

PowerExplorer Manual

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Abstract

This vignette demonstrates R package **PowerExplorer** as a power and sample size estimation tool for RNA-Seq and quantitative proteomics data.

PowerExplorer contains the following main features:

- Estimation of power based on the current data
- Prediction of power corresponding to the increased sample sizes
- Result visualizations

Introduction

Power and sample size estimation is one of the important principles in designing next-generation sequencing experiments to discover differential expressions. **PowerExplorer** is a power estimation and prediction tool currently applicable to RNA-Seq and quantitative proteomics experiments.

The calculation procedure starts with estimating the distribution parameters of each gene or protein. With the obtained prior distribution of each feature, a specified amount of simulations are executed to generate data (read counts for RNA-Seq and protein abundance for proteomics) repetitively for each entry based on null and alternative hypotheses. Furthermore, the corresponding statistical tests (t-test or Wald-test) are performed and the test statistics are collected. Eventually the statistics will be summarized to calculate the statistical power.

Input Data Preparation

For both RNA-Seq (gene expression levels) and quantitative proteomics (protein abundance levels) datasets, the data matrix should be arranged as genes/proteins in rows and samples in columns. Here we show a RNA dataset as an example:

```
library(PowerExplorer)
data("exampleProteomicsData")
head(exampleProteomicsData$dataMatrix)
```

	Sample_A_1	Sample_A_2	Sample_A_3	Sample_A_4	Sample_A_5
Protein_1	888390	939871	1040976	668450	1008080
Protein_2	1159451	1171040	806536	808084	775754
Protein_3	996873	1041867	851849	872192	889652
Protein_4	730004	976224	1102569	1471498	1202674
Protein_5	1075502	832203	1006920	1412591	1282106
Protein_6	1274303	1136278	1146456	1028072	915348

	Sample_B_1	Sample_B_2	Sample_B_3	Sample_B_4	Sample_B_5
Protein_1	3093632	1837451	2760696	2012186	4359111
Protein_2	3052050	1079945	5479397	714079	1517852
Protein_3	3180328	3265779	2329892	4604491	4050628
Protein_4	2123667	1797917	1768735	1652113	2300376
Protein_5	1345427	2115544	776261	2704702	2035877
Protein_6	3957101	2438872	2844246	1134957	1366432

	Sample_C_1	Sample_C_2	Sample_C_3	Sample_C_4	Sample_C_5
Protein_1	3303614	4113386	3974813	3723468	2570479
Protein_2	4213595	9508269	4342755	5278913	4058501
Protein_3	5350451	5616083	5167265	5666823	3950354
Protein_4	4557161	1607928	2938020	3850669	3699732
Protein_5	3708197	2707825	2818278	3078232	3234728
Protein_6	1837780	3608012	4149520	2328815	8972975

A grouping vector indicating the sample groups to which all the samples belong should also be created, for example:

```
show(exampleProteomicsData$groupVec)
```

```
#> [1] "A" "A" "A" "A" "A" "B" "B" "B" "B" "B" "C" "C" "C" "C" "C"
```

The sample groups corresponding to the data:

```
colnames(exampleProteomicsData$dataMatrix)
```

```
#> [1] "Sample_A_1" "Sample_A_2" "Sample_A_3" "Sample_A_4" "Sample_A_5"
#> [6] "Sample_B_1" "Sample_B_2" "Sample_B_3" "Sample_B_4" "Sample_B_5"
#> [11] "Sample_C_1" "Sample_C_2" "Sample_C_3" "Sample_C_4" "Sample_C_5"
```

Note that the grouping vector length should be equal to the column number of the data matrix.

Power Estimation

Here we use a randomly generated Proteomics dataset `exampleProteomicsData` as an example to estimate the current power of the dataset. The input dataset is named as `dataMatrix` and the grouping vector as `groupVec`.

To run the estimation, apart from the input, we still need to specify the following parameters:

- `isLogTransformed`: FALSE; the input data is not log-transformed.
- `dataType`: "Proteomics"; the datatype can be declared as "Proteomics" or "RNA-Seq".
- `minLFC`: 0.5; the threshold of Log2 Fold Change, proteins with lower LFC will be discarded.
- `enableROTS`: TRUE; Using Reproducibility-Optimized Test Statistic (ROTS) as the statistical model.
- `paraROTS`: the parameters to be passed to ROTS (if enabled). Check ROTS documentation for further details on the parameters.
- `alpha`: 0.05; the controlled false positive (Type I Error) rate.
- `ST`: 50; the simulation of each gene will be run 50 times (ST>50 is recommended).
- `seed`: 345; optional, a seed value for the random number generator to maintain the reproducibility.
- `showProcess`: FALSE; no detailed processes will be shown, set to TRUE if debug is needed.
- `saveSimulatedData`: FALSE; if TRUE, save the simulated data in `./savedData` directory.

