

# DEGseq

April 19, 2010

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DEGexp

*DEGexp: Identifying Differentially Expressed Genes from gene expression data*

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## Description

This function is used to identify differentially expressed genes when users already have the gene expression values (such as the number of reads mapped to each gene).

## Usage

```
DEGexp(geneExpFile1, geneCol1=1, expCol1=2, depth1=rep(0, length(expCol1)), groupLabel1,
geneExpFile2, geneCol2=1, expCol2=2, depth2=rep(0, length(expCol2)), groupLabel2,
header=TRUE, sep="", method=c("LRT", "CTR", "FET", "MARS", "MATR", "FC"),
pValue=1e-3, zScore=4, qValue=1e-3, foldChange=4,
thresholdKind=1, outputDir="none", normalMethod=c("none", "loess", "median"),
replicate1="none", geneColR1=1, expColR1=2, depthR1=rep(0, length(expColR1)),
replicate2="none", geneColR2=1, expColR2=2, depthR2=rep(0, length(expColR2)))
```

## Arguments

geneExpFile1 file containing gene expression values for replicates of sample1 (or replicate1 when method="CTR").

geneCol1 gene id column in geneExpFile1.

expCol1 expression value *columns* in geneExpFile1 for replicates of sample1 (numeric vector).  
*Note:* Each column corresponds to a replicate of sample1.

depth1 the total number of reads uniquely mapped to genome for each replicate of sample1 (numeric vector),  
default: take the total number of reads mapped to all annotated genes as the depth for each replicate.

groupLabel1 label of group1 on the plots.

geneExpFile2 file containing gene expression values for replicates of sample2 (or replicate2 when method="CTR").

geneCol2 gene id column in geneExpFile2.

expCol2	expression value <i>columns</i> in geneExpFile2 for replicates of sample2 (numeric vector). <i>Note:</i> Each column corresponds to a replicate of sample2.
depth2	the total number of reads uniquely mapped to genome for each replicate of sample2 (numeric vector), default: take the total number of reads mapped to all annotated genes as the depth for each replicate.
groupLabel2	label of group2 on the plots.
header	a logical value indicating whether geneExpFile1 and geneExpFile2 contain the names of the variables as its first line. See <code>?read.table</code> .
sep	the field separator character. If <code>sep = ""</code> (the default for <code>read.table</code> ) the separator is <i>white space</i> , that is one or more spaces, tabs, newlines or carriage returns. See <code>?read.table</code> .
method	method to identify differentially expressed genes. Possible methods are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "LRT": Likelihood Ratio Test (Marioni et al. 2008),</li> <li>• "CTR": Check whether the variation between Technical Replicates can be explained by the random sampling model (Wang et al. 2009),</li> <li>• "FET": Fisher's Exact Test (Joshua et al. 2009),</li> <li>• "MARS": MA-plot-based method with Random Sampling model (Wang et al. 2009),</li> <li>• "MATR": MA-plot-based method with Technical Replicates (Wang et al. 2009),</li> <li>• "FC" : Fold-Change threshold on MA-plot.</li> </ul>
pValue	pValue threshold (for the methods: LRT, FET, MARS, MATR). only used when <code>thresholdKind=1</code> .
zScore	zScore threshold (for the methods: MARS, MATR). only used when <code>thresholdKind=2</code> .
qValue	qValue threshold (for the methods: LRT, FET, MARS, MATR). only used when <code>thresholdKind=3</code> or <code>thresholdKind=4</code> .
thresholdKind	the kind of threshold. Possible kinds are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1: pValue threshold,</li> <li>• 2: zScore threshold,</li> <li>• 3: qValue threshold (Benjamini et al. 1995),</li> <li>• 4: qValue threshold (Storey et al. 2003).</li> </ul>
foldChange	fold change threshold on MA-plot (for the method: FC).
outputDir	the output directory.
normalMethod	the normalization method: "none", "loess", "median" (Yang et al. 2002). recommend: "none".
replicate1	file containing gene expression values for replicate batch1 (only used when <code>method="MATR"</code> ). <i>Note:</i> replicate1 and replicate2 are two (groups of) technical replicates of a sample.
geneColR1	gene id column in the expression file for replicate batch1 (only used when <code>method="MATR"</code> ).

