

# An Introduction to the *REMP* Package

Yinan Zheng

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## 1 Introduction

*REMP* predicts DNA methylation of locus-specific repetitive elements (RE) by learning surrounding genetic and epigenetic information. *REMP* provides genomewide single-base resolution of DNA methylation on RE that are difficult to measure using array-based or sequencing-based platforms, which enables epigenome-wide association study (EWAS) and differentially methylated region (DMR) analysis on RE.

## 2 Installation

Install *REMP* (release version):

```
> source("http://bioconductor.org/biocLite.R")
> biocLite("REMP")
```

To install devel version:

```
> library(devtools)
> install_github("YinanZheng/REMP")
```

Load *REMP* into the workspace:

```
> library(REMP)
```

## 3 REMP: Repetitive Element Methylation Prediction

Currently *REMP* supports Human (hg19, build 37) Alu and LINE-1 (L1) repetitive element (RE) methylation prediction using Illumina 450k or EPIC array.

### 3.1 Groom methylation data

Appropriate data preprocessing including quality control and normalization of methylation data are recommended before running *REMP*. Many packages are available to carry out these data preprocessing steps, for example, *minfi*, *wateRmelon*, and *methylumi*.

*REMP* is trying to minimize the requirement of the methylation data format. User can maintain the methylation data in *RatioSet* or *GenomicRatioSet* object offered by *minfi*, *data.table*, *data.frame*, *DataFrame*, or *matrix*. User can input either beta value or M-value. There are only two basic requirements of the methylation data:

1. Each row should represent CpG probe and each column should represent sample.
2. The row names should indicate Illumina probe ID (i.e. cg000000029).

However, there are some other common data issues that may prevent *REMP* from running correctly. For example, if the methylation data are in beta value and contain zero methylation values, logit transformation (to create M-value) will create negative infinite value; or the methylation data contain NA, Inf, or NaN data. To tackle these potential issues, *REMP* includes a handy function `groomMethy` which can help detect and fix these issues. We highly recommend to take advantage of this function:

```
> # Get GM12878 methylation data (450k array)
> GM12878_450k <- getGM12878('450k')
> GM12878_450k <- groomMethy(GM12878_450k, verbose = TRUE)
> GM12878_450k
```

```
class: RatioSet
dim: 482421 1
metadata(0):
assays(2): Beta M
rownames(482421): cg000000029 cg000000108 ...
               cg27666046 cg27666123
rowData names(0):
colnames(1): GM12878
colData names(0):
Annotation
  array: IlluminaHumanMethylation450k
  annotation: ilmn12.hg19
Preprocessing
  Method: NA
  minfi version: NA
  Manifest version: NA
```

For zero beta values, `groomMethy` will replace them with smallest non-zero beta value. For NA/NaN/Inf values, `groomMethy` will treat them as missing values and then apply KNN-imputation to complete the dataset. If the imputed value is out of the original range (which is possible when `imputebyrow = FALSE`), mean value will be used instead. Warning: imputed values for multimodal distributed CpGs (across samples) may not be correct. Please check package *ENmix* to identify the CpGs with multimodal distribution.

### 3.2 Prepare annotation data

To run *REMP* for RE methylation prediction, user first needs to prepare some annotation datasets. The function `initREMP` is designed to do the job.

Suppose user will predict Alu methylation using Illumina 450k array data:

```
> data(Alu.demo)
> remparcel <- initREMP(arrayType = "450k", REtype = "Alu",
+                       RE = Alu.demo, ncore = 1)
> remparcel
```

```

REMPParcel object
RE type: Alu
Illumina platform: 450k
Valid (max) Alu-CpG flanking window size: 1200
Number of RE: 500
Number of Alu-CpG: 5039

```

For demonstration, we only use 500 selected Alu sequence dataset which comes along with the package (`Alu.demo`). We specify `RE = Alu.demo`, so that the annotation dataset will be generated for the 500 selected Alu sequences. Most of the time, specifying `RE` is not necessary, as the function will fetch the complete RE sequence dataset from package *AnnotationHub* using `fetchRMSK`. User can also use this argument `RE` to provide customized RE dataset.