The results will be summarized in barplot, boxplot and summary table.

```
library(PowerExplorer)
data("exampleProteomicsData")
res <- estimatePower(inputObject = exampleProteomicsData$dataMatrix,
                    groupVec = exampleProteomicsData$groupVec,
                    isLogTransformed = FALSE,
                    dataType = "Proteomics",
                    minLFC = 0.5,
                    enableROTS = TRUE,
                    paraROTS = list(B = 1000, K = NULL),
                    alpha = 0.05,
                    ST = 50,
                    seed = 345,
                    showProcess = FALSE,
                    saveResultData = FALSE
                    )
#> ##----- Wed Jul  4 21:24:15 2018 -----##
#> Sample groups:      A, B, C
#> Num. of replicates:    5, 5, 5
#> Num. of simulations:    50
#> Min. Log Fold Change:    0.5
#> False Postive Rate:    0.05
#> Log-transformed:      FALSE
#> ROTS enabled:         TRUE
#> Parallel:            FALSE
#>
#> 0 of 110 entries are filtered due to excessive zero counts
#> [vsu] Transforming data...
#>
#> ----- <A.vs.B> -----
#>
#> Log2 Fold Change Quantiles:
#>   0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
#> 0.00 0.01 0.06 0.10 0.14 0.18 0.24 0.31 0.40 0.50 1.82
```

```

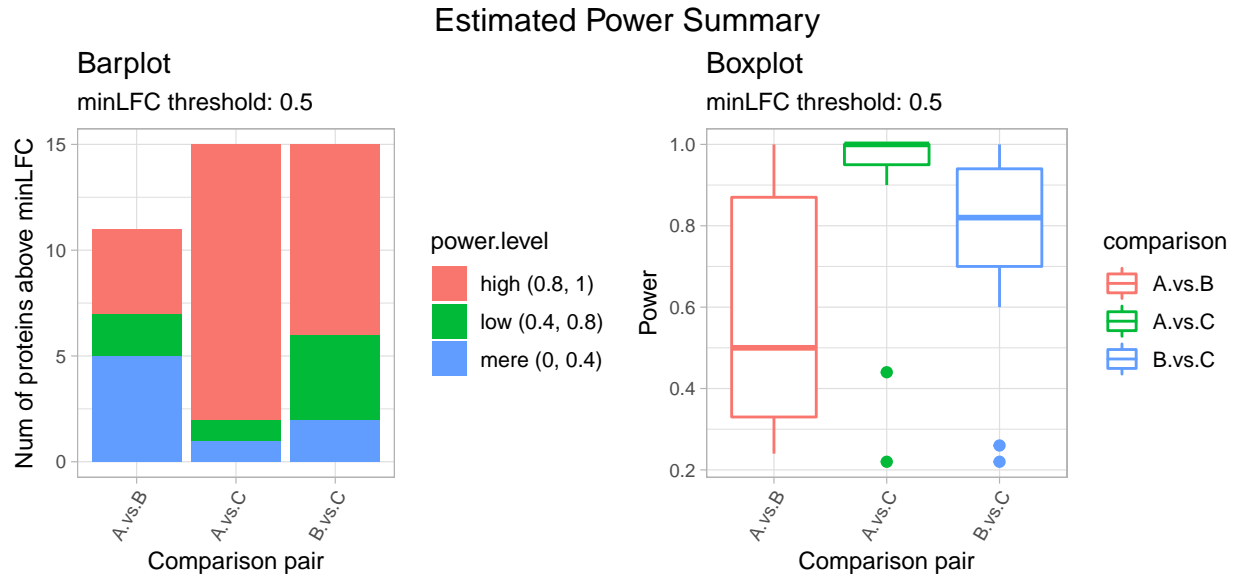
#>
#> [ROTS] Estimating statistics optimizing parameters...
#> [ROTS] optimization parameters:
#> a1 = 0.22, a2 = 1
#>
#> 11 of 110 proteins are over minLFC threshold 0.5.
#>
#> ----- <A.vs.C> -----
#>
#> Log2 Fold Change Quantiles:
#>  0%  10%  20%  30%  40%  50%  60%  70%  80%  90% 100%
#> 0.00 0.03 0.07 0.11 0.15 0.20 0.27 0.34 0.43 0.64 2.39
#>
#> [ROTS] Estimating statistics optimizing parameters...
#> [ROTS] optimization parameters:
#> a1 = 1, a2 = 1
#>
#> 15 of 110 proteins are over minLFC threshold 0.5.
#>
#> ----- <B.vs.C> -----
#>
#> Log2 Fold Change Quantiles:
#>  0%  10%  20%  30%  40%  50%  60%  70%  80%  90% 100%
#> 0.00 0.03 0.07 0.13 0.15 0.18 0.23 0.29 0.42 0.60 1.59
#>
#> [ROTS] Estimating statistics optimizing parameters...
#> [ROTS] optimization parameters:
#> a1 = 2.4, a2 = 1
#>
#> 15 of 110 proteins are over minLFC threshold 0.5.
#>
#> Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> Power Estimation between groups A.vs.B:
#> Completed.
#> Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> Power Estimation between groups A.vs.C:
#> Completed.
#> Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> Power Estimation between groups B.vs.C:
#> Completed.

