_at	4.89886	4.55122
978_at	3.03629	2.60538

Run `help(ExpressionSet)` in R for more information.

Note that *samplesets* should be set to an array specifying the number of replicates in each condition. If set to (3,2), `bgx` will treat the first three arrays read into R as replicates under condition 1 and the next two as replicates under condition 2. You should make sure that all condition 1 files are read in first and all condition 2 files are read in second by `ReadAffy()`. You may check the order of the samples in your `AffyBatch` object by using the `sampleNames` function:

```
> sampleNames(Dilution)
```

```
[1] "20A" "20B" "10A" "10B"
```

4 Running BGX as a standalone binary

Occasionally it may be useful to run `bgx` as a standalone binary from the command line⁴. In this case, you should use the `standalone.bgx` function instead of the `bgx` function. It takes the same arguments as `bgx`, with the addition of `dirname`, which should specify where you would like to save the input files required by the standalone binary.

```
aData <- ReadAffy() # Read in 6 arrays across two conditions
                  # in alphabetical order
standalone.bgx(aData, samplesets=c(3,3), genes=c(1:650,1000:1200),
  burnin=16384, iter=65536, output="minimal",
  dirname="input-choe3replicates")
```

Once you have saved the input files, you should locate the binary, make sure it is executable⁵, and pass the path to the newly created `infile.txt` file as a single argument. For example:

```
./bgx ../input-choe3replicates/infile.txt
```

5 Detailed analysis of the output

If you wish to analyse the output in detail, you should first read the output into a list as follows:

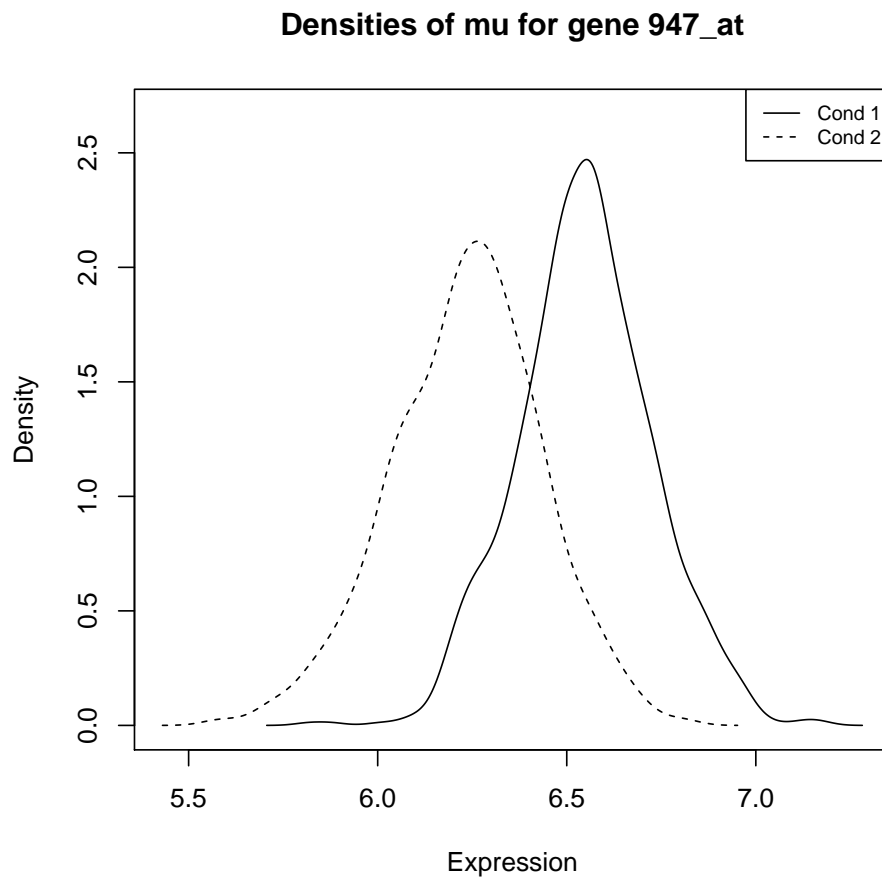
```
> bgxOutput <- readOutput.bgx("run.1")
```

You may then pass the `bgxOutput` object to any of several analysis functions. For instance, to view the gene expression distributions under the various conditions for gene 10, you could do:

```
> plotExpressionDensity(bgxOutput, gene = 10)
```

⁴You can compile it by tweaking 'src/Makefile.standalone' to your specifications and running 'make -f Makefile.standalone' from the 'src' directory.

⁵Under Unix-like environments, you can type `chmod +x bgx` at the command prompt to do this.



In order to get a list of ranked differential expression values, you could do:

```
> rankedGeneList <- rankByDE(bgxOutput)
> print(rankedGeneList[1:25, ])
```

	Position	DiffExpression
956_at	19	34.415585
941_at	4	34.090607
AFFX-HSAC07/X00351_5_at	83	33.011335
947_at	10	30.873117
AFFX-HUMGAPDH/M33197_5_at	89	30.510521
955_at	18	27.775266
AFFX-HUMGAPDH/M33197_M_at	91	24.097000
AFFX-HSAC07/X00351_M_at	85	21.913618
954_s_at	17	21.591047
953_g_at	16	19.871139
AFFX-HUMGAPDH/M33197_3_at	87	19.282793
AFFX-BioDn-3_at	70	16.954794

946_at	9	16.395416
958_s_at	21	15.611503
AFFX-HUMISGF3A/M97935_3_at	93	14.703255
AFFX-HUMISGF3A/M97935_MB_at	96	14.534467
AFFX-HUMISGF3A/M97935_MA_at	95	12.268148
957_at	20	11.727123
960_g_at	23	11.675859
977_s_at	39	11.107148
993_at	54	9.943220
963_at	26	9.749545
AFFX-HSAC07/X00351_3_at	81	9.602072
969_s_at	32	9.545740
982_at	44	9.341472

Run `help(analysis.bgx)` for more detailed usage instructions on the analysis functions.