Package ‘FAMT’

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Description The method proposed in this package takes into account the impact of dependence on the multiple testing procedures for high-throughput data as proposed by Friguet et al. (2009). The common information shared by all the variables is modeled by a factor analysis structure. The number of factors considered in the model is chosen to reduce the false discoveries variance in multiple tests. The model parameters are estimated thanks to an EM algorithm. Adjusted tests statistics are derived, as well as the associated p-values. The proportion of true null hypotheses (an important parameter when controlling the false discovery rate) is also estimated from the FAMT model. Graphics are proposed to interpret and describe the factors.
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FAMT-package

Factor Analysis for Multiple Testing (FAMT) : simultaneous tests under dependence in high-dimensional data

Description

The method proposed in this package takes into account the impact of dependence on multiple testing procedures for high-throughput data as proposed by Friguet et al. (2009). The common information shared by all the variables is modeled by a factor analysis structure. The number of factors considered in the model is chosen to reduce the variance of the number of false discoveries. The model parameters are estimated thanks to an EM algorithm. Factor-adjusted tests statistics are derived, as well as the associated p-values. The proportion of true null hypotheses (an important parameter when controlling the false discovery rate) is also estimated from the FAMT model. Diagnostic plots are proposed to interpret and describe the factors.

Details

Package: FAMT
Type: Package
Version: 1.0
Date: 2010-05-03
License: GPL
LazyLoad: yes

The as.FAMTdata function creates a single R object containing the data stored: - in one mandatory data-frame: the ’expression’ dataset with m rows (if m tests) and n columns (n is the sample size) containing the observations of the responses. - and two optional data-frames: the ’covariates’ dataset with n rows and at least 2 columns, one giving the specification to match ’expression’ and ’covariates’ and the other one containing the observations of at least one covariate. The optional dataset, ’annotations’ can be provided to help interpreting the factors: with m rows and at least one column to identify the variables (ID).

The whole multiple testing procedure is provided in a single function, modelFAMT, but you can also choose to apply the procedure step by step, using the functions:

nbfactors (Estimation of the optimal number of factors) emfa (EM fitting of the Factor Analysis
**Annotations**

A data frame with 6 columns describing the 9893 genes, which expressions are stored in the `expression` dataset, in terms of functional categories, oligonucleotide size and location on the microarray.

See also `expression`, `covariates`.

### Usage

```r
data(annotations)
```

### Format

A data frame with 9893 observations on the following 6 variables.

- **ID** Gene identification
- **Name** Gene annotation (functional categories) (character)
- **Block** Location on the microarray(factor)
- **Column** Location on the microarray (factor)
- **Row** Location on the microarray (factor)
- **Length** Oligonucleotide size (numeric vector)
Source

UMR Genetique Animale - INRA/AGROCAMPUS OUEST - Rennes, France.

References


Examples

data(annotations)
dim(annotations)
summary(annotations)

---

as.FAMTdata

Create a 'FAMTdata' object from an expression, covariates and annotations dataset

Description

The function creates a 'FAMTdata' object containing the expression, the covariates and the annotations dataset if provided. The function checks the consistency of dataframes between them. Then missing values of expression can be imputed.

Usage

as.FAMTdata(expression, covariates = NULL, annotations = NULL, idcovar = 1, idannot = NULL, na.action=TRUE)

Arguments

expression An expression data frame with genes in rows and arrays in columns. The arrays are identified by the column names.
covariates An optional data frame with arrays in rows, and covariates in columns. One column must contain the array identification (NULL by default).
annotations An optional data frame containing informations on the genes (NULL by default)
idcovar The column number corresponding to the array identification in the covariates data frame (1 by default)
idannot The column number corresponding to the gene identification in annotations data frame (NULL by default)
na.action If TRUE (default value), missing expression data are imputed using nearest neighbor averaging (impute.knn function of `impute` package).
as.FAMTdata

Details

The `as.FAMTdata` function creates a single R object containing the data stored: - in one mandatory
data-frame: the 'expression' dataset with m rows (if m tests) and n columns (n is the sample size)
containing the observations of the responses. - and two optional data frames: the 'covariates'
dataset with n rows and at least 2 columns, one giving the specification to match 'expression' and
'covariates' and the other one containing the observations of at least one covariate. The optional
dataset,'annotations', can be provided to help interpreting the factors: with m rows and at least one
column to identify the variables (ID).