```

Visualization

The estimated results can be summarized using `plotEstPwr`, the only input needed is the `estimatedPower`, which should be the estimated power object returned from `estimatePower`.

```
plotEstPwr(res)
```



Comp.	Protein Num.	Avg. Power	H (0.8, 1)	L (0.4, 0.8)	M (0, 0.4)
A.vs.B	11	0.59	4 (36%)	2 (18%)	5 (45%)
A.vs.C	15	0.90	13 (87%)	1 (7%)	1 (7%)
B.vs.C	15	0.76	9 (60%)	4 (27%)	2 (13%)

The graph contains 3 plots, the `barplot` vertically shows the number of genes/proteins above the minLFC threshold, columns indicates the comparison pairs, each column presents the proportions of three power levels in three colours as indicated in the legend `power.level`; The boxplot shows the overall power distribution of each comparison; And the summary table summarize the power in a numerical way with the same information shown in the previous two plots.

Result Summary

With the result `PowerExplorerStorage` object, summarized information can be shown by `show` method.

```
res
#> ##--Parameters--##
#> -dataType: Proteomics
#> -original repNum: 5, 5, 5
#> -Comparison groups: A, B, C
#> -False positive rate: 0.05
#> -LFC threshold: 0.5
#> -Simulations: 50
#>
#> ##--Log2 Fold Change Range--##
#>           A.vs.B A.vs.C B.vs.C
#> minLFC    0.00   0.00   0.00
#> maxLFC    1.82   2.39   1.59
#>
#> ##--Average Estimated Power--##
#>           A.vs.B   A.vs.C   B.vs.C
#> 0.5945455 0.8973333 0.7600000
#>
#> ##--Average Predicted Power--##
#> NA
```

If interested in specific genes/proteins or a ranking list, one can use `listEstPwr` with the following parameters:

- `inputObject`: A `PowerExplorerStorage` returned from `PowerExplorer` as input
- `decreasing`: logical; TRUE, decreasing order; FALSE, increasing order.
- `top`: numeric; the number of genes/proteins in the top list
- `selected`: default as NA; specify as a list of geneID or protein ID to show power of a list of interested genes/proteins.

To show the top 10 genes in an example result object `exampleObject` in decreasing order:

```
data(exampleObject)
listEstPwr(exampleObject, decreasing = TRUE, top = 10)
#>           A.vs.B
#> ENSMUSG00000000402      1
#> ENSMUSG00000000958      1
#> ENSMUSG000000001473      1
#> ENSMUSG000000003477      1
#> ENSMUSG000000004341      1
#> ENSMUSG000000006154      1
#> ENSMUSG000000006403      1
#> ENSMUSG000000007035      1
#> ENSMUSG000000015484      1
#> ENSMUSG000000015852      1
```

To show the results of specific genes:

```
listEstPwr(exampleObject,
            selected = c("ENSMUSG00000000303",
                          "ENSMUSG000000087272",
                          "ENSMUSG000000089921"))
#>           A.vs.B
#> ENSMUSG00000000303  0.34
```

```
#> ENSMUSG00000087272 0.25  
#> ENSMUSG00000089921 0.04
```


Power Predictions

With the same dataset, to run a prediction, a different parameter is needed:

- `rangeSimNumRep`: the power of replicate number 5 to 20 will be predicted.