expColR1	expression value <i>columns</i> in the expression file for replicate batch1 (numeric vector) (only used when <code>method="MATR"</code> ).
depthR1	the total number of reads uniquely mapped to genome for each replicate in replicate batch1 (numeric vector), default: take the total number of reads mapped to all annotated genes as the depth for each replicate (only used when <code>method="MATR"</code> ).
replicateLabel1	label of replicate batch1 on the plots (only used when <code>method="MATR"</code> ).
replicate2	file containing gene expression values for replicate batch2 (only used when <code>method="MATR"</code> ). <i>Note:</i> replicate1 and replicate2 are two (groups of) technical replicates of a sample.
geneColR2	gene id column in the expression file for replicate batch2 (only used when <code>method="MATR"</code> ).
expColR2	expression value <i>columns</i> in the expression file for replicate batch2 (numeric vector) (only used when <code>method="MATR"</code> ).
depthR2	the total number of reads uniquely mapped to genome for each replicate in replicate batch2 (numeric vector), default: take the total number of reads mapped to all annotated genes as the depth for each replicate (only used when <code>method="MATR"</code> ).
replicateLabel2	label of replicate batch2 on the plots (only used when <code>method="MATR"</code> ).
rawCount	a logical value indicating the gene expression values are based on raw read counts or normalized values.

## References

- Benjamini, Y. and Hochberg, Y. (1995). Controlling the false discovery rate: a practical and powerful approach to multiple testing. *J. R. Stat. Soc. Ser. B* **57**, 289-300.
- Jiang, H. and Wong, W.H. (2008) Statistical inferences for isoform expression in RNA-seq. *Bioinformatics*, **25**, 1026-1032.
- Bloom, J.S. et al. (2009) Measuring differential gene expression by short read sequencing: quantitative comparison to 2-channel gene expression microarrays. *BMC Genomics*, **10**, 221.
- Marioni, J.C. et al. (2008) RNA-seq: an assessment of technical reproducibility and comparison with gene expression arrays. *Genome Res.*, **18**, 1509-1517.
- Storey, J.D. and Tibshirani, R. (2003) Statistical significance for genomewide studies. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **100**, 9440-9445.
- Wang, L.K. and et al. (2009) DEGseq: an R package to identify differentially expressed genes from RNA-seq data. *Bioinformatics*, doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btp612.
- Yang, Y.H. et al. (2002) Normalization for cDNA microarray data: a robust composite method addressing single and multiple slide systematic variation. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **30**, e15.

## See Also

[DEGseq](#), [getGeneExp](#), [readGeneExp](#), [GeneExpExample1000](#), [GeneExpExample5000](#).

**Examples**

```
## If the data files are collected in a zip archive, the following
## commands will first extract them to the temporary directory.

## kidney: R1L1Kidney, R1L3Kidney, R1L7Kidney, R2L2Kidney, R2L6Kidney
## liver: R1L2Liver, R1L4Liver, R1L6Liver, R1L8Liver, R2L3Liver

geneExpFile <- system.file("data", "GeneExpExample5000.txt", package="DEGseq")
if(geneExpFile == ""){
  zipFile <- system.file("data", "Rdata.zip", package="DEGseq")
  if(zipFile != ""){
    unzip(zipFile, "GeneExpExample5000.txt", exdir=tempdir())
    geneExpFile <- file.path(tempdir(), "GeneExpExample5000.txt")
  }
}
outputDir <- file.path(tempdir(), "DEGexpExample")
exp <- readGeneExp(file=geneExpFile, geneCol=1, valCol=c(7,9,12,15,18))
exp[30:35,]
exp <- readGeneExp(file=geneExpFile, geneCol=1, valCol=c(8,10,11,13,16))
exp[30:35,]
DEGexp(geneExpFile1=geneExpFile, geneCol1=1, expCol1=c(7,9,12,15,18), groupLabel1="kidn",
       geneExpFile2=geneExpFile, geneCol2=1, expCol2=c(8,10,11,13,16), groupLabel2="liver",
       method="MARS", outputDir=outputDir)
cat("outputDir:", outputDir, "\n")
```

