Package ‘LDheatmap’
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Title Graphical Display of Pairwise Linkage Disequilibria Between SNPs
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Imports grid, genetics, snpStats
Suggests rtracklayer, GenomicRanges, GenomeInfoDb, IRanges, lattice,
ggplot2
Description Produces a graphical display, as a heat map, of measures
of pairwise linkage disequilibria between SNPs. Users may
optionally include the physical locations or genetic map
distances of each SNP on the plot.
License GPL-3
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R topics documented:

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CEUData

Example data set for LDheatmap

Description
CEUSNP: Genotypes on 15 SNPs for 60 people
CEUDist: Physical map positions of the 15 SNPs in CEUSNP

Usage
data(CEUData)

Format
CEUSNP: A dataframe of SNP genotypes. Each row represents an individual. Each column represents a SNP.
CEUDist: A vector of integers, representing SNP physical map locations on the chromosome.

Details
Data on SNPs with minor allele frequency greater than 5% from a 9kb region of chromosome 7 (base positions 126273659 through 126282556 from release 7 of the International HapMap Project). Genotypes from 30 parent-offspring trios (both parents, one offspring) were obtained. The 30 trios are taken from the so-called CEPH families, a set of multi-generational families from Utah with ancestry from northern and western Europe. From this set of 90 people, 60 parents were extracted.

Source
International HapMap Project www.hapmap.org

References
Examples

data(CEUdata)

CHBJPTData  
Example of data set for LDHeatmap

Description

CHBJPTSNP: Genotypes on 13 SNPs for 45 Chinese and 45 Japanese people. CHBJPTDist: Physical map positions of the 13 SNPs.

Usage

data(CHBJPTData)

Format

CHBJPTSNP: A dataframe of SNP genotypes. Each row represents an individual. Each column represents a SNP.
CHBJPTDist: a vector of integers, representing SNP physical map locations on the chromosome.

Details

The data frame CHBJPTSNP contains genotypes for 13 SNPs on chromosome 7, from 45 Chinese and 45 Japanese individuals. The Chinese individuals were unrelated residents of the community at Beijing Normal University with at least 3 Han Chinese grandparents. The Japanese individuals were unrelated residents of the Tokyo metropolitan area with all grandparents from Japan. The data are from release 21 of the International HapMap project (The International HapMap Consortium 2005).

Source

International HapMap Project www.hapmap.org

References


Examples

data(CHBJPTData)
#Now do our panel plot with LDheatmaps in the panels
library(lattice)
pop<-factor(c(rep("chinese", 45), rep("japanese", 45)))
xyplot(1:nrow(CHBJPTSNP) ~ 1:nrow(CHBJPTSNP) | pop, type="n",
scales=list(draw=FALSE), xlab="", ylab="",
panel=function(x, y, subscripts,...) {
  LDheatmap(CHBJPTSNP[subscripts[,], CHBJPTDist, newpage=FALSE])})
Description

SNP genotypes on HapMap founders for SNPs spanning the GIMAP5 gene.

Usage

data(GIMAP5)

Format

GIMAP5 is a list with three elements: snp.data, snp.support and subject.support. snp.data is a SnpMatrix object containing the SNP genotypes. Rows correspond to subjects and columns correspond to SNPs. snp.support is a data frame with the following columns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[.1]</td>
<td>dbSNPalleles</td>
<td>character</td>
<td>alleles at each SNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[.2]</td>
<td>Assignment</td>
<td>character</td>
<td>same as dbSNPalleles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[.3]</td>
<td>Chromosome</td>
<td>character</td>
<td>chromosome (chr7 for all)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[.4]</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>physical position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[.5]</td>
<td>Strand</td>
<td>character</td>
<td>strand (all “+”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

subject.support is a one-column data frame with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[.1]</td>
<td>pop</td>
<td>character</td>
<td>HapMap population of each subject</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