Value

expression The expression data frame
covariates The optional covariates data frame
annotations The optional data frame containing annotations. The genes annotations such as
the functional categories should be in a character form, not in a factor form.
idcovar The column number corresponding to the array identification in the covariate
data frame (which should correspond to the column names in ’expression’)
na.expr Rows and columns of expression with missing values

Note

The class of the data produced with the `as.FAMTdata` function is called 'FAMTdata'. We advise to
carry out a summary of FAMT data with the function `summaryFAMT`.

Author(s)

David Causeur

See Also

`summaryFAMT`

Examples

```r
# The data are divided into one mandatory data-frame, the gene expressions,
# and two optional datasets: the covariates, and the annotations.

# The expression dataset with 9893 rows (genes) and 43 columns (arrays)
# containing the observations of the responses.
# The covariates dataset with 43 rows (arrays) and 6 columns:
# the second column gives the specification to match 'expression'
# and 'covariates' (array identification), the other ones contain
# the observations of covariates.
# The annotations dataset contains 9893 rows (genes) and
# 6 columns to help interpreting the factors, the first one (ID)
# identifies the variables (genes).

data(expression)
data(covariates)
```
data(annotations)

# Create the 'FAMTdata' 
chricken = as.FAMTdata(expression, covariates, annotations, idcovar=2)  
# 'FAMTdata' summary
summaryFAMT(chicken)

covariates  Covariates data frame

Description
A data frame with 6 covariates in columns and 43 arrays in rows, describing the arrays of the expression dataset. See also expression, annotations

Usage
data(covariates)

Format
A data frame with 43 observations on the following 6 variables.

AfClass a factor with levels F (Fat) L (Lean) NC (Intermediate) giving the abdominal fatness class
ArrayName Identifying the arrays (character)
Mere a factor with 8 levels giving the dam of the offsprings
Lot a factor with 4 levels giving the hatch
Pds9s a numeric vector giving the body weight
Af a numeric vector giving the abdominal fatness, the experimental condition of main interest in this example

Source
UMR Genetique Animale - INRA/AGROCAMPUS OUEST - Rennes, France.

References
**defacto**

**Examples**

```r
data(covariates)
dim(covariates)
summary(covariates)
```

---

**FAMT factors description**

**Description**

This function helps the user to describe and interpret the factors using some available external information on either genes or arrays. Diagnostic plots are provided.

**Usage**

```r
defacto(model, plot = TRUE, axes = c(1, 2), select.covar = NULL,
        select.annot = NULL, lim.b = 0.01, lab = TRUE, cex = 1)
```

**Arguments**

- **model**
  - 'FAMTmodel' object
- **plot**
  - Boolean (TRUE by default). If TRUE, diagnostic plots are provided (unless the 'FAMTmodel' has less than one factor).
- **axes**
  - Vector of length 2, specifying the factors to plot.
- **select.covar**
  - Selection of external covariates. If NULL (default value), the function takes all covariates except the array identifiers and those used in the model.
- **select.annot**
  - Selection of external annotations. If NULL (default value), the function takes all the available factors in 'annotations'.
- **lim.b**
  - Proportion of variables with the highest loadings for each factor to appear on plots or in tables (0.01 by default).
- **lab**
  - Boolean. If TRUE (default value), array names are labeled on the figure
- **cex**
  - A numerical value giving the amount by which plotting text and symbol should be enlarged relative to the default (1 is the default value)

**Value**

- **loadings**
  - highest loadings (B matrix) for each factor. The proportion of loading is determined by "lim.b"
- **covariates**
  - Matrix of p-values for the tests of linear relationships between scores on each factor (rows) and external covariates (columns).
- **annotations**
  - Matrix of p-values for the tests of linear relationships between loadings of each factor (rows) and external annotations (columns).
Author(s)
David Causeur, Maela Kloareg

See Also
as.FAMTdata, modelfamt

Examples
## FAMT data
data(expression)
data(covariates)
data(annotations)

# Create the 'FAMTdata'
chicken = as.FAMTdata(expression, covariates, annotations, idcovar=2)
# 'FAMTdata' summary
# Not run: summaryFAMT(chicken)

# FAMT complete multiple testing procedure
model = modelfamt(chicken, x=c(3,6), test=6, nbf=3)
# summary on the 'FAMT model'
# Not run: summaryFAMT(model)

# Factors description
chicken.defacto = defacto(model, axes=1:2, select.covar=4:5, select.annot=3:6, cex=0.6)

emfa

Factor Analysis model adjustment with the EM algorithm

Description
A function to fit a Factor Analysis model with the EM algorithm.

