

# The PDNN model for the *affy* package

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## 1 Introduction

This package is our implementation of the PDNN model[?]. Whenever you use it, you can acknowledge it by quoting our published work:

```
> citation(package="affypdnn")
```

```
Nielsen HB, Gautier L, Knudsen S. Implementation of a gene expression  
index calculation method based on the PDNN model. Bioinformatics.  
2005 Mar 1;21(5):687-8. PMID: 15509605
```

A BibTeX entry for LaTeX users is

```
@Article{  
  author = {Henrik Bjorn Nielsen and Laurent Gautier and Steen Knudsen},  
  title = {Implementation of a gene expression index calculation method based on the PDNN m  
  journal = {Bioinformatics},  
  volume = {21},  
  number = {5},  
  year = {2005},  
  pages = {687--688},  
  publisher = {Oxford University Press},  
  address = {Oxford, UK},  
}
```

This package is also briefly described in Chapter ‘Preprocessing High-density Oligonucleotide Arrays’ of the Bioconductor book.

The first thing to do is to attach the package to the current R session.

```
> library(affypdnn)
```

Upon executing this command, the package and its dependencies will be attached (which will cause few lines of text to appear on the console for your R session).

Throughout this presentation of the package, we will use ‘Dilution’ dataset. The reader can replace it with an arbitrary instance of class *AffyBatch*.

```

> library(affydata)

  Package   LibPath                                     Item
[1,] "affydata" "/home/biocbuild/bbs-3.3-bioc/R/library" "Dilution"
  Title
[1,] "AffyBatch instance Dilution"

> data(Dilution)
> afbatch <- Dilution

```

We decomposed the model of Zhang *et al.* in such a way that it fits the simple framework for probe-level data processing implemented in the *affy* package:

1. Chip type-specific parameters are computed
2. Experiment-specific parameters are computed
3. Transform the PM probe signal using the PDNN model (two flavours: ‘pdnn’ and ‘pdnnpredict’).
4. Compute probeset-level expression indexes

## 2 Chip type-specific parameters

Chip type-specific parameters for *U95Av2* are included with the package, mostly to make some examples shorter to run:

```

> data(hgu95av2.pdnn.params)
> params.chiptype <- hgu95av2.pdnn.params

```

Here we are showing how to compute them.

Currently one needs an external data file, called ‘energy data file’. This file contains parameters for all possible 16 dinucleotides ( $E_g$  and  $E_n$ ), as well as other parameters ( $W_g$  and  $W_n$ ).

These files were downloaded, and there is currently no implementation to compute these data in this R package. The files included within the package are:

```

> dir(system.file("exampleData", package="affypdnn"))

[1] "pdnn-energy-parameter_hg-u133a.txt"  "pdnn-energy-parameter_hg-u95av2.txt"
[3] "pdnn-energy-parameter_mg-u74av2.txt"

```

The Dilution dataset is of chip-type *HGU95Av2*. We read the ‘energy data file’, then compute the parameters (note that the probe package is needed):

```

energy.file <- system.file("exampleData",
                           "pdnn-energy-parameter_hg-u95av2.txt",
                           package = "affypdnn")

params.chiptype <- pdnn.params.chiptype(energy.file,
                                         probes.pack = "hgu95av2probe")

```

### 3 Experiment-specific parameters

Parameters specific to an experiment, that is the probe-level values in a CEL file, can be computed easily:

```
params <- find.params.pdnn(afbatch, hgu95av2.pdnn.params)
```