SNP genotypes from HapMap release 27 for SNPs in a 10KB region spanning the GIMAP5 gene. Data are on founders from each of the 11 HapMap phase III populations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASW</td>
<td>African ancestry in Southwest USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEU</td>
<td>Utah residents with Northern and Western European ancestry from the CEPH collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHB</td>
<td>Han Chinese in Beijing, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHD</td>
<td>Chinese in Metropolitan Denver, Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIH</td>
<td>Gujarati Indians in Houston, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPT</td>
<td>Japanese in Tokyo, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LWK</td>
<td>Luhya in Webuye, Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEX</td>
<td>Mexican ancestry in Los Angeles, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKK</td>
<td>Maasai in Kinyawa, Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSI</td>
<td>Toscani in Italia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YRI</td>
<td>Yoruba in Ibadan, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Only those SNPs with minor allele frequency greater than 5% in all populations were retained. The base positions are from NCBI build 36 (UCSC genome hg18).

**Source**

International HapMap Project [www.hapmap.org](http://www.hapmap.org)

**References**


**See Also**

GIMAP5.CEU

**Examples**

```r
data(GIMAP5)
# Now do a lattice plot with LDheatmaps in the panels
library(lattice)
pop <- GIMAP5$subject.support$pop
n <- nrow(GIMAP5$snp.data)
xyplot(1:n ~ 1:n | pop, type = "n", scales = list(draw = FALSE), xlab = "", ylab = "",
panel = function(x, y, subscripts, ...) {
  LDheatmap(GIMAP5$snp.data[subscripts, ], GIMAP5$snp.support$Position,
            newpage = FALSE))
rm(pop, n)
```

---

**GIMAP5.CEU**  
*Example data set for LDheatmap*

**Description**

SNP genotypes on HapMap founders from the CEU population for SNPs spanning the GIMAP5 gene.

**Usage**

```r
data(GIMAP5.CEU)
```

**Format**

GIMAP5.CEU is a list with two elements: snp.data and snp.support. snp.data is a `SnpMatrix` object containing the SNP genotypes. Rows correspond to subjects and columns correspond to SNPs. snp.support is a data frame with the following columns:

- [1] `dbSNPalleles` character, alleles at each SNP
- [2] `Assignment` character, same as `dbSNPalleles`
Details

SNP genotypes from HapMap release 27 for SNPs in a 10KB region spanning the GIMAP5 gene. Data are on founders from the CEU population, described as Utah residents with Northern and Western European ancestry from the CEPH collection. Only those SNPs with minor allele frequency greater than 5% in all populations were retained. The base positions are from NCBI build 36 (UCSC genome hg18).

Source

International HapMap Project www.hapmap.org

References


See Also

GIMAP5

Examples

require(snpStats) # for the SnpMatrix data structure
data(GIMAP5.CEU)
LDheatmap(GIMAP5.CEU$snp.data,GIMAP5.CEU$snp.support$Position)

LDheatmap

This function produces a pairwise LD plot.

Description

LDheatmap() is used to produce a graphical display, as a heat map, of pairwise linkage disequilibrium (LD) measurements for SNPs. The heat map is a false color image in the upper-left diagonal of a square plot. Optionally, a line parallel to the diagonal of the image indicating the physical or genetic map positions of the SNPs may be added, along with text reporting the total length of the genomic region considered.
Usage

LDheatmap(gdat, genetic.distances=NULL, distances="physical",
LDmeasure="r", title="Pairwise LD", add.map=TRUE, add.key=TRUE,
genemapLocation=0.15, genemapLabelX=NULL, genemapLabelY=NULL,
SNP.name=NULL, color=NULL, newpage=TRUE,
name="ldheatmap", vp.name=NULL, pop=FALSE, flip=NULL, text=FALSE)

Arguments

gdat SNP data: a data frame of genotype objects, a SnpMatrix object, a square matrix of pairwise linkage disequilibrium measurements or an object of class "LDheatmap" (the returned object of this function).