Usage
emfa(data, nbf, x = 1, test = x[1], pvalues = NULL, min.err = 0.001)

Arguments
data 'FAMTdata' object, see as.FAMTdata
nbf Number of factors of the FA model, see nbfactors
x Column number(s) corresponding to the experimental condition and the optional covariates (1 by default) in the covariates data frame.
emfa

test  Column number corresponding to the experimental condition (x[1] by default) on which the test is performed.
pvalues  p-values of the individual tests. If NULL, the classical procedure is applied (see raw.pvalues)
min.err  Stopping criterion value for iterations in EM algorithm (default value: 0.001)

Details

In order to use this function, the number of factors is needed (otherwise, use nbfactors).

Value

\[ B \]
Estimation of the loadings

\[ \Psi \]
Estimation of \( \Psi \)

Factors  Scores of the individuals on the factors

commonvar  Proportion of genes common variance (modeled on the factors)

SelectHo  Vector of row numbers corresponding to the non-significant genes

Author(s)

David Causeur

References


See Also

as.FAMTdata, nbfactors

Examples

```r
## Reading 'FAMTdata'
data(expression)  
data(covariates)  
data(annotations)
chicken = as.FAMTdata(expression, covariates, annotations, idcovar=2)

# EM fitting of the Factor Analysis model
chicken.emfa = emfa(chicken, nbf=3, x=c(3,6), test=6)
chicken.emfa$commonvar
```
expression  

*Gene expressions data frame*

**Description**

This dataset concerns hepatic transcriptome profiles of 43 half sib male chickens selected for their variability on abdominal fatness (AF). Genes are in rows (9893 genes) and arrays in columns (43 arrays).

**Usage**

```
data(expression)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 9893 genes on 43 arrays.

**Source**

UMR Genetique Animale - INRA/AGROCAMPUS OUEST - Rennes, France.

**References**


**Examples**

