Package 'chromPlot'

April 15, 2019

Type Package
Title Global visualization tool of genomic data
Version 1.10.0
Date 2017-03-08
Author Ricardo A. Verdugo and Karen Y. Orostica
Maintainer Karen Y. Orostica <korostica09@gmail.com></korostica09@gmail.com>
Description Package designed to visualize genomic data along the chromosomes, where the vertical chromosomes are sorted by number, with sex chromosomes at the end.
License GPL (>= 2)
LazyLoad yes
LazyData yes
Depends stats, utils, graphics, grDevices, datasets, base, biomaRt, GenomicRanges, R (>= 3.1.0)
Suggests qtl, GenomicFeatures, TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene
biocViews DataRepresentation, FunctionalGenomics, Genetics, Sequencing, Annotation, Visualization
git_url https://git.bioconductor.org/packages/chromPlot
git_branch RELEASE_3_8
git_last_commit 5946cb1
git_last_commit_date 2018-10-30
Date/Publication 2019-04-15
R topics documented:
chromPlot-package chromPlot hg_cytoBandIdeo hg_gap mm10_cytoBandIdeo mm10_gap
Index

2 chromPlot

chromPlot-package

Global visualization tool of genomic data

Description

Package designed to visualize genomic data along the chromosomes, where the vertical chromosomes are sorted by number, with sex chromosomes at the end.

Details

Package: chromPlot
Type: Package
Version: 0.0.1
Date: 2016-01-05
License: GPL (>= 2)
LazyLoad: yes

Author(s)

Author: Ricardo Verdugo and Karen Orostica Maintainer: Karen Orostica <korostica09@alumnos.utalca.cl>

chromPlot

Global visualization tool of genomic data

Description

Package designed to visualize genomic data along the chromosomes, where the vertical chromosomes are sorted by number, with sex chromosomes at the end.

Usage

```
chromPlot(annot1, annot2, annot3, annot4, stat, stat2,
scale.title="Counts", statTyp="p", scex=1, spty=20, statCol, statCol2,
statName="Statistic", statName2="Statistic2", bands, bandsDesc, gaps,
gapsDesc, segment, segmentDesc, segment2=NULL, segment2Desc=NULL, chr,
bin=1e6, yAxis=TRUE, figCols=NULL, colBand="lightgray", colAnnot1="brown",
colAnnot2="gold", colAnnot3="darkgreen", colAnnot4="blue", colSegments=c("darkgreen",
"orange", "blue", "darkslategray2", "cyan", "blueviolet", "goldenrod3", "darkseagreen4",
"red", "green", "salmon", "darkolivegreen", "maroon", "purple"),
colSegments2=colSegments[-1L], colStat="blue", colStat2="orange", title=NULL,
plotRndchr=FALSE, maxSegs=200, noHist=FALSE, segLwd=3, sortSegs=TRUE,
chrSide=c(-1, -1, -1, -1, 1, -1, -1, 1), cex=0.75, legChrom, org=NULL, strand=NULL,
stack=TRUE, statThreshold=NULL, statThreshold2=NULL, statSumm="none")
```

chromPlot 3

Arguments

annot1 Genome annotations

annot2 Genome annotations, subset of annot1
annot3 Genome annotations, subset of annot2
annot4 Genome annotations, subset of annot3

stat Genome annotations associated to quantitative values

stat2 Second track of genome annotations associated to quantitative values

statCol Name column in stat with the values to plot statCol2 Name column in stat2 with the values to plot

statTyp Type of plot for stat ("l", "p", NULL)
statName Description for stat (default="Statistic")
statName2 Description for stat2 (default="Statistic")

bands Genome annotations to be plotted on chromosomal body (e.g G bands)

bandsDesc Description for bands

gaps Chromosome alignment gaps (only centromers and telomers used)

gapsDesc Description for gaps

segment Genomic segments. Can contain a 'Group' column with categories

segmentDesc Description for segment

segment2 second track of genomic segments. Can contain a 'Group' column with cate-