genetic.distances A numeric vector of map locations of the SNPs, in the same order as SNPs listed in gdat, in terms of genetic or physical distances. Physical distances should be in bases, genetic distances should be in centiMorgans (cM). When gdat is not an object of class LDheatmap, the default is a vector that represents equi-spaced markers, 1kb (1000 bases) apart. When gdat is an object of class LDheatmap, the genetic.distances argument is taken to be the genetic.distances list item of gdat.

distances A character string to specify whether the provided map locations are in physical or genetic distances. If distances="physical" (default), the text describing the total length of the region will be “Physical Length:XXkb” where XX is the length of the region in kilobases. If distances="genetic", the text will be “Genetic Map Length:YYcM” where YY is the length of the region in centi-Morgans. If gdat is an object of class LDheatmap, distances is taken from gdat.

LDmeasure A character string specifying the measure of LD - either allelic correlation $r^2$ or Lewontin's $|D'|$; default = "r" for $r^2$; type "D'" for $|D'|$. This argument is ignored when the user has already supplied calculated LD measurements through gdat (i.e., when gdat is a matrix of pairwise LD measurements or an object of class "LDheatmap").

title A character string for the main title of the plot. Default is “Pairwise LD”.

add.map If TRUE (default) a diagonal line indicating the physical or genetic map positions of the SNPs will be added to the plot, along with text indicating the total length of the genomic region.

add.key If TRUE (default) the color legend is drawn.

genemapLocation A numeric value specifying the position of the line parallel to the diagonal of the matrix; the larger the value, the farther it lies from the matrix diagonal. Ignored when add.map=FALSE.

genemapLabelX A numeric value specifying the x-coordinate of the text indicating the total length of the genomic region being considered. Ignored when add.map=FALSE.

genemapLabelY A numeric value specifying the y-coordinate of the text indicating the total length of the genomic region being considered. Ignored when add.map=FALSE.
SNP.name A vector of character string(s) of SNP name(s) to be labelled. Should match the names of SNPs in the provided object gdat, otherwise nothing is done.

color A range of colors to be used for drawing the heat map. Default

newpage If TRUE (default), the heat map will be drawn on a new page.

name A character string specifying the name of the LDheatmap graphical object (grob) to be produced.

vp.name A character string specifying the name of the viewport where the heat map is going to be drawn.

pop If TRUE, the viewport where the heat map is drawn is popped (i.e. removed) from the viewport tree after drawing. Default=FALSE.

flip If TRUE, the LDheatmap plot is flipped below a horizontal line, in the style of Haploview. Default is FALSE.

text If TRUE, the LD measurements are printed on each cell.

Details

The input object gdat can be a data frame of genotype objects (a data structure from the genetics package), a SnpMatrix object (a data structure from the snpStats package), or any square matrix with values between 0 and 1 inclusive. LD computation is much faster for SnpMatrix objects than for genotype objects. In the case of a matrix of LD values between 0 and 1, the values above the diagonal will be plotted. In the display of LD, SNPs appear in the order supplied by the user as the horizontal and vertical coordinates are increased and one moves along the off-diagonal line, from the bottom-left to the top-right corner. To achieve this, the conventions of the image() function have been adopted, in which horizontal coordinates correspond to the rows of the matrix and vertical coordinates correspond to columns, and vertical coordinates are indexed in increasing order from bottom to top. For the argument color, an appropriate color palette for quantitative data is recommended, as outlined in the help page of the brewer.pal() function of the RColorBrewer package. See the package vignette LDheatmap for more examples and details of the implementation. Examples of adding “tracks” of genomic annotation above a flipped heatmap are in the package vignette addTracks.

Value

An object of class "LDheatmap" which contains the following components:

LDmatrix The matrix of pairwise LD measurements plotted in the heat map.

LDheatmapGrob A grid graphical object (grob) representing the produced heat map.

heatmapVP The viewport in which the heat map is drawn. See viewport.

geneic.distances The vector of the supplied physical or genetic map locations, or the vector of equispaced marker distances when no distance vector is supplied.

distances A character string specifying whether the provided map distances are physical or genetic.

color The range of colors used for drawing the heat map.
The grob LDheatmapGrob has three grobs as its children (components). They are listed below along with their own children and respectively represent the color image with main title, genetic map and color key of the heat map: "heatMap" - "heatmap", "title": "genMap" - "diagonal", "segments", "title", "symbols", "SNPnames"; and "Key" - "colorKey", "title", "labels", "ticks", "box".