```
data(expression)
dim(expression)
summary(expression)
```

---

**modelFAMT**  

*The FAMT complete multiple testing procedure*

**Description**

This function implements the whole FAMT procedure (including `nbfactors` and `emfa`). The number of factors considered in the model is chosen to reduce the variance of the number of the false discoveries. The model parameters are estimated using an EM algorithm. Factor-adjusted tests statistics are derived, as well as the corresponding p-values.
modelFAMT

Usage

modelFAMT(data, x = 1, test = x[1], nbf = NULL, maxnbfactors = 8, min.err = 0.001)

Arguments

data  'FAMTdata' object, see as.FAMTdata
x     Column number(s) corresponding to the experimental condition and the optional covariates (1 by default) in the covariates data frame.
test  Column number corresponding to the experimental condition (x[1] by default) one which the test is performed.
nbf   The number of factors of the FA model (NULL by default). If NULL, the function estimates the optimal nbf (see nbfactors)
maxnbfactors  The maximum number of factors (8 by default)
min.err  Stopping criterion value for iterations (default value:0.001)

Value

adjpval  Vector of FAMT factor-adjusted p-values
adjtest  Vector of FAMT factor-adjusted F statistics
adjdata  Factor-adjusted FAMT data
FA       Estimation of the FA model parameters
pval     Vector of classical p-values
x        Column number(s) corresponding to the experimental condition and the optional covariates in the covariates data frame
test     Column number corresponding to the experimental condition on which the test is performed
nbf      The number of factors used to fit the FA model
idcovar  The column number used for the array identification in the 'covariates' data frame

Note

The user can perform individual test statistics putting the number of factors (nbf) equal to zero. The result of this function is a 'FAMTmodel'. It is used as argument in other functions of the package: summaryFAMT, pi0FAMT or defacto. We advise to carry out a summary of FAMT model with the function summaryFAMT.

Author(s)

David Causeur

References

nbfactors

See Also

as.FAMTdata, raw.pvalues, nbfactors, emfa, summaryFAMT

Examples

## Reading 'FAMTdata'
data(expression)
data(covariates)
data(annotations)

chicken = as.FAMTdata(expression, covariates, annotations, idcovar=2)

# Classical method with modelFAMT
## Not run: modelpval=modelFAMT(chicken,x=c(3,6),test=6,nbf=0)
## Not run: summaryFAMT(modelpval)

# FAMT complete multiple testing procedure
# when the optimal number of factors is unknown
## Not run: model = modelFAMT(chicken,x=c(3,6),test=6)

# when the optimal number of factors has already been estimated
model = modelFAMT(chicken,x=c(3,6),test=6,nbf=3)

summaryFAMT(model)
hist(model$adjpval)
## End(Not run)

---

nbfactors

Estimation of the optimal number of factors of the FA model

Description

The optimal number of factors of the FA model is estimated to minimize the variance of the number of false positives (see Friguet et al., 2009).

Usage

nbfactors(data, x = 1, test = x[1], pvalues = NULL, maxnbfactors = 8, diagnostic.plot = FALSE, min.err = 0.001)

Arguments

data

'FAMTdata' object, see as.FAMTdata

x

Column number(s) corresponding to the experimental condition and the optional covariates (1 by default) in the covariates data frame

test

Column number corresponding to the experimental condition (x[1] by default) on which the test is performed
pvalues Vector of p-values for the individual tests. If NULL, the classical procedure is applied (see raw.pvalues)

maxnbfactors The maximum number of factors for the FA model (8 by default)

diagnostic.plot boolean (FALSE by default). If TRUE, the values of the variance inflation criteria for each number of factors are plotted

min.err Stopping criterion value for iterations (default value : 0.001)

Value

optimalnbfactors Optimal number of factors of the FA model (an elbow criterion is used)

criterion Variance criterion for each number of factors

Author(s)

David Causeur

References


See Also

as.FAMTdata, emfa

Examples

## Reading 'FAMTdata'
data(expression)
data(covariates)
data(annotations)
chicken = as.FAMTdata(expression,covariates,annotations,idcovar=2)

# Estimation of the number of factors
## Not run: nbfactors(chicken,x=c(3,6),test=6)

# Estimation of the number of factors with a graph of variance inflation
# criterion
## Not run: nbfactors(chicken,x=c(3,6),test=6, diagnostic.plot=TRUE)
Description

A function to estimate the proportion of true null hypotheses from a 'FAMTmodel' (see also function "pval.estimate.eta0" in package "fdrtool").

Usage

\[
\text{pi0FAMT}(\text{model, method = c("smoother", "density"), diagnostic.plot = FALSE})
\]

Arguments

- **model**: 'FAMTmodel' object (see \texttt{modelFAMT})
- **method**: algorithm used to estimate the proportion of null p-values. Available options are "density" and "smoother" (as described in Friguet and Causeur, 2010)
- **diagnostic.plot**: if TRUE the histogram of the p-values with the estimate of \(\pi_0\) horizontal line is plotted. With the "smoother" method, an additional graph is displayed showing the spline curve used to estimate \(\pi_0\). With the "density" method, the estimated convex density of the p-values is plotted onto the histogram

Details

The quantity \(\pi_0\), i.e. the proportion of null hypotheses, is an important parameter when controlling the false discovery rate (FDR). A conservative choice is \(\pi_0 = 1\) but a choice closer to the true value will increase efficiency and power - see Benjamini and Hochberg (1995, 2000), Black(2004) and Storey (2002) for details. The function \texttt{pi0FAMT} provides 2 algorithms to estimate this proportion. The "density" method is based on Langaas et al. (2005)'s approach where the density of p-values \(f(p)\) is first estimated considering \(f\) as a convex function, and the estimation of \(\pi_0\) is got for \(p=1\). The "smoother" method uses the smoothing spline approach proposed by Storey and Tibshirani(2003).

Value

- **\(\pi_0\)**: The estimated proportion \(\pi_0\) of null hypotheses.

Author(s)

Chloe Friguet & David Causeur
References


See Also

modelFAMT

Examples

# Reading 'FAMTdata'
data(expression)
data(covariates)
data(annotations)
chicken = as.FAMTdata(expression,covariates,annotations,ldcovar=2)

# FAMT complete multiple testing procedure
model = modelFAMT(chicken,x=c(3,6),test=6,nbf=3)

# Estimation of the Proportion of True Null Hypotheses
# "density" method
## Not run: piFAMT(model,method="density",diagnostic.plot=TRUE)

# "smoother" method
piFAMT(model,method="smoother",diagnostic.plot=TRUE)

raw.pvalues Calculation of classical multiple testing statistics and p-values

Description

Calculates for each gene expression, the Fisher test statistics and the corresponding p-value for H0: the gene expression does not depend on the experimental condition in a model with possible covariates.

Usage

raw.pvalues(data, x = 1, test = x[1])
Arguments

- **data**: 'FAMTdata' object, see `as.FAMTdata`
- **x**: Column number(s) corresponding to the experimental condition and the optional covariates (1 by default) in the 'covariates' data frame.
- **test**: Column number corresponding to the experimental condition (x[1] by default) of interest in the multiple testing procedure.

Value

- **pval**: Vector containing the p-values
- **test**: Vector containing the F statistics
- **resdf**: Residual degrees of freedom

Author(s)

David Causeur

See Also

`as.FAMTdata`

Examples