All data are stored in the *REMPParcel* object:

```
> saveParcel(remparcel)
```

It is recommended to specify a working directory using argument `work.dir` so that the data generated can be preserved for later use. Without specifying working directory, the annotation dataset will be created under the temporal directory `tempdir()` by default. User can also turn on the `export` parameter in `initREMP` to save the data automatically.

### 3.3 Run prediction

Once the annotation data are ready, user can pass the annotation data parcel to `remp` for prediction:

```
> remp.res <- remp(GM12878_450k, REtype = 'Alu',
+                  parcel = remparcel, ncore = 1, seed = 777)
```

If `parcel` is missing, `remp` will then try to search the *REMPParcel* data file in the directory indicated by `work.dir`. If `work.dir` is also missing, `remp` will try to search the *REMPParcel* data file in the temporal directory `tempdir()`.

By default, `remp` uses Random Forest (`method = 'rf'`) model (package *randomForest*) for prediction. Random Forest model is recommended because it offers more accurate prediction results and it automatically enables Quantile Regression Forest (Nicolai Meinshausen, 2006) for prediction reliability evaluation. `remp` constructs 19 predictors to carry out the prediction. For Random Forest model, the tuning parameter `param = 6` (i.e. `mtry` in *randomForest*) indicates how many predictors will be randomly selected for building the individual trees. The performance of random forest model is often relatively insensitive to the choice of `mtry`. Therefore, auto-tune will be turned off using random forest and `mtry` will be set to one third of the total number of predictors. It is recommended to specify a seed for reproducible prediction results.

`remp` will return a *REMPset* object, which inherits Bioconductor's *RangedSummarizedExperiment* class:

```
> remp.res

class: REMProduct
dim: 4808 1
metadata(8): REannotation RECPG ... GeneStats Seed
assays(3): rempB rempM rempQC
rownames: NULL
rowData names(1): RE.Index
colnames(1): GM12878
colData names(1): mtry

> # Display more detailed information
> details(remp.res)
```

```

RE type: Alu
Methylation profiling platform: 450k
Flanking window size: 1000

```

Prediction model: Random Forest  
 QC model: Quantile Regression Forest  
 Seed: 777  
 Covered 4808 CpG sites in 500 Alu

Number of Alu-CpGs by chromosome:

chr1	chr2	chr3	chr4	chr5	chr6	chr7	chr8
449	276	293	131	179	397	292	102

chr9	chr10	chr11	chr12	chr13	chr14	chr15	chr16
98	148	254	310	66	127	133	333

chr17	chr18	chr19	chr20	chr21	chr22
295	81	674	66	37	67

Training information:

500 profiled Alu by Illumina array are used for model training.  
 481 Alu-CpGs that have at least 2 neighboring profiled CpGs are used for model training.

Coverage information:

The data cover 500 Alu (4808 Alu-CpG).  
 Gene coverage by Alu (out of total refSeq Gene):  
 492 (1.96%) total genes;  
 413 (2.15%) protein-coding genes;  
 117 (1.59%) non-coding RNA genes.

Distribution of methylation value (beta value):

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.
0.02884016	0.47231753	0.66171376	0.59491359	0.75084781
Max.				
0.91776737				

Distribution of reliability score:

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
0.7024972	1.4658397	1.7765374	1.8027286	2.0615078	5.5485969

Prediction results can be obtained by accessors:

```
> # Predicted RE-CpG methylation value (Beta value)
> rempB(remp.res)
```