Similar to the estimation process, however, the simulations will be executed with each sample size specified in `rangeSimNumRep`. (Note: the term sample size in this vignette refers to the replicate number of each group/case)

It is possible to append the prediction results within the same object by using the same result object as an input.

```
data("exampleProteomicsData")
res <- predictPower(inputObject = res,
                    groupVec = exampleProteomicsData$groupVec,
                    isLogTransformed = FALSE,
                    dataType = "Proteomics",
                    minLFC = 0.5,
                    rangeSimNumRep = c(5, 10, 15, 20),
                    enableROTS = TRUE,
                    paraROTS = list(B = 1000, K = NULL),
                    alpha = 0.05,
                    ST = 50,
                    seed = 345)

#> ##----- Wed Jul  4 21:24:51 2018 -----##
#> Sample groups:      A, B, C
#> Replicates of prediction:      5, 10, 15, 20
#> Num. of simulations:  50
#> Min. Log Fold Change:      0.5
#> False Postive Rate:      0.05
#> Transformed:  FALSE
#> ROTS enabled:              TRUE
#> Parallel:                  FALSE
#>
#> 0 of 110 entries are filtered due to excessive zero counts
#> [vsu] Transforming data...
#>
#> ----- <A.vs.B> -----
#>
#> Log2 Fold Change Quantiles:
#>   0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
#> 0.00 0.01 0.06 0.10 0.14 0.18 0.24 0.31 0.40 0.50 1.82
#>
#> [ROTS] Estimating statistics optimizing parameters...
#> [ROTS] optimization parameters:
#> a1 = 0.22, a2 = 1
#>
#> 11 of 110 proteins are over minLFC threshold 0.5.
#>
#> ----- <A.vs.C> -----
#>
#> Log2 Fold Change Quantiles:
#>   0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
#> 0.00 0.03 0.07 0.11 0.15 0.20 0.27 0.34 0.43 0.64 2.39
```

```

#>
#> [ROTS] Estimating statistics optimizing parameters...
#> [ROTS] optimization parameters:
#> a1 = 1, a2 = 1
#>
#> 15 of 110 proteins are over minLFC threshold 0.5.
#>
#> ----- <B.vs.C> -----
#>
#> Log2 Fold Change Quantiles:
#>   0%  10%  20%  30%  40%  50%  60%  70%  80%  90% 100%
#> 0.00 0.03 0.07 0.13 0.15 0.18 0.23 0.29 0.42 0.60 1.59
#>
#> [ROTS] Estimating statistics optimizing parameters...
#> [ROTS] optimization parameters:
#> a1 = 2.4, a2 = 1
#>
#> 15 of 110 proteins are over minLFC threshold 0.5.
#>
#> ##--Simulation with 5 replicates per group--##
#>
#> [repNum:5] Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> [repNum:5] Power Estimation between groups A.vs.B:
#> Completed.
#> [repNum:5] Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> [repNum:5] Power Estimation between groups A.vs.C:
#> Completed.
#> [repNum:5] Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> [repNum:5] Power Estimation between groups B.vs.C:
#> Completed.
#> ##--Simulation with 10 replicates per group--##
#>
#> [repNum:10] Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> [repNum:10] Power Estimation between groups A.vs.B:
#> Completed.
#> [repNum:10] Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> [repNum:10] Power Estimation between groups A.vs.C:
#> Completed.
#> [repNum:10] Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> [repNum:10] Power Estimation between groups B.vs.C:
#> Completed.
#> ##--Simulation with 15 replicates per group--##
#>
#> [repNum:15] Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> [repNum:15] Power Estimation between groups A.vs.B:
#> Completed.

```

```
#> [repNum:15] Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> [repNum:15] Power Estimation between groups A.vs.C:
#> Completed.
#> [repNum:15] Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> [repNum:15] Power Estimation between groups B.vs.C:
#> Completed.
#> ##--Simulation with 20 replicates per group--##
#>
#> [repNum:20] Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> [repNum:20] Power Estimation between groups A.vs.B:
#> Completed.
#> [repNum:20] Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> [repNum:20] Power Estimation between groups A.vs.C:
#> Completed.
#> [repNum:20] Simulation in process, it may take a few minutes...
#>
#> [repNum:20] Power Estimation between groups B.vs.C:
#> Completed.
```