Note

The produced heat map can be modified in two ways. First, it is possible to edit interactively the grob components of the heat map, by using the function grid.edit; the function will not work if there is no open graphical device showing the heat map. Alternatively, the user can use the function editGrob and work with the grob LDheatmapGrob returned by LDheatmap. See Examples for usage. LDheatmap() uses Grid, which does not respond to par() settings. Hence modifying par() settings of mfrow and mfcol will not work with LDheatmap(). The Examples section shows how to display multiple heat maps on one plot without the use of par().

Author(s)

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References


See Also

LD, genotype, Grid, LDheatmap.highlight, LDheatmap.marks

Examples

# Pass LDheatmap a SnpMatrix object
set.seed(1)
# make an example matrix of genotypes, coded as 0, 1 2 copies of an index allele
gdat<-matrix(rbinom(n=500,size=2,prob=.5),ncol=5)
require(snpStats)
gdat<-as(gdat,"SnpMatrix")
LDheatmap(gdat,genetic.distances=c(0,1000,3000,4000,10000))
# Load the package's data set
data(CEUData)
# Creates a data frame "CEUSNP" of genotype data and a vector "CEUDist"
# of physical locations of the SNPs
# Produce a heat map in a grey color scheme
MyHeatmap <- LDheatmap(CEUSNP, genetic.distances = CEUDist,
                       color = grey.colors(20))
# Same heatmap, flipped below a horizontal gene map -- for examples of
# adding genomic annotation tracks to a flipped heatmap see
# vignette("addTracks")
# flippedHeatmap<-LDheatmap(MyHeatmap,flip=TRUE)
# Prompt the user before starting a new page of graphics output
# and save the original prompt settings in old.prompt.
old.prompt <- devAskNewPage(ask = TRUE)

# Highlight a certain LD block of interest:
LDheatmap.highlight(MyHeatmap, i = 3, j = 8, col = "black",
fill = "grey", flipOutline = FALSE, crissCross = FALSE)

# Plot a symbol in the center of the pixel which represents LD between
# the fourth and seventh SNPs:
LDheatmap.marks(MyHeatmap, 4, 7, gp = grid::gpar(cex = 2), pch = "*")

### Use an RGB palate for the color scheme ###
rgb.palette <- colorRampPalette(c("blue", "orange", "red"), space = "rgb")
LDheatmap(MyHeatmap, color = rgb.palette(18))

### Modify the plot by using 'grid.edit' function ###
# Draw a heat map where the SNPs "rs2283092" and "rs6979287" are labelled.
require(grid)
LDheatmap(MyHeatmap, SNP.name = c("rs2283092", "rs6979287"))

# Find the names of the top-level graphical objects (grobs) on the current display
getNames()

[[1]] "ldheatmap"
# Find the names of the component grobs of "ldheatmap"
childNames(grid.get("ldheatmap"))

[[1]] "heatMap" "geneMap" "Key"
# Find the names of the component grobs of heatMap
childNames(grid.get("heatMap"))

[[1]] "heatmap" "title"
# Find the names of the component grobs of geneMap
childNames(grid.get("geneMap"))

[[1]] "diagonal" "segments" "title" "symbols" "SNPnames"
# Find the names of the component grobs of Key
childNames(grid.get("Key"))

[[1]] "colorKey" "title" "labels" "ticks" "box"
# Change the plotting symbols that identify SNPs rs2283092 and rs6979287
# on the plot to bullets
grid.edit("symbols", pch = 20, gp = gpar(cex = 1))
# Change the color of the main title
grid.edit(gPath("ldheatmap", "heatMap", "title"), gp = gpar(col = "red"))
# Change size of SNP labels
grid.edit(gPath("ldheatmap", "geneMap", "SNPnames"), gp = gpar(cex = 1.5))
# Add a grid of white lines to the plot to separate pairwise LD measures
grid.edit(gPath("ldheatmap", "heatMap", "heatmap"), gp = gpar(col = "white",
lwd = 2))