gories

segment2Desc Description for segment2

chr Vector of chromosome names to plotted (optional)

bin Bin size for histograms in base pairs yAxis Should I draw the y-axis (logical)

figCols Maximum number of chromosomes in a row

colBand Color for chromosome bands
colAnnot1 Color for histograms for annot1
colAnnot2 Color for histograms for annot2
colAnnot3 Color for histograms for annot3
colAnnot4 Color for histograms for annot4

colSegments Color for chromosome segment (ignored if segment are grouped (see details) colSegments2 Color for chromosome segment2 (ignored if segment2 are grouped (See details)

colStat Color for stat
colStat2 Color for stat2
title Plot title

plotRndchr Include random scaffolds

maxSegs Maximum number of segments. If the segment or segment2 tracks contain more

segments than this value, a histogram of segments is drawn instead

noHist If TRUE, segments are never drawn as histograms, even they are more than

maxSegs or if the largest segment is smaller than the bin size.

segLwd Line width for segments

4 chromPlot

sortSegs Sort overlapping segments by size

chrSide Chromosome side where to draw annot1, annot2, annot3, annot4, segments,

segments2, stat and stat2, respectively. 1=right, -1=left

cex Cex for plot (see ?par for details)

legChrom Legend chromosome (character string). Place legend after this chromosome

scale.title Title for histograms scales

scex Cex for stat track

spty A character specifying the type of plot region to be used in stat

org Organism name, e.g. mmusculus, hsapiens

strand "+" or "-" for local view using GenomeGraphs

stack Stack overlapping segments in segment and segment2 in clusters statThreshold Only plot segments in stat with values above this threshold statThreshold2 Only plot segments in stat2 with values above this threshold

statSumm Type of statistical function for apply to the data ("mean", "median", "sum", "none"),

if the value is 'none', chromPlot will not apply some statistical function.

Details

chromPlot package creates an idiogram with all chromosomes including the sex chromosomes. The package is able to plot genomic data on both sides of chromosome as histograms or vertical segments. Histograms represent the number of genomic elements in each bin of size bin. The parameters annot1, annot2, annot3, annot4, segment, segment2, stat, stat2, band, gaps should be data.frames with at leas these columns: 'Chrom', 'Start', 'End'. The gaps and bands arguments are used to plot the chromosomal ideogram. The argument band should also have a 'Group' column with categories for classifying each annotation element. Arguments stat and stat2 should have a statCol and stat2Col column respectively with continuous values.

If plotted on the same chromosomal side, tracks will be plotted on top of each other, in the order they are in the function's syntax. This can be used for plotting stacked barplots if, for instance, annot1, annot2, annot3, and annot4 are supersets of ecah other. This, however, is not enforced nor checked. An alternative way to create a stacked histogram is providing a single track with Group category. The user can modify the side tracks are plotted on by modifying chrSide.

The segment and segment2 tracks are plotted as vertical bars by default. However, the their elements exceed in number given to maxSegs or if the maximum segment size is smaller than bin, they are plotted as histograms. This behaviour can be modified by setting noHist = TRUE.

For more details and usage examples see the vignette.

Value

Karyotype diagram in device.

Author(s)

Ricardo Verdugo and Karen Orostica

Examples

```
data(hg_cytoBandIdeo)
data(hg_gap)
chromPlot(bands=hg_cytoBandIdeo, gaps=hg_gap)
```

hg_cytoBandIdeo 5

hg_cytoBandIdeo

cytoBandIdeo human

Description

Describes the positions of cytogenetic bands with a chromosome of human.

Usage

```
data(hg_cytoBandIdeo)
```

Format

A data frame with 862 observations on the following 5 variables.

```
Chrom a character vector

Start a numeric vector

End a numeric vector

Name a character vector

gieStain a character vector
```

Details

This file describes the cytogenetics positions on chromosomes of human. specifically it has 5 columns Chrom, Start, End, Name y Group. Chrom referenced to the chromosomes, the Start and End columns indicated the start and end positions, while that Name indicated the name of cytogenetics Bands, finally, Group column contains informations associated to the Giemsa stain results.