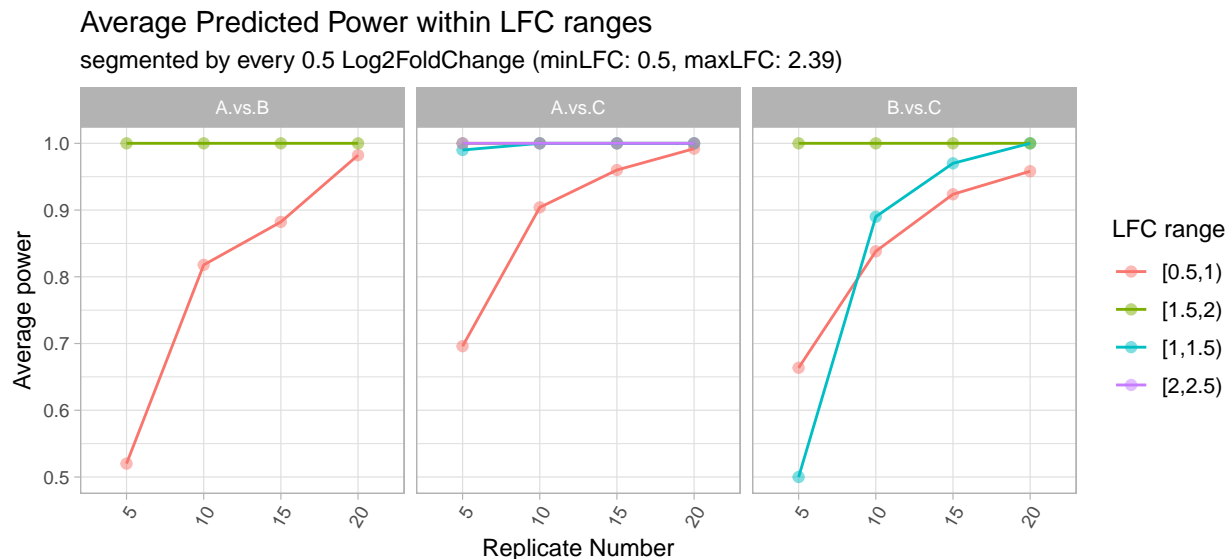
Visualization

The predicted results can be summarized using `plotPredPwr`. The input should be the predicted power object returned from `predictPower`, the summary can be optionally visualized by setting the following parameters:

- `inputObject`: A `PowerExplorerStorage` returned from `PowerExplorer` as input
- `minLFC` and `maxLFC`: to observe power in a specific range of LFC
- `LFCscale`: to determine the LFC scale of the observation

Lineplot (`LFCscale = 0.5`):

```
plotPredPwr(res, LFCscale = 0.5)
```



Comp.	repNum:5	repNum:10	repNum:15	repNum:20
A.vs.B	0.61	0.85	0.9	0.99
A.vs.C	0.9	0.97	0.99	1
B.vs.C	0.69	0.87	0.94	0.97

The output figure contains a lineplot and a summary table. For each comparison, the lineplot shows the power tendency across every Log2 Fold Change segment resulted from a complete LFC list divided by a specified `LFCscale`. Each dot on the lines represents the average power (y-axis) of the genes/proteins at a certain sample size (x-axis) within different LFC ranges. In addition, a summary table below displays the average power of each comparison across the sample sizes.

For instance, the line plot here shows the average power at four different sample sizes (5 to 30, with increment of 5) in `LFCscale` of 0.5. The LFC ranges from 0 to 5, and within each LFC segment, the graph shows the average power of the genes/proteins. Here, the higher LFC shows higher power, the average power of each LFC range increases with the larger sample sizes, as expected.

Result Summary

With the result `PowerExplorerStorage` object, summarized information can be shown by `show` method. Both estimated and predicted results can be summarized.

```
res
#> ##--Parameters--##
#> -dataType: Proteomics
#> -original repNum: 5, 5, 5
#> -Comparison groups: A, B, C
#> -False positive rate: 0.05
#> -LFC threshold: 0.5
#> -Simulations: 50
#>
#> ##--Log2 Fold Change Range--##
#>           A.vs.B A.vs.C B.vs.C
#> minLFC    0.00   0.00   0.00
#> maxLFC    1.82   2.39   1.59
#>
#> ##--Average Estimated Power--##
#>           A.vs.B A.vs.C B.vs.C
#> 0.5945455 0.8973333 0.7600000
#>
#> ##--Average Predicted Power--##
#> $`repNum: 5`
#>           A.vs.B A.vs.C B.vs.C
#> 0.6072727 0.8973333 0.6866667
#>
#> $`repNum: 10`
#>           A.vs.B A.vs.C B.vs.C
#> 0.8509091 0.9680000 0.8666667
#>
#> $`repNum: 15`
#>           A.vs.B A.vs.C B.vs.C
#> 0.9036364 0.9866667 0.9400000
#>
#> $`repNum: 20`
#>           A.vs.B A.vs.C B.vs.C
#> 0.9854545 0.9973333 0.9693333
```

