# Package 'factDesign'

April 14, 2017

contrasts	Construct appropriate lambda matrix and test linear contrasts of the
Index	
kRepsOverA .	
estrogen	
R topics document	ited:
biocViews Microarray, Di	fferentialExpression
License LGPL	
Maintainer Denise Schol	tens <dscholtens@northwestern.edu></dscholtens@northwestern.edu>
Suggests affy, genefilter,	nulttest
Imports stats	
<b>Depends</b> Biobase (>= 2.5	5)
from a factorial designic microarray experiments. The functions can be	provides a set of tools for analyzing data gned microarray experiment, or any ent for which a linear model is appropriate.  Se used to evaluate tests of contrast of ad perform single outlier detection.
Author Denise Scholtens	
Version 1.50.0	
<b>Title</b> Factorial designed m	icrountary emperations unary sis

2 contrasts

#### **Description**

'par2lambda' takes list of lm coefficient names and a corresponding list of numeric vectors corresponding to hypothesis tests of linear contrasts and returns a lambda matrix suitable for an F-test of the linear contrasts. 'par2lambda' is intended to be used in conjunction with 'contrastTest' or 'findFC'.

'contrastTest' performs an F test for simultaneous tests of linear contrasts using an appropriately specified lambda matrix and an lm object.

#### Usage

```
par2lambda(betaNames, betas, coefs)
contrastTest(model, lambda, cVec = NA, p = 0.01)
```

#### **Arguments**

betaNames A character vector of the names of the coefficients in a linear model.

betas A list of vectors of the parameters to be used in the contrasts.

coefs A list of vectors of numeric coefficients corresponding to betas.

model An lm object.

lambda A matrix of coefficients in the appropriate order to be multiplied by the estimated

coefficients of the lm object, possibly returned from 'par2lambda'.

cVec A vector of constants for testing that the linear contrasts equal something other

than zero. If this is unspecified, it is assumed to be zero.

p The significance level at which to perform the contrast test.

#### Value

For par2lambda: A lambda matrix constructed for testing linear contrasts using lm output.

For contrastTest:

test Returns "REJECT" or "FAIL TO REJECT" based on the result of the test of

hypothesis.

Fstat The F statistic for the test of contrast.

pvalue The corresponding pvalue for the F test.

cEst The contrast estimate.

# Author(s)

Denise Scholtens

#### See Also

1m

estrogen 3

#### **Examples**

```
data(estrogen)
ES <- pData(estrogen)[["ES"]]
TIME <- pData(estrogen)[["TIME"]]
fit <- lm(exprs(estrogen)["40079_at",] ~ ES + TIME + ES*TIME)
betaNames <- names(coef(fit))
betas <- list(c("ESP"),c("ESP","ESP:TIME48h"))
coefs <- list(c(1),c(1,1))
lambda <- par2lambda(betaNames,betas,coefs)
contrastTest(fit,lambda)</pre>
```

estrogen

Microarray Data from an Experiment on Breast Cancer Cells

# Description

Gene expression levels for 500 genes from a 2x2 factorial experiment on MCF7 breast cancer cells using Affymetrix HGU95av2 arrays.

## Usage

```
data(estrogen)
```

## **Format**

An ExpressionSet object with 500 genes, 8 samples, and 2 variables.

#### **Details**

The factors in this experiment were estrogen (ES: P or A) and length of exposure (TIME: 10 or 48 hours). Gene expression values were estimated using rma after quantile normalization (see the 'affy' package). Expression estimates are reported log base 2, as suggested by the rma method.

#### **Source**

Scholtens et al. Analyzing Factorial Designed Microarray Experiments. Journal of Multivariate Analysis. 2004;90(1):19-43.

# **Examples**

```
data(estrogen)
pData(estrogen)
exprs(estrogen)[1,]
```

4 findFC

findFC	A function to find the fold change between two experimental conditions in a factorial experiment based on the linear model parameter estimates.

# **Description**

'findFC' constructs a point estimate of fold change using the linear model coefficients in an lm object.

#### **Usage**

```
findFC(model, lambdaNum, lambdaDenom, logbase=NULL)
```

## **Arguments**

model An lm object.

lambdaNum A numeric vector of coefficients for the parameters to be used in the numerator

of the fold change estimate.

lambdaDenom A numeric vector of coefficients for the parameters to be used in the denominator

of the fold change estimate.

logbase By default, set to NULL. For log-transformed data, the base of the logarithm.

Specify "exp" for natural log-transformed data.

## **Details**

logbase=NULL if the data have not been log-transformed. The fold change estimate is calculated as the ratio for the parameter estimates corresponding to the experimental conditions of interest.

logbase="exp" if the data have been natural log-transformed. The fold change is calculated as the difference in the parameter estimates for the two conditions of interest, then exponentiated using exp().

logbase can be set to any number, for example 2, for other log transforms. The fold change is calculated as the difference in the parameter estimates for the two conditions of interest, then exponentiated with logbase as the base.

# Value

A point estimate of the fold change between the experimental conditions specified in the lamb-daNum and lambdaDenom vectors.

# Author(s)

Denise Scholtens

# See Also

par2lambda

kRepsOverA 5

## **Examples**

```
data(estrogen)
ES <- pData(estrogen)[["ES"]]
TIME <- pData(estrogen)[["TIME"]]
fit <- lm(exprs(estrogen)["33744_at",] ~ ES + TIME + ES*TIME)
betaNames <- names(coef(fit))
betas <- list(c("(Intercept)","ESP","TIME48h","ESP:TIME48h"),
c("(Intercept)","ESP"))
coefs <- list(c(1,1,1,1),c(1,1))
lambda <- par2lambda(betaNames,betas,coefs)
findFC(fit,lambda[1,],lambda[2,],logbase=2)</pre>
```

kReps0verA

A filter function for at least k sets of replicates in a factorial experiment to have mean larger than A.

# **Description**

'kRepsOverA' returns a filter function with bindings for 'k' and 'A'. This function evalutes 'TRUE' is at least 'k' of the means of the replicates are larger than 'A'.

## Usage

```
kRepsOverA(k, A = 100, INDEX)
```

# **Arguments**

k The number of sets of replicates with mean greater than A.

A The value to exceed.

INDEX List of factors, each of the same length as the input vector.

## Value

A function with bindings for 'A', 'k', and 'INDEX'.

# Author(s)

Denise Scholtens

#### See Also

kOverA,pOverA

6 outliers

#### **Examples**

```
library(affy)
library(genefilter)
data(estrogen)
#select the replicates with values larger than 5
f1 <- kRepsOverA(1,5,INDEX=pData(estrogen))
genefilter(estrogen[1:30],f1)</pre>
```

outliers

Detect single outliers in experimental designs with only two replicates per treatment condition.

# Description

These function detect pairs of observations with unexpectedly large differences compared to the rest of the data and determine if one of the pair is a single outlier using median absolute deviation criteria.

# Usage

```
outlierPair(x, INDEX, p = 0.05, na.rm = TRUE)
madOutPair(x, whichPair, c = 4)
```

#### **Arguments**

x A vector of observations.

INDEX A list of factors, each the same length as x, used to indicate the replicate obser-

vations.

p The significance level at which to perform the test.

na.rm If TRUE, will remove missing values.

whichPair A result of outlierPair, recording which pair has largest difference between repli-

cate observations.

The number of median absolute deviations to be used as a cutoff for determining

single outliers.

#### **Details**

This outlier detection method is useful for small factorial designs in which the usual residuals from a linear model would have a large number of linear dependencies compared to the actual number of residuals. The function first calculates n difference between 2n replicates (call these pure residuals), and then constructs an F-statistic:  $f=(large\ squared\ p.r.)/((sum\ of\ remaining\ squared\ p.r.'s)/(n-1))$ . An p-value (adjusted for taking the largest of the p.r.'s) is calculated by n\*Pr(F(1,n-1)>f). If f>=n-1, this p-value is exact, otherwise it is an upper bound.

Once pairs with significantly large differences are identified using outlierPair, madOutPair is applied. If only one of the tagged replicates falls outside the range of (med(x)-c\*mad(x),med(x)+c\*mad(x)), the observation is designated the single outlier.

outliers 7

#### Value

For outlierPair:

test Returns TRUE if an outlier pair is detected at the specified level of significance

p.

pval The actual value of n\*Pr(F(1,n-1)>f).

whichPair The index of the pair of observations with the largest difference.

For madOutPair:

The index of the single outlier observation, or "NA" if no single outliers are detected.

#### Author(s)

Denise Scholtens

## References

Scholtens et al. Analyzing Factorial Designed Microarray Experiments. Journal of Multivariate Analysis. 2004;90(1):19-43.

#### See Also

madOutPair

## **Examples**

```
data(estrogen)

op1 <- outlierPair(exprs(estrogen)["728_at",],INDEX=pData(estrogen),p=.05)
print(op1)
madOutPair(exprs(estrogen)["728_at",],op1[[3]])

op2 <- outlierPair(exprs(estrogen)["33379_at",],INDEX=pData(estrogen),p=.05)
print(op2)
madOutPair(exprs(estrogen)["33379_at",],op2[[3]])</pre>
```

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