DEGseq

*DEGseq: Identify Differentially Expressed Genes from RNA-seq data***Description**

This function is used to identify differentially expressed genes from RNA-seq data. It takes uniquely mapped reads from RNA-seq data for the two samples with a gene annotation as input. So users should map the reads (obtained from sequencing libraries of the samples) to the corresponding genome in advance.

**Usage**

```
DEGseq(mapResultBatch1, mapResultBatch2, fileFormat="bed", readLength=32,
       strandInfo=FALSE, refFlat, groupLabel1="group1", groupLabel2="group2",
       method=c("LRT", "CTR", "FET", "MARS", "MATR", "FC"),
       pValue=1e-3, zScore=4, qValue=1e-3, foldChange=4, thresholdKind=1,
       outputDir="none", normalMethod=c("none", "loess", "median"),
       depthKind=1, replicate1="none", replicate2="none",
       replicateLabel1="replicate1", replicateLabel2="replicate2")
```

**Arguments**

mapResultBatch1

uniquely mapping result files for technical replicates of sample1 (or replicate1 when method="CTR").

mapResultBatch2

uniquely mapping result files for technical replicates of sample2 (or replicate2 when method="CTR").

fileFormat	file format: "bed" or "eland". example of "bed" format: chr12 7 38 readID 2 + example of "eland" format: readID chr12.fa 7 U2 F <i>Note:</i> The field separator character is TAB. And the files must follow the format as one of the examples.
readLength	the length of the reads (only used if fileFormat="eland").
strandInfo	whether the strand information was retained during the cloning of the cDNAs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "TRUE" : retained,</li> <li>• "FALSE": not retained.</li> </ul>
refFlat	gene annotation file in UCSC refFlat format. See <a href="http://genome.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/gbdDescriptionsOld.html#RefFlat">http://genome.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/gbdDescriptionsOld.html#RefFlat</a> .
groupLabel1	label of group1 on the plots.
groupLabel2	label of group2 on the plots.
method	method to identify differentially expressed genes. Possible methods are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "LRT": Likelihood Ratio Test (Marioni et al. 2008),</li> <li>• "CTR": Check whether the variation between two Technical Replicates can be explained by the random sampling model (Wang et al. 2009),</li> <li>• "FET": Fisher's Exact Test (Joshua et al. 2009),</li> <li>• "MARS": MA-plot-based method with Random Sampling model (Wang et al. 2009),</li> <li>• "MATR": MA-plot-based method with Technical Replicates (Wang et al. 2009),</li> <li>• "FC" : Fold-Change threshold on MA-plot.</li> </ul>
pValue	pValue threshold (for the methods: LRT, FET, MARS, MATR). only used when thresholdKind=1.
zScore	zScore threshold (for the methods: MARS, MATR). only used when thresholdKind=2.
qValue	qValue threshold (for the methods: LRT, FET, MARS, MATR). only used when thresholdKind=3 or thresholdKind=4.
thresholdKind	the kind of threshold. Possible kinds are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1: pValue threshold,</li> <li>• 2: zScore threshold,</li> <li>• 3: qValue threshold (Benjamini et al. 1995),</li> <li>• 4: qValue threshold (Storey et al. 2003).</li> </ul>
foldChange	fold change threshold on MA-plot (for the method: FC).
outputDir	the output directory.
normalMethod	the normalization method: "none", "loess", "median" (Yang, Y.H. et al. 2002). recommend: "none".
depthKind	1: take the total number of reads uniquely mapped to genome as the depth for each replicate, 0: take the total number of reads uniquely mapped to all annotated genes as the depth for each replicate. We recommend taking depthKind=1, especially when the genes in annotation file are part of all genes.

replicate1 files containing uniquely mapped reads obtained from replicate batch1 (only used when method="MATR").

replicate2 files containing uniquely mapped reads obtained from replicate batch2 (only used when method="MATR").

replicateLabel1 label of replicate batch1 on the plots (only used when method="MATR").

replicateLabel2 label of replicate batch2 on the plots (only used when method="MATR").