### Modify a heat map using 'editGrob' function ###
MyHeatmap <- LDheatmap(MyHeatmap, color = grey.colors(20))
new.grob <- editGrob(MyHeatmap$LDheatmapGrob, gPath("geneMap", "segments"),
gp = gpar(col = "orange"))

# Clear the old graphics object from the display before drawing the modified heat map:
grid.newpage()
grid.draw(new.grob)
# now the colour of line segments connecting the SNP
# positions to the LD heat map has been changed from black to orange.
### Draw a resized heat map (in a 'blue-to-red' color scale ###
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(width = 0.5, height = 0.5))
LDheatmap.addGenes

Add gene plot to an LDheatmap object.

Description

Retrieve genes from the UCSC Genome Browser, generate the genes plot and add it to an LD-heatmap object.
**Usage**

```r
LDheatmap.addGenes(LDheatmap, chromosome, genome = NULL, genesLocation = 0.02, splice_variants = TRUE, non_coding = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `LDheatmap` An object of class LDheatmap.
- `chromosome` A character string that identifies the chromosome.
- `genome` The genome assembly to use. The default is the most recent human genome assembly on the UCSC genome browser.
- `genesLocation` The gene plot distance from the LD heat map gene map.
- `splice_variants` If `false`, exclude gene splice variants.
- `non_coding` If `false`, exclude non-coding genes.

**Details**

Note: The `LDheatmap` object should have a non-NULL `genetic.distances` component. Otherwise the gene map will not be placed correctly. The genes are color coded as follows: black – feature has a corresponding entry in the Protein Data Bank (PDB); dark blue – transcript has been reviewed or validated by either the RefSeq, SwissProt or CCDS staff; medium blue – other RefSeq transcripts; and light blue – non-RefSeq transcripts.

For assemblies older than hg18, all genes are plotted in grey.

**Value**

An object of class LDheatmap given as an argument, with the grob `LDheatmapGrob` modified to include the "transcripts" child grob.

**Author(s)**

Sigal Blay <sblay@sfu.ca>

**References**

[http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTrackUi?g=knownGene](http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTrackUi?g=knownGene)

**See Also**

- `LDheatmap`, `plotGenes`

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
data(GIMAP5.CEU)
ll<-LDheatmap(GIMAP5.CEU$data,GIMAP5.CEU$snp.support$Position,flip=TRUE)
# Add gene plot
llplusgenes <- LDheatmap.addGenes(ll, chr="chr7", genome="hg18")
```
LDheatmap.addGrob

Add a graphical object to an LDheatmap plot

Description

Add a graphical object to an LDheatmap plot such that the x-axis corresponds to the physical map on the heatmap.

Usage

LDheatmap.addGrob(LDheatmap, grob, height = 0.2)

Arguments

- **LDheatmap**: An object of class LDheatmap.
- **grob**: A graphical object of class grob.
- **height**: The height of the viewport in which the grob will be placed.

Value

An object of class LDheatmap given as an argument, with the grob LDheatmapGrob modified to include the new child grob.

Author(s)

Sigal Blay <sblay@sfu.ca>

See Also

LDheatmap

Examples

```r
# Add an empty rectangle frame
data(GIMAP5.CEU)
l1 <- LDheatmap(GIMAP5.CEU$snp.data, GIMAP5.CEU$snp.support$Position, flip=TRUE)
l1plusgrob <- LDheatmap.addGrob(l1, grid::rectGrob())
```
**LDheatmap.addRecombRate**

*Add recombination rate plot to an LD heat map.*

**Description**

Retrieve average rates of recombination from the deCODE genetic map from the UCSC Genome Browser and add them to an LDheatmap object.