DataFrame with 4808 rows and 1 column

```
GM12878
<numeric>
1 0.7624608
2 0.7858379
3 0.7955498
4 0.7981116
5 0.8014383
...
4804 0.4598729
4805 0.4564242
4806 0.4661089
4807 0.4874797
4808 0.4931577
```

```

> # Predicted RE-CpG methylation value (M value)
> rempM(remp.res)

DataFrame with 4808 rows and 1 column
      GM12878
      <numeric>
1      1.682498
2      1.875528
3      1.960203
4      1.983032
5      2.013004
...
4804 -0.23206347
4805 -0.25210572
4806 -0.19587821
4807 -0.07226681
4808 -0.03948775

> # Genomic location information of the predicted RE-CpG
> # Function inherit from class 'RangedSummarizedExperiment'
> rowRanges(remp.res)

GRanges object with 4808 ranges and 1 metadata column:
      seqnames      ranges strand |      RE.Index
      <Rle>      <IRanges> <Rle> |      <Rle>
[1]      chr1      [943927, 943928] - | Alu_0000527
[2]      chr1      [943935, 943936] - | Alu_0000527
[3]      chr1      [943968, 943969] - | Alu_0000527
[4]      chr1      [943974, 943975] - | Alu_0000527
[5]      chr1      [943991, 943992] - | Alu_0000527
...
[4804]      chr22 [42095154, 42095155] - | Alu_1170175
[4805]      chr22 [42095161, 42095162] - | Alu_1170175
[4806]      chr22 [42095170, 42095171] - | Alu_1170175
[4807]      chr22 [42095198, 42095199] - | Alu_1170175
[4808]      chr22 [42095214, 42095215] - | Alu_1170175
-----
seqinfo: 93 sequences from an unspecified genome; no seqlengths

> # Standard error-scaled permutation importance of predictors
> rempImp(remp.res)

DataFrame with 19 rows and 1 column
      GM12878
      <numeric>
RE.score      8.118923
RE.Length      7.076683
RE.CpG.density 5.589553
RE.InNM      3.294301
RE.InNR      0.561195
...
distance.min2 13.110132
Methy.min      29.439369
Methy.min2     11.199554
Methy.mean     13.346597
Methy.std       3.792325

```

```
> # Retrive seed number used for the reesults
> metadata(remp.res)$Seed
```

```
[1] 777
```

Trim off less reliable predicted results:

```
> # Any predicted CpG values with quality score less than
> # threshold (default = 1.7) will be replaced with NA.
> # CpGs contain more than missingRate * 100% (default = 20%)
> # missing rate across samples will be discarded.
> remp.res <- rempTrim(remp.res, threshold = 1.7, missingRate = 0.2)
> details(remp.res)
```

```
RE type: Alu
Methylation profiling platform: 450k
Flanking window size: 1000
Prediction model: Random Forest - trimmed (1.7)
QC model: Quantile Regression Forest
Seed: 777
Covered 2120 CpG sites in 392 Alu
```

Number of Alu-CpGs by chromosome:

```
chr1 chr2 chr3 chr4 chr5 chr6 chr7 chr8
214 114 134 77 68 202 136 47
```

```
chr9 chr10 chr11 chr12 chr13 chr14 chr15 chr16
42 81 81 112 22 99 36 180
```

```
chr17 chr18 chr19 chr20 chr21 chr22
141 23 248 35 5 23
```

Coverage information:

```
The data cover 392 Alu (2120 Alu-CpG).
Gene coverage by Alu (out of total refSeq Gene):
374 (1.49%) total genes;
309 (1.61%) protein-coding genes;
87 (1.18%) non-coding RNA genes.
```

Distribution of methylation value (beta value):

```
Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
0.06782951 0.67186292 0.74417137 0.70436189 0.79286284
Max.
0.91602603
```

Distribution of reliability score:

```
Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
0.7024972 1.3061576 1.4336248 1.4219293 1.5660951 1.6997160
```

Aggregate the predicted methylation of CpGs in RE by averaging them to obtain the RE-specific methylation level:

```
> remp.res <- rempAggregate(remp.res, NCpG = 2)
> details(remp.res)
```

