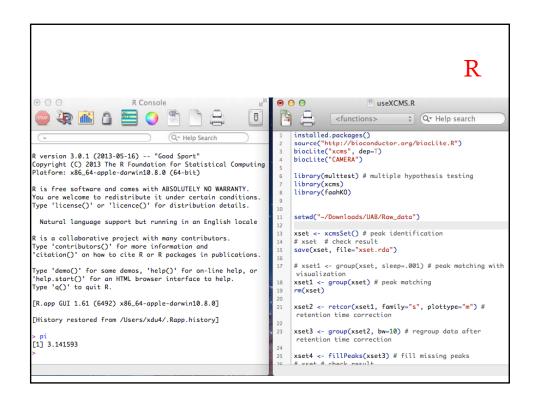
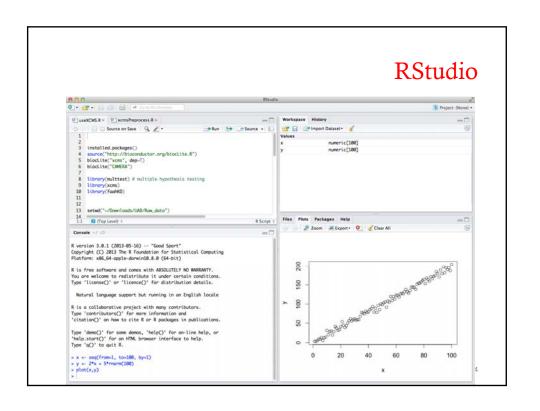
Basic Use of XCMS -- Local

Xiuxia Du Department of Bioinformatics & Genomics University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Preparation

- Required: install R
- Optional: install Rstudio, an IDE (Integrated Development Environment) for R





Get help documents

- Three ways
 - http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/xcms.html
 - Google XCMS bioconductor
 - Google XCMS → Scripps Center for Metabolomics and Mass Spectrometry – XCMS → installation → XCMS bioconductor

PDF R Script Grouping FTICR-MS data with xcms PDF R Script Installation Instructions for xcms PDF R Script LC/MS Preprocessing and Analysis with xcms
PDF R Script LC/MS Preprocessing and Analysis with xcms
PDF R Script Processing Tandem-MS and MS\$^n\$ data with xcms
PDF Reference Manual
<u>Text</u> NEWS
<u>Text</u> LICENSE

Document: step-by-step preprocessing

LC/MS Preprocessing and Analysis with xcms