**Usage**

```r
LDheatmap.addRecombRate(LDheatmap, chromosome, genome = NULL, recombrateLocation = 0.02, view = "dense")
```

**Arguments**

- **LDheatmap**: An object of class LDheatmap.
- **chromosome**: A character string that identifies the chromosome.
- **genome**: The genome assembly to use. The default is the most recent human genome assembly on the UCSC Genome Browser.
- **recombrateLocation**: The plot distance from the LD heat map gene map.
- **view**: Display mode. Possible values are "dense" (the default), "squish", "pack" and "full".

**Value**

An object of class LDheatmap given as an argument, with the grob LDheatmapGrob modified to include the "recombRate" child grob.

**Author(s)**

Sigal Blay <sblay@sfu.ca>

**References**

`http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTrackUi?g=recombRate`

**See Also**

LDheatmap, recombrate
**LDheatmap.addScatterplot**

Add a scatter plot to an LDheatmap object

### Description
Add a scatter plot to an LDheatmap object. The x axis is the map of genetic distances of the SNPs.

### Usage
```
LDheatmap.addScatterplot(LDheatmap, P, height = 0.2, ylab = NULL, ylim=NULL, type = "points")
```

### Arguments
- **LDheatmap**: An object of class LDheatmap.
- **P**: A vector with the values to be plotted as the y axis.
- **height**: The height of the plot.
- **ylab**: The y axis label.
- **ylim**: The y axis limits.
- **type**: Plot type. Possible values are "points" (the default), "lines" or "both".

### Details
The function creates an "association" grob and adds it to the LDheatmap object. Then it pushes a viewport and draws the LDheatmapGrob onto it.

### Value
An object of class LDheatmap given as an argument, with the grob LDheatmapGrob modified to include the "association" child grob.

---

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
data(GIMAP5.CEU)
l1<-LDheatmap(GIMAP5.CEU$snp.data,GIMAP5.CEU$snp.support$Position,flip=TRUE)
# Add recombination rate plot
l1_recomb <- LDheatmap.addRecombRate(l1, chr="chr7", genome="hg18")
## End(Not run)
```
Note

The function can display at most two scatter plots in the default setting. To add three or more scatter plots in the same viewport, the user can change the input value "location" from function `constructVP` which is the function inside the `LDheatmap.addScatterplot`. The default "location" value is 0.03, for adding the third scatter plot, user needs to set the "location" to 0.23, where 0.2 units is the height of the scatter plot. For the fourth scatter plot, set the "location" to 0.43 etc. See Examples for usage.

Author(s)

Sigal Blay <sblay@sfu.ca> and more

See Also

`LDheatmap`

Examples

```r
# Load the package's data set
data("CEUData")
# Produce an LDheatmap object
MyLDheatmap <- LDheatmap(CEUSNP, genetic.distances = CEUDist, flip = TRUE)
# Generate an arbitrary vector of values to plot
Yvalues <- seq(length = length(MyLDheatmap$genetic.distances), from = 0.01, to = 0.5)
# Add scatter plot
assoc <- LDheatmap.addScatterplot(MyLDheatmap, Yvalues)

# Redefine LDheatmap.addScatterplot() to display the third scatter plot
LDheatmap.addScatterplot_test3 <- function(LDheatmap, P, height=0.2, ylab=NULL, ylim=NULL, type="points",color,pch) {
  if (dim(LDheatmap$LDmatrix)[1] != length(P)) {
    print("Length of vector not equal number of SNPs in LDheatmap")
    return()
  }
  flip <- !is.null(LDheatmap$flipVP)
  vp <- constructVP(LDheatmap$LDheatmapGrob, 0.23, flip)
  ....
  return(LDheatmap)
}
environment(LDheatmap.addScatterplot_test3) <- asNamespace('LDheatmap')
```

---

**LDheatmap.highlight**

*Highlight a genetic region in the linkage disequilibrium heat map*

Description

The function `LDheatmap.highlight()` is used to highlight a specified genetic region in the linkage disequilibrium (LD) heat map drawn with the `LDheatmap()` function.
**Usage**