RE type: Alu (aggregated by mean: min # of CpGs: 2)  
Methylation profiling platform: 450k  
Flanking window size: 1000  
Prediction model: Random Forest - trimmed (1.7)  
QC model: Quantile Regression Forest  
Seed: 777  
Covered 299 Alu (aggregated by mean: min # of CpGs: 2)

Number of Alu (aggregated by mean: min # of CpGs: 2) by chromosome:

chr1	chr2	chr3	chr4	chr5	chr6	chr7	chr8
28	18	19	12	7	32	20	8

  

chr9	chr10	chr11	chr12	chr13	chr14	chr15	chr16
5	14	11	17	3	10	6	22

  

chr17	chr18	chr19	chr20	chr21	chr22
16	5	36	6	1	3

Coverage information:

The data cover 299 Alu (aggregated by mean: min # of CpGs: 2)  
Gene coverage by Alu (aggregated by mean: min # of CpGs: 2) (out of total refSeq Gene):  
275 (1.1%) total genes;  
226 (1.18%) protein-coding genes;  
64 (0.87%) non-coding RNA genes.

Distribution of methylation value (beta value):

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.
0.08800912	0.63390854	0.72597797	0.68215090	0.78296468
Max.				
0.90197031				

Distribution of reliability score:

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
0.7028501	1.3537336	1.4465492	1.4361277	1.5398499	1.6930536

It is recommended to aggregate the predicted CpG methylation by RE to obtain RE-wise methylation level. This is beneficial because 1) it greatly reduces the data dimension for downstream analysis and 2) it produces more robust RE methylation estimation. Note that by default, RE with 2 or more predicted CpG sites will be aggregated. Therefore, the downside of doing this is the reduced coverage of RE. The assumption of doing this is the CpG methylation level within each RE are similar.

To add genomic regions annotation of the predicted REs:

```
> # By default gene symbol annotation will be added
> remp.res <- decodeAnnot(remp.res)
> rempAnnot(remp.res)
```

GRanges object with 299 ranges and 10 metadata columns:

	seqnames	ranges	strand	name
	<Rle>	<IRanges>	<Rle>	<character>
[1]	chr1	[ 943896, 944203]	-	AluSq2
[2]	chr1	[ 1197026, 1197260]	-	AluY
[3]	chr1	[ 6265537, 6265810]	-	AluSz
[4]	chr1	[ 7914008, 7914123]	+	AluJb
[5]	chr1	[12039040, 12039314]	+	AluJr
...	...	...	...	...

[295]	chr20	[57413692, 57413996]	+		AluSz
[296]	chr21	[34146037, 34146235]	-		AluSx
[297]	chr22	[22987350, 22987681]	-		AluY
[298]	chr22	[24103787, 24104072]	+		AluSx1
[299]	chr22	[27050687, 27050975]	-		AluY

	score	Index	InNM.symbol	
	<numeric>	<Rle>	<character>	
[1]	2417	Alu_0000527	<NA>	
[2]	1697	Alu_0000636	UBE2J2	
[3]	2092	Alu_0002477	RNF207	
[4]	1680	Alu_0003481	UTS2	
[5]	1328	Alu_0007823	MFN2	
...	...	...	...	
[295]	2424	Alu_1136815	GNAS	
[296]	1107	Alu_1144838	PAXBP1	
[297]	2378	Alu_1156182	GGTLC2	
[298]	1980	Alu_1156753	C22orf15	
[299]	2468	Alu_1158731	<NA>	

  

	InNR.symbol	InTSS.symbol	In5UTR.symbol
	<character>	<character>	<character>
[1]	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
[2]	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
[3]	<NA>	RNF207	<NA>
[4]	<NA>	UTS2	<NA>
[5]	<NA>	MFN2	<NA>
...	...	...	...
[295]	GNAS-AS1	GNAS	<NA>
[296]	PAXBP1 C21orf62-AS1	PAXBP1	<NA>
[297]	POM121L1P	POM121L1P GGTLC2	GGTLC2
[298]	<NA>	C22orf15	<NA>
[299]	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>