```r
# Create the 'FAMTdata'
chicken <- as.FAMTdata(expression, covariates, annotations, idcovar=2)
# 'FAMTdata' summary
summaryFAMT(chicken)

# Calculation of classical p-values
# test on the 6th covariate:
rawpval <- raw.pvalues(chicken, x=6)
hist(rawpval$pval)

# with a supplementary covariate (third column of the covariates data frame)
## Not run: rawpval <- raw.pvalues(chicken, x=c(3,6), test=6)
## Not run: hist(rawpval$pval)
```

residualsFAMT Calculation of residual under null hypothesis

Description

internal function
**summaryFAMT**

*Summary of a FAMTdata or a FAMTmodel*

**Description**

The function produces summaries of 'FAMTdata' or 'FAMTmodel'. The function involves a specific method depending on the class of the main argument.

If the main argument is a 'FAMTdata' object, the function provides, for the 'expression file', the number of tests (which corresponds to the number of genes or rows), the sample size (which is the number of arrays or columns). The function provides classical summaries for 'covariates' and 'annotations' data (see summary in [FAMT-package](https://cran.r-project.org/package=FAMT)).

If the argument is a 'FAMTmodel', the function provides the numbers of rejected genes using classical and FAMT analyses, the annotation characteristics of significant genes, and the estimated proportion of true null hypotheses.

**Usage**

```r
summaryFAMT(obj, pi0 = NULL, alpha = 0.15, info = c("ID", "Name"))
```

**Arguments**

- `obj`: 'FAMTdata' or 'FAMTmodel', see also [as.FAMTdata, modelFAMT](https://cran.r-project.org/package=FAMT)
- `pi0`: Proportion of tests under H0. NULL, by default, it is estimated.
- `alpha`: Type I levels for the control of the false discovery rate (0.15 by default) if the first argument is 'FAMTmodel' (it can be a single value or a vector).
- `info`: Names of the columns containing the genes identification and array names in the original data frames, necessary if the first argument is 'FAMTmodel'

**Value**

If the argument is a 'FAMTdata': a list with components expression:

- `expression$'Number of tests'`: Number of genes
- `expression$'Sample size'`: Number of arrays
- `covariates`: Classical summary of covariates
- `annotations`: Classical summary of annotations

If the argument is a 'FAMTmodel':

- `nbreject`: Matrix giving the numbers of rejected genes with the classical analysis and with the FAMT analysis for the given Type I levels alpha.
- `DE`: Identification of the significant genes by their annotations.
- `pi0`: Estimation of the proportion of true null hypotheses, estimated with the "smoother" method, see [pi0FAMT](https://cran.r-project.org/package=FAMT)
Author(s)

David Causeur

See Also

as.FAMTdata, modelFAMT

Examples

## Reading 'FAMTdata'
data(expression)
data(covariates)
data(annotations)
chicken = as.FAMTdata(expression, covariates, annotations, idcovar=2)

## Summary of a 'FAMTdata'
# FAMT complete multiple testing procedure
model = modelFAMT(chicken, x=c(3,6), test=6, nbf=3)
summaryFAMT(model)
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