```r
LDheatmap.highlight(LDheatmap, i, j, fill = "NA", col = "black", lwd = 1,
                       lty = 1, flipOutline = FALSE, crissCross = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `LDheatmap`: An object of class "LDheatmap" returned by the function `LDheatmap()`.  
- `i`: A numeric value specifying the index of the first SNP to be in the highlighted region.  
- `j`: A numeric value specifying the index of the last SNP, which must be different from `i`, to be in the highlighted region.  
- `fill`: Color to fill the highlighted area with.  
- `col`: A character string specifying the color of the line segments defining the boundary of highlighted region; see `par()` for possible values.  
- `lwd`: A *positive* number specifying the width of the boundary segments.  
- `lty`: Either an integer or a character string specifying the line type of the boundary segments; see `par()` for possible values.  
- `flipOutline`: A Boolean variable that flips the outlined section over the diagonal of the heatmap.  
- `crissCross`: A Boolean variable that controls whether a contiguous selection of SNPs are outlined only on their polygonal boundary or at individual SNP levels.

**Value**

A data frame of the x and y coordinates of points defining the border of the highlighted area.

**Warning**

By default, `LDheatmap.highlight()` finds the viewport to draw on from the `LDheatmap` object passed to it as an argument. However, if `LDheatmap()` was called with the option `pop=TRUE`, the resulting `LDheatmap` object is not assigned a viewport. In this case, `LDheatmap.highlight()` assumes the user wishes to highlight in the current viewport. Therefore, if `LDheatmap()` has been called with the option `pop=TRUE`, the user must navigate to the correct viewport before calling `LDheatmap.highlight()`.

**Note**

The function `LDheatmap.highlight()` highlights the cells representing the pairwise LD for the SNPs located between `i`-th and `j`-th (inclusive) SNPs in the genomic region of interest. The order of indices has no effect on the plot. For example, `LDheatmap.highlight(LDheatmap, i=2, j=4)` is the same as `LDheatmap.highlight(LDheatmap, i=4, j=2)`, which highlights the cells representing the pairwise LD for the second, third and fourth SNPs.

**Author(s)**

Nicholas Lewin-Koh <nikko@hailmail.net>, Ji-Hyung Shin <shin@sfu.ca>, Sigal Blay <sblay@sfu.ca>
Examples

```r
data(CEUData)
tt <- LDheatmap(CEUSNP, genetic.distances=CEUDist)
LDheatmap.highlight(tt, 3, 8, col="blue", fill="green", lwd=3, flipOutline=FALSE, crissCross=FALSE)
```

---

**LDheatmap.marks**

Plots a symbol in the centers of cells of the heat map image

Description

The function `LDheatmap.marks()` is used to plot a symbol in the centers of cells representing the pairwise linkage disequilibria of specified pairs of SNPs.

Usage

```r
LDheatmap.marks(LDheatmap, i, j = NULL, pch = 20, gp=gpar(...), ...)
```

Arguments

- **LDheatmap**: An object of class "LDheatmap" returned by the function `LDheatmap()`.
- **i**: A vector of indices of the first set of SNPs.
- **j**: A vector of indices of the second set of SNPs.
- **pch**: Either an integer value or a single character specifying the symbol to be plotted. See `points()` for possible values and their corresponding symbols.
- **gp**: Graphical parameters; See `gpar()`.
- **...**: Graphical parameter settings to be passed on to the `gpar()` function.

Details

The lengths of the vectors `i` and `j` must be the same and greater than or equal to 1. If the lengths are greater than 1, the function plots the specified symbol in the centers of the \((i^k, j^k)\)-th cells (for \(k=1, \ldots, K; K = \text{length of the vectors } i \text{ and } j\)), where \(i^k\) and \(j^k\) are the \(k\)-th elements of vectors `i` and `j`, respectively. For example, if `i=c(1, 2)` and `j=c(3, 5)`, `LDheatmap()` plots a symbol in the centers of the cells representing pairwise linkage disequilibria between the first and third SNPs and between the second and fifth SNPs in the genome of interest. Note that the order of the sets of indices does not matter; for example, `LDheatmap.marks(LDheatmap, i=c(1, 2), j=c(3, 5))` is equivalent to `LDheatmap.marks(LDheatmap, i=c(3, 5), j=c(1, 2))`.

Value

- **x**: The vector of x coordinate(s) of the plotted symbol(s).
- **y**: The vector of y coordinate(s) of the plotted symbol(s).
Warning

By default, `LDheatmap.marks()` finds the viewport to draw on from the `LDheatmap` object passed to it as an argument. However, if `LDheatmap()` was called with the option `pop=TRUE`, the resulting `LDheatmap` object is not assigned a viewport. In this case, `LDheatmap.marks()` assumes the user wishes to highlight in the current viewport. Therefore, if `LDheatmap()` has been called with the option `pop=TRUE`, the user must navigate to the correct viewport before calling `LDheatmap.marks()`.

Author(s)

Nicholas Lewin-Koh <nikko@hailmail.net>, Ji-Hyung Shin <shin@sfu.ca>, Sigal Blay <sblay@sfu.ca>

Examples

```r
data(CEUData)
tt <- LDheatmap(CEUSNP, genetic.distances=CEUDist)
LDheatmap.marks(tt, 15, 3, cex=1.6, col="blue")
```

plotGenes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot genes from a specified region of the human genome.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

Retrieves genes from the UCSC Genome Browser and generate the genes plot.

Usage

```r
plotGenes(minRange, maxRange, chromosome, genome = "hg19", plot_lines_distance = 0.03, vp = viewport(x = 0, y = 0.99, just = c("left", "top")), splice_variants = TRUE, non_coding = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `minRange`: The sequence minimum range in base pairs.
- `maxRange`: The sequence maximum range in base pairs.
- `chromosome`: A character string identifying the chromosome.
- `genome`: The genome assembly to use. The default is hg19, the most recent human genome assembly on the UCSC genome browser.
- `plot_lines_distance`: The distance between the lines of genes plotted.
- `vp`: A viewport.
- `splice_variants`: If `FALSE`, exclude gene splice variants.
- `non_coding`: If `FALSE`, exclude non-coding genes.
recombRate

Details
The genes are color coded as follows: Black – feature has a corresponding entry in the Protein Data Bank (PDB) Dark blue – transcript has been reviewed or validated by either the RefSeq, SwissProt or CCDS staff Medium blue – other RefSeq transcripts Light blue – non-RefSeq transcripts For assemblies older than hg18, all genes are plotted in grey.

Value
A grob of gene plots.

Author(s)
Sigal Blay <sblay@sfu.ca> and more

References
http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTrackUi?g=knownGene

Examples
## Not run:
grid.newpage()
plotGenes(149500000, 150000000, "chr7")

## End(Not run)

recombRate Produce recombination rate plot.

Description
Plot average rates of recombination from the deCODE genetic map for a specified genetic sequence.

Usage
recombRate(minRange, maxRange, chromosome, genome = "hg19", vp = viewport(x = 0, y = 0.99, height = 0.04, just = c("left", "top")), view = "dense")

Arguments
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>minRange</td>
<td>The sequence minimum range in base pairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxRange</td>
<td>The sequence maximum range in base pairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chromosome</td>
<td>A character string identifying the chromosome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genome</td>
<td>The genome assembly to use. The default is hg19, the most recent human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>genome assembly on the UCSC genome browser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vp</td>
<td>A viewport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>view</td>
<td>Display mode. Possible values are &quot;dense&quot; (the default), &quot;squish&quot;, &quot;pack&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and &quot;full&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value

A grob representing recombination rates.

Author(s)

Sigal Blay <sblay@sfu.ca> and more

References

http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTrackUi?g=recombRate

Examples

```r
## Not run:
grid.newpage()
recombRate(129000000, 140000000, "chr7", "hg18")
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(width=0.8, x=0.2, just="left"))
recombRate(129000000, 140000000, "chr7", "hg18", view="full")
popViewport()

## End(Not run)
```
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