## References

- Benjamini, Y. and Hochberg, Y. (1995) Controlling the false discovery rate: a practical and powerful approach to multiple testing. *J. R. Stat. Soc. Ser. B* **57**, 289-300.
- Jiang, H. and Wong, W.H. (2009) Statistical inferences for isoform expression in RNA-seq. *Bioinformatics*, **25**, 1026-1032.
- Bloom, J.S. et al. (2009) Measuring differential gene expression by short read sequencing: quantitative comparison to 2-channel gene expression microarrays. *BMC Genomics*, **10**, 221.
- Marioni, J.C. et al. (2008) RNA-seq: an assessment of technical reproducibility and comparison with gene expression arrays. *Genome Res.*, **18**, 1509-1517.
- Storey, J.D. and Tibshirani, R. (2003) Statistical significance for genomewide studies. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **100**, 9440-9445.
- Wang, L.K. and et al. (2009) DEGseq: an R package to identify differentially expressed genes from RNA-seq data. *Bioinformatics*, doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btp612.
- Yang, Y.H. et al. (2002) Normalization for cDNA microarray data: a robust composite method addressing single and multiple slide systematic variation. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **30**, e15.

## See Also

[DEGexp](#), [getGeneExp](#), [readGeneExp](#), [kidneyChr21.bed](#), [liverChr21.bed](#), [refFlatChr21](#).

## Examples

```
## If the data files are collected in a zip archive, the following
## commands will first extract them to the temporary directory.

kidneyR1L1 <- system.file("data", "kidneyChr21.bed.txt", package="DEGseq")
liverR1L2  <- system.file("data", "liverChr21.bed.txt", package="DEGseq")
refFlat    <- system.file("data", "refFlatChr21.txt", package="DEGseq")
if((kidneyR1L1 == "") || (liverR1L2 == "") || (refFlat == "")){
  zipFile <- system.file("data", "Rdata.zip", package="DEGseq")
  if(zipFile != ""){
    unzip(zipFile, c("kidneyChr21.bed.txt", "liverChr21.bed.txt", "refFlatChr21.txt"))
    kidneyR1L1 <- file.path(tempdir(), "kidneyChr21.bed.txt")
    liverR1L2  <- file.path(tempdir(), "liverChr21.bed.txt")
    refFlat    <- file.path(tempdir(), "refFlatChr21.txt")
  }
}
mapResultBatch1 <- c(kidneyR1L1) ## only use the data from kidneyR1L1 and liverR1L2
mapResultBatch2 <- c(liverR1L2)
outputDir <- file.path(tempdir(), "DEGseqExample")
DEGseq(mapResultBatch1, mapResultBatch2, fileFormat="bed", refFlat=refFlat,
       outputDir=outputDir, method="LRT")
cat("outputDir:", outputDir, "\n")
```

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GeneExpExample1000 *GeneExpExample1000*

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### Description

GeneExpExample1000.txt includes the first 1000 lines in SupplementaryTable2.txt which is a supplementary file for Marioni,J.C. et al. (2008) (<http://genome.cshlp.org/content/18/9/1509/suppl/DC1>).

### References

Marioni,J.C. et al. (2008) RNA-seq: an assessment of technical reproducibility and comparison with gene expression arrays. *Genome Res.*, **18**, 1509-1517.

### See Also

[DEGexp](#), [getGeneExp](#), [readGeneExp](#), [samWrapper](#), [GeneExpExample5000](#).