  

	InCDS.symbol	InExon.symbol	In3UTR.symbol
	<character>	<character>	<character>
[1]	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
[2]	UBE2J2	<NA>	<NA>
[3]	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
[4]	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
[5]	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
...	...	...	...
[295]	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
[296]	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
[297]	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
[298]	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
[299]	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>

-----  
seqinfo: 93 sequences (1 circular) from hg19 genome

Seven genomic region indicators will be added to the annotation data in the input *REMP* object:

- InNM: in protein-coding genes (overlap with refSeq gene's "NM" transcripts + 2000 bp upstream of the transcription start site (TSS))
- InNR: in noncoding RNA genes (overlap with refSeq gene's "NR" transcripts + 2000 bp upstream of the TSS)
- InTSS: in flanking region of 2000 bp upstream of the TSS. Default upstream limit is 2000 bp, which can be modified globally using `remp_options`



- In5UTR: in 5'untranslated regions (UTRs)
- InCDS: in coding DNA sequence regions
- InExon: in exon regions
- In3UTR: in 3'UTRs

Note that intron region and intergenic region information can be derived from the above genomic region indicators: if "InNM" and/or "InNR" is not missing but "InTSS", "In5UTR", "InExon", and "In3UTR" are missing, then the RE is strictly located within intron region; if all indicators are missing, then the RE is strictly located in intergenic region.

### 3.4 Plot prediction

Make a density plot of the predicted methylation (beta values):

```
> plot(remp.res, main = "Alu methylation (GM12878)", col = "blue")
```

## 4 Extract RE-CpG methylation profiled by Illumina BeadChip array

*REMP* offers a handy tool to extract methylation data of CpGs that are located in RE.

```
> # Use Alu.demo for demonstration
> remp.res <- remprofile(GM12878_450k, REtype = "Alu", RE = Alu.demo)
> details(remp.res)
```

```
RE type: Alu
Methylation profiling platform: 450k
Flanking window size: N/A
Prediction model: Profiled
QC model: N/A
Covered 594 CpG sites in 500 Alu
```

Number of Alu-CpGs by chromosome:

chr1	chr2	chr3	chr4	chr5	chr6	chr7	chr8
51	38	39	20	21	61	39	13

  

chr9	chr10	chr11	chr12	chr13	chr14	chr15	chr16
11	22	25	31	8	15	21	34

  

chr17	chr18	chr19	chr20	chr21	chr22
28	11	82	11	4	9

Coverage information:

```
The data cover 500 Alu (594 Alu-CpG).
Gene coverage by Alu (out of total refSeq Gene):
  492 (1.96%) total genes;
  413 (2.15%) protein-coding genes;
  117 (1.59%) non-coding RNA genes.
```

Distribution of methylation value (beta value):

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
0.0010000	0.4232500	0.6695000	0.6052828	0.8280000	0.9710000

```
> # All accessors and utilites for REMProduct are applicable
> remp.res <- rempAggregate(remp.res)
> details(remp.res)
```

```
RE type: Alu (aggregated by mean: min # of CpGs: 2)
Methylation profiling platform: 450k
Flanking window size: N/A
Prediction model: Profiled
QC model: N/A
Covered 75 Alu (aggregated by mean: min # of CpGs: 2)
```

Number of Alu (aggregated by mean: min # of CpGs: 2) by chromosome:

chr1	chr2	chr3	chr4	chr5	chr6	chr7	chr8
5	7	6	3	3	11	5	1

  

chr10	chr11	chr12	chr13	chr14	chr15	chr16	chr17
1	1	4	1	2	4	3	1

  

chr18	chr19	chr20	chr22
-------	-------	-------	-------

3 11 2 1

#### Coverage information:

The data cover 75 Alu (aggregated by mean: min # of CpGs: 2)

Gene coverage by Alu (aggregated by mean: min # of CpGs: 2) (out of total refSeq Gene):

86 (0.34%) total genes;

71 (0.37%) protein-coding genes;

17 (0.23%) non-coding RNA genes.

#### Distribution of methylation value (beta value):

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.
0.04713393	0.42243309	0.66087749	0.59936950	0.83849455
Max.				
0.92886423				

## 5 Session Information

R version 3.4.2 Patched (2017-10-07 r73498)

Platform: x86\_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

Running under: Windows Server 2012 R2 x64 (build 9600)

Matrix products: default

locale:

[1] LC\_COLLATE=C  
[2] LC\_CTYPE=English\_United States.1252  
[3] LC\_MONETARY=English\_United States.1252  
[4] LC\_NUMERIC=C  
[5] LC\_TIME=English\_United States.1252

attached base packages:

[1] parallel stats4 stats graphics grDevices  
[6] utils datasets methods base

other attached packages:

[1] REMP\_1.2.5  
[2] IlluminaHumanMethylationEPICanno.ilm10b2.hg19\_0.6.0  
[3] IlluminaHumanMethylation450kanno.ilmn12.hg19\_0.6.0  
[4] minfi\_1.24.0  
[5] bumphunter\_1.20.0  
[6] locfit\_1.5-9.1  
[7] iterators\_1.0.8  
[8] foreach\_1.4.3  
[9] Biostrings\_2.46.0  
[10] XVector\_0.18.0  
[11] SummarizedExperiment\_1.8.0  
[12] DelayedArray\_0.4.1  
[13] matrixStats\_0.52.2  
[14] Biobase\_2.38.0  
[15] GenomicRanges\_1.30.0  
[16] GenomeInfoDb\_1.14.0  
[17] IRanges\_2.12.0  
[18] S4Vectors\_0.16.0

```
[19] BiocGenerics_0.24.0
[20] knitr_1.17
```

loaded via a namespace (and not attached):

```
[1] AnnotationHub_2.10.1
[2] plyr_1.8.4
[3] lazyeval_0.2.1
[4] splines_3.4.2
[5] BiocParallel_1.12.0
[6] ggplot2_2.2.1
[7] digest_0.6.12
[8] BiocInstaller_1.28.0
[9] htmltools_0.3.6
[10] magrittr_1.5
[11] memoise_1.1.0
[12] BSgenome_1.46.0
[13] doParallel_1.0.11
[14] sfsmisc_1.1-1
[15] limma_3.34.2
[16] recipes_0.1.1
[17] readr_1.1.1
[18] annotate_1.56.1
[19] gower_0.1.2
[20] dimRed_0.1.0
[21] siggenes_1.52.0
[22] prettyunits_1.0.2
[23] colorspace_1.3-2
[24] blob_1.1.0
[25] dplyr_0.7.4
[26] settings_0.2.4
[27] RCurl_1.95-4.8
[28] genefilter_1.60.0
[29] impute_1.52.0
[30] bindr_0.1
[31] GEOquery_2.46.10
[32] survival_2.41-3
[33] glue_1.2.0
[34] DRR_0.0.2
[35] registry_0.3
[36] gtable_0.2.0
[37] ipred_0.9-6
[38] zlibbioc_1.24.0
[39] kernlab_0.9-25
[40] ddalpha_1.3.1
[41] DEoptimR_1.0-8
[42] scales_0.5.0
[43] DBI_0.7
[44] rngtools_1.2.4
[45] Rcpp_0.12.14
[46] xtable_1.8-2
[47] progress_1.1.2
[48] foreign_0.8-69
[49] bit_1.1-12
[50] mclust_5.4
```

[51] preprocessCore\_1.40.0  
[52] lava\_1.5.1  
[53] prodlim\_1.6.1  
[54] httr\_1.3.1  
[55] RColorBrewer\_1.1-2  
[56] pkgconfig\_2.0.1  
[57] reshape\_0.8.7  
[58] XML\_3.98-1.9  
[59] nnet\_7.3-12  
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