If interested in specific genes/proteins or a ranking list of predicted power at each sample size, one can use `listPrePwr` with the following parameters:

- `inputObject`: A `PowerExplorerStorage` returned from `PowerExplorer` as input
- `decreasing`: logical; TRUE, decreasing order; FALSE, increasing order.
- `top`: numeric; the number of genes/proteins in the top list
- `selected`: default as NA; specify as a list of geneID or protein ID to show power of a list of interested genes/proteins.

To show the top 10 genes in an example result object `exampleObject` in decreasing order at each sample size:

```
listPredPwr(exampleObject, decreasing = TRUE, top = 10)
#> $`repNum: 10`
#>           A.vs.B
#> ENSMUSG00000000402      1
#> ENSMUSG00000000958      1
```

```

#> ENSMUSG000000001473      1
#> ENSMUSG000000003477      1
#> ENSMUSG000000004341      1
#> ENSMUSG000000005553      1
#> ENSMUSG000000006154      1
#> ENSMUSG000000006403      1
#> ENSMUSG000000007035      1
#> ENSMUSG000000011263      1
#>
#> `$repNum: 15`
#>                               A.vs.B
#> ENSMUSG00000000402      1
#> ENSMUSG00000000958      1
#> ENSMUSG000000001473      1
#> ENSMUSG000000001493      1
#> ENSMUSG000000003477      1
#> ENSMUSG000000004341      1
#> ENSMUSG000000005553      1
#> ENSMUSG000000005681      1
#> ENSMUSG000000006154      1
#> ENSMUSG000000006403      1
#>
#> `$repNum: 20`
#>                               A.vs.B
#> ENSMUSG00000000402      1
#> ENSMUSG00000000958      1
#> ENSMUSG000000001473      1
#> ENSMUSG000000001493      1
#> ENSMUSG000000003477      1
#> ENSMUSG000000004341      1
#> ENSMUSG000000004709      1
#> ENSMUSG000000005553      1
#> ENSMUSG000000005681      1
#> ENSMUSG000000006154      1
#>
#> `$repNum: 30`
#>                               A.vs.B
#> ENSMUSG00000000402      1
#> ENSMUSG00000000958      1
#> ENSMUSG000000001473      1
#> ENSMUSG000000001493      1
#> ENSMUSG000000003355      1
#> ENSMUSG000000003477      1
#> ENSMUSG000000004341      1
#> ENSMUSG000000004709      1
#> ENSMUSG000000005553      1
#> ENSMUSG000000005677      1

```

To show the results of specific genes at each sample size:

```

listPredPwr(exampleObject,
             selected = c("ENSMUSG000000000303",
                          "ENSMUSG0000000087272",
                          "ENSMUSG0000000089921"))

```

```

#> `$repNum: 10`
#>           A.vs.B
#> ENSMUSG00000000303 0.28
#> ENSMUSG000000087272 0.16
#> ENSMUSG000000089921 0.01
#>
#> `$repNum: 15`
#>           A.vs.B
#> ENSMUSG00000000303 0.39
#> ENSMUSG000000087272 0.17
#> ENSMUSG000000089921 0.00
#>
#> `$repNum: 20`
#>           A.vs.B
#> ENSMUSG00000000303 0.37
#> ENSMUSG000000087272 0.35
#> ENSMUSG000000089921 0.02
#>
#> `$repNum: 30`
#>           A.vs.B
#> ENSMUSG00000000303 0.64
#> ENSMUSG000000087272 0.56
#> ENSMUSG000000089921 0.01

```

Parallel computation

The calculation may take much longer time when an input dataset contains more than thousands of features, especially for the power prediction process. The computational time can be significantly shortened by using parallelised computation, and the simulations will be distributed to multiple cores. This can be done by loading Bioconductor package BiocParallel and then set the following arguments of `estimatePower` and `predictPower`: `parallel=TRUE` and `BPPARAM=bpparam()`. This will distribute the jobs to all the available cores. One can register the number of cores to be used by setting `BPPARAM=MulticoreParam(4)`, for instance, distributing simulations (jobs) to 4 cores. However, `MulticoreParam()` only supports non-Windows platforms. For Windows platforms, one can use `SnowParam()` instead. For further details, please check the BiocParallel documentation.