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GeneExpExample5000 *GeneExpExample5000*

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### Description

GeneExpExample5000.txt includes the first 5000 lines in SupplementaryTable2.txt which is a supplementary file for Marioni,J.C. et al. (2008) (<http://genome.cshlp.org/content/18/9/1509/suppl/DC1>).

### References

Marioni,J.C. et al. (2008) RNA-seq: an assessment of technical reproducibility and comparison with gene expression arrays. *Genome Res.*, **18**, 1509-1517.

### See Also

[DEGexp](#), [getGeneExp](#), [readGeneExp](#), [samWrapper](#), [GeneExpExample1000](#).

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getGeneExp	<i>getGeneExp: count the number of reads and calculate the RPKM for each gene</i>
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### Description

This function is used to count the number of reads and calculate the RPKM for each gene. It takes uniquely mapped reads from RNA-seq data for a sample with a gene annotation file as input. So users should map the reads (obtained from sequencing library of the sample) to the corresponding genome in advance.

### Usage

```
getGeneExp(mapResultBatch, fileFormat="bed", readLength=32, strandInfo=FALSE,
           refFlat, output=paste(mapResultBatch[1], ".exp", sep=""), min.overlapPe
```

### Arguments

mapResultBatch	a vector containing uniquely mapping result files for a sample. <i>Note:</i> The sample can have multiple technical replicates.
fileFormat	file format: "bed" or "eland". example of "bed" format: chr12 7 38 readID 2 + example of "eland" format: readID chr12.fa 7 U2 F <i>Note:</i> The field separator character is TAB. And the files must follow the format as one of the examples.
readLength	the length of the reads (only used if fileFormat="eland").
strandInfo	whether the strand information was retained during the cloning of the cDNAs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"TRUE" : retained,</li> <li>"FALSE": not retained.</li> </ul>
refFlat	gene annotation file in UCSC refFlat format. See <a href="http://genome.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/gbdDescriptionsOld.html#RefFlat">http://genome.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/gbdDescriptionsOld.html#RefFlat</a> .
output	the output file.
min.overlapPercent	the minimum percentage of the overlapping length for a read and an exon over the length of the read itself, for counting this read from the exon. should be <=1. 0: at least 1 bp overlap between a read and an exon.

### Note

This function sums up the numbers of reads coming from all exons of a specific gene (according to the known gene annotation) as the gene expression value. The exons may include the 5'-UTR, protein coding region, and 3'-UTR of a gene. All introns are ignored for a gene for the sequenced reads are from the spliced transcript library. If a read falls in an exon (usually, a read is shorter than an exon), the read count for this exon plus 1. If a read is crossing the boundary of an exon, users can tune the parameter `min.overlapPercent`, which is the minimum percentage of the overlapping length for a read and an exon over the length of the read itself, for counting this read from the exon. The method use *the average length* of all the isoforms as a gene length when calculating the RPKM values. This is different from Mortazavi,A. et al. (2008).



## References

Mortazavi,A. et al. (2008) Mapping and quantifying mammalian transcriptomes by RNA-seq. *Nat. Methods*, **5**, 621-628.

## See Also

[DEGexp](#), [DEGseq](#), [readGeneExp](#), [kidneyChr21.bed](#), [liverChr21.bed](#), [refFlatChr21](#).

## Examples

```
## If the data files are collected in a zip archive, the following
## commands will first extract them to the temporary directory.

kidneyR1L1 <- system.file("data", "kidneyChr21.bed.txt", package="DEGseq")
refFlat    <- system.file("data", "refFlatChr21.txt", package="DEGseq")
if((kidneyR1L1 == "") || (refFlat == "")){
  zipFile <- system.file("data", "Rdata.zip", package="DEGseq")
  if(zipFile != ""){
    unzip(zipFile, c("kidneyChr21.bed.txt", "refFlatChr21.txt"), exdir=tempdir())
    kidneyR1L1 <- file.path(tempdir(), "kidneyChr21.bed.txt")
    refFlat    <- file.path(tempdir(), "refFlatChr21.txt")
  }
}
mapResultBatch <- c(kidneyR1L1)
output <- file.path(tempdir(), "kidneyChr21.bed.exp")
getGeneExp(mapResultBatch, refFlat=refFlat, output=output)
exp <- readGeneExp(file=output, geneCol=1, valCol=c(2,3),
  label=c("raw count", "RPKM"))
exp[30:35,]
cat("output: ", output, "\n")
```

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[kidneyChr21.bed](#)      *kidneyChr21.bed*

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## Description

The reads uniquely mapped to human chromosome 21 obtained from the kidney sample sequenced in Run 1, Lane 1.

## References

Marioni,J.C. et al. (2008) RNA-seq: an assessment of technical reproducibility and comparison with gene expression arrays. *Genome Res.*, **18**, 1509-1517.

## See Also

[DEGexp](#), [DEGseq](#), [getGeneExp](#), [readGeneExp](#), [liverChr21.bed](#), [refFlatChr21](#).

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liverChr21.bed	<i>liverChr21.bed</i>
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### Description

The reads uniquely mapped to human chromosome 21 obtained from the liver sample sequenced in Run 1, Lane 2.

### References

Marioni,J.C. et al. (2008) RNA-seq: an assessment of technical reproducibility and comparison with gene expression arrays. *Genome Res.*, **18**, 1509-1517.

### See Also

[DEGexp](#), [DEGseq](#), [getGeneExp](#), [readGeneExp](#), [kidneyChr21.bed](#), [refFlatChr21](#).

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readGeneExp	<i>readGeneExp: read gene expression values to a matrix</i>
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### Description

This method is used to read gene expression values from a file to a matrix in R workspace. So that the matrix can be used as input of other packages, such as *edgeR*. The input of the method is a file that contains gene expression values.

### Usage

```
readGeneExp(file, geneCol=1, valCol=2, label = NULL, header=TRUE, sep=" ")
```

### Arguments

file	file containing gene expression values.
geneCol	gene id column in file.
valCol	expression value <i>columns</i> to be read in the file.
label	label for the columns.
header	a logical value indicating whether the file contains the names of the variables as its first line. See <code>?read.table</code> .
sep	the field separator character. If <code>sep = ""</code> (the default for <code>read.table</code> ) the separator is <i>white space</i> , that is one or more spaces, tabs, newlines or carriage returns. See <code>?read.table</code> .

### See Also

[getGeneExp](#), [GeneExpExample1000](#), [GeneExpExample5000](#).

**Examples**

```
## If the data files are collected in a zip archive, the following
## commands will first extract them to the temporary directory.

geneExpFile <- system.file("data", "GeneExpExample1000.txt", package="DEGseq")
if(geneExpFile == ""){
  zipFile <- system.file("data", "Rdata.zip", package="DEGseq")
  if(zipFile != ""){
    unzip(zipFile, "GeneExpExample1000.txt", exdir=tempdir())
    geneExpFile <- file.path(tempdir(), "GeneExpExample1000.txt")
  }
}
exp <- readGeneExp(file=geneExpFile, geneCol=1, valCol=c(7,9,12,15,18,8,10,11,13,16))
exp[30:35,]
```

refFlatChr21

*refFlatChr21***Description**

The gene annotation file includes the annotations of genes on chromosome 21, and is in UCSC refFlat format. See <http://genome.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/gbdDescriptionsOld.html#RefFlat>.

**See Also**

[DEGseq](#), [DEGexp](#), [kidneyChr21.bed](#), [liverChr21.bed](#).

samWrapper

*samWrapper: A Wrapper (with some modification) of the functions in the package samr to identify differentially expressed genes for the RNA-seq data from two groups of paired or unpaired samples.*

**Description**

This function is a wrapper of the functions in *samr*. It is used to identify differentially expressed genes for two sets of samples with multiple replicates or two groups of samples from different individuals (e.g. disease samples vs. control samples). For the advanced users, please see *samr* <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/samr/index.html> for detail.

**Usage**

```
samWrapper(geneExpFile1, geneCol1=1, expCol1=2, measure1=rep(1, length(expCol1))
           geneExpFile2, geneCol2=1, expCol2=2, measure2=rep(2, length(expCol2))
           header=TRUE, sep=" ", paired=FALSE, s0=NULL, s0.perc=NULL, nperms=100,
           testStatistic=c("standard", "wilcoxon"), max.qValue=1e-3, min.foldchan
           logged2=FALSE, output)
```

**Arguments**

geneExpFile1	file containing gene expression values for group1.
geneCol1	gene id column in geneExpFile1.
expCol1	expression value <i>columns</i> in geneExpFile1. See the example.
measure1	numeric vector of outcome measurements for group1. like c(1,1,1...) when paired=FALSE, or like c(-1,-2,-3,...) when paired=TRUE.
geneExpFile2	file containing gene expression values for group2.
geneCol2	gene id column in geneExpFile2.
expCol2	expression value <i>columns</i> in geneExpFile2. See the example.
measure2	numeric vector of outcome measurements for group2. like c(2,2,2...) when paired=FALSE, or like c(1,2,3,...) when paired=TRUE.
header	a logical value indicating whether geneExpFile1 and geneExpFile2 contain the names of the variables as its first line. See ?read.table.
sep	the field separator character. If sep = "" (the default for read.table) the separator is <i>white space</i> , that is one or more spaces, tabs, newlines or carriage returns. See ?read.table.
paired	a logical value indicating whether the samples are paired.
s0	exchangeability factor for denominator of test statistic; Default is automatic choice.
s0.perc	percentile of standard deviation values to use for s0; default is automatic choice; -1 means s0=0 (different from s0.perc=0, meaning s0=zeroeth percentile of standard deviation values= min of sd values.
nperms	number of permutations used to estimate false discovery rates.
testStatistic	test statistic to use in two class unpaired case. Either "standard" (t-statistic) or "wilcoxon" (Two-sample wilcoxon or Mann-Whitney test). recommend "standard".
max.qValue	the max qValue desired; should be <1.
min.foldchange	the minimum fold change desired; should be >1. default is zero, meaning no fold change criterion is applied.
logged2	a logical value indicating whether the expression values are logged2.
output	the output file.

**References**

Tusher, V.G., and et al. (2001): Significance analysis of microarrays applied to the ionizing radiation response *PNAS* **98**, 5116-5121.

Tibshirani, R, and et al.: samr <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/samr/index.html>.

A more complete description is given in the SAM manual at <http://www-stat.stanford.edu/~tibs/SAM>.

**See Also**

[DEGexp](#), [DEGseq](#), [GeneExpExample1000](#), [GeneExpExample5000](#).

**Examples**

```
## If the data files are collected in a zip archive, the following
## commands will first extract them to the temporary directory.

geneExpFile <- system.file("data", "GeneExpExample1000.txt", package="DEGseq")
if(geneExpFile == ""){
  zipFile <- system.file("data", "Rdata.zip", package="DEGseq")
  if(zipFile != ""){
    unzip(zipFile, "GeneExpExample1000.txt", exdir=tempdir())
    geneExpFile <- file.path(tempdir(), "GeneExpExample1000.txt")
  }
}
set.seed(100)
geneExpFile1 <- geneExpFile
geneExpFile2 <- geneExpFile
output <- file.path(tempdir(), "samWrapperOut.txt")
exp <- readGeneExp(file=geneExpFile, geneCol=1, valCol=c(7,9,12,15,18))
exp[30:35,]
exp <- readGeneExp(file=geneExpFile, geneCol=1, valCol=c(8,10,11,13,16))
exp[30:35,]
samWrapper(geneExpFile1=geneExpFile1, geneCol1=1, expCol1=c(7,9,12,15,18), measure1=c(
  geneExpFile2=geneExpFile2, geneCol2=1, expCol2=c(8,10,11,13,16), measure2=c(
  nperms=100, min.foldchange=2, max.qValue=1e-4, output=output, paired=TRUE)
cat("output:", output, "\n")
```

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