### 4 Transform the PM probe-level signal

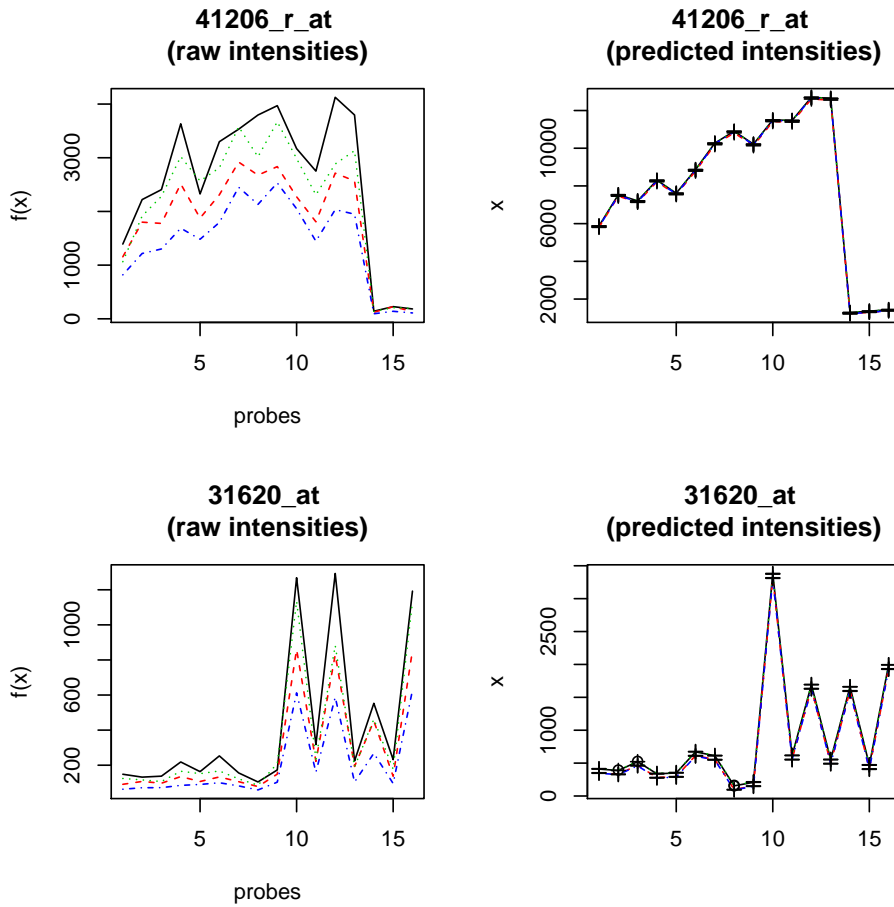
Here we arbitrarily pick two probesets:

```
> ppset.name <- c("41206_r_at", "31620_at")
> ppset <- probeset(afbatch, ppset.name)
```

Computing the transformed the PM probe-level signals is then just a matter of calling one of the functions:

- `pmcorrect.pdnnpredict`
- `pmcorrect.pdnn`

```
> par(mfrow=c(2,2))
> for (i in 1:2) {
+   probes.pdnn <- pmcorrect.pdnnpredict(ppset[[i]], params,
+                                       params.chiptype = params.chiptype)
+   plot(ppset[[i]], main=paste(ppset.name[i], "\n(raw intensities)"))
+   matplotProbesPDNN(probes.pdnn,
+                     main = paste(ppset.name[i],
+                                   "\n(predicted intensities)"))
+ }
```



## 5 expressopdnn

Processing probe-level data can be done by using a modified<sup>1</sup> version of the function `expresso` in the `affy` package.

Like its `affy` counterpart, `expressopdnn` is a simple wrapper around a sequence of preprocessing steps. The example below shows a typical usage of it; the documentation page can be referred to for an exhaustive description of the parameters it accepts.

Here we take only ten probesets:

```
> ids <- ls(getCdfInfo(afbatch))[1:10]
> eset <- expressopdnn(afbatch,
+                       bg.correct = FALSE,
+                       normalize = FALSE,
+                       findparams.param = list(params.chiptype = params.chiptype,
+                                               give.warnings=FALSE),
+                       summary.subset=ids)
```

<sup>1</sup>The design of the function `expresso` showed its limitations with the requirements for this one package, and a slightly modified version had to be written.

```
PM/MM correction : pdnn
expression values: pdnn
initializing data structure...done.
dealing with CEL 1 :
  step 1...done.
  step 2...done.
dealing with CEL 2 :
  step 1...done.
  step 2...done.
dealing with CEL 3 :
  step 1...done.
  step 2...done.
dealing with CEL 4 :
  step 1...done.
  step 2...done.
10 ids to be processed
|           |
|#####|
```

One can note that we leave background correction and normalization aside, but it is obviously possible to mix-and-match with any such method available.