Value

data.frame that contain the positions of cytogenetic bands with a chromosome of human.

Examples

```
data(hg_cytoBandIdeo)
## maybe str(hg_cytoBandIdeo) ; plot(hg_cytoBandIdeo) ...
```

hg_gap

Human Gap

Description

This track depicts gaps in the assembly of the human genome.

Usage

```
data(hg_gap)
```

Format

A data frame with 457 observations on the following 4 variables.

Chrom a character vector Start a numeric vector End a numeric vector Name a character vector

Details

This track depicts gaps in the assembly of human genome. Gaps are represented as black boxes in this track. This assembly contains the following principal types of gaps: (In this context, a contig is a set of overlapping sequence reads.) Clone - gaps between clones (114 gaps). Contig - gaps between map contigs, various sizes (104 gaps). Telomere - 42 gaps for telomeres (100,000 Ns) Centromere - 20 gaps for centromeres (size: 2,890,000 Ns) Short_arm - 21 gaps for the short arm (10,000 Ns) at base positions 100, 001-110,000 of each chromosome. other - sequence of Ns in the assembly that were not marked as gaps in the AGP assembly definition file, various sizes (384 gaps). Fragment - a single gap of 31 bases in chrX_GL456233_random.

Value

data.frame that contain the gaps in the assembly of the human genome.

Examples

```
data(hg_gap)
## maybe str(hg_gap) ; plot(hg_gap) ...
```

 $mm10_cytoBandIdeo$

cytoBandIdeo

Description

Describes the positions of cytogenetic bands with a chromosome of mouse.

Usage

```
data(mm10_cytoBandIdeo)
```

Format

A data frame with 448 observations on the following 5 variables.

Chrom a character vector

Start a numeric vector

End a numeric vector

Name a character vector

gieStain a character vector

mm10_gap 7

Details

This file describes the cytogenetics positions on chromosomes of mouse. specifically it has 5 columns Chrom, Start, End, Name y Group. Chrom referenced to the chromosomes, the Start and End columns indicated the start and end positions, while that Name indicated the name of cytogenetics Bands, finally, Group column contains informations associated to the Giemsa stain results.

Value

data.frame that contain the positions of cytogenetic bands with a chromosome of mouse.

Examples

Description

This track depicts gaps in the assembly of the mouse genome.

Usage

```
data(mm10_gap)
```

Format

A data frame with 686 observations on the following 4 variables.

```
Chrom a character vector
Start a numeric vector
End a numeric vector
Name a character vector
```

Details

This track depicts gaps in the assembly (Dec. 2011, Genome Reference Consortium Mouse Build 38 (GCA_000001635.2)) of the mouse genome. Gaps are represented as black boxes in this track. This assembly contains the following principal types of gaps: (In this context, a contig is a set of overlapping sequence reads.) Clone - gaps between clones (114 gaps). Contig - gaps between map contigs, various sizes (104 gaps). Telomere - 42 gaps for telomeres (100,000 Ns) Centromere - 20 gaps for centromeres (size: 2,890,000 Ns) Short_arm - 21 gaps for the short arm (10,000 Ns) at base positions 100,001-110,000 of each chromosome. other - sequence of Ns in the assembly that were not marked as gaps in the AGP assembly definition file, various sizes (384 gaps). Fragment - a single gap of 31 bases in chrX_GL456233_random.

Value

data.frame that contain the gaps in the assembly of the mouse genome.

8 mm10_gap

Examples

```
data(mm10_gap)
## maybe str(mm10_gap) ; plot(mm10_gap) ...
```

Index

```
*Topic Histograms
chromPlot, 2
*Topic chromPlot
chromPlot-package, 2
*Topic datasets
hg_cytoBandIdeo, 5
hg_gap, 5
mm10_cytoBandIdeo, 6
mm10_gap, 7

chromPlot, 2
chromPlot-package, 2
hg_cytoBandIdeo, 5
hg_gap, 5

mm10_cytoBandIdeo, 6
mm10_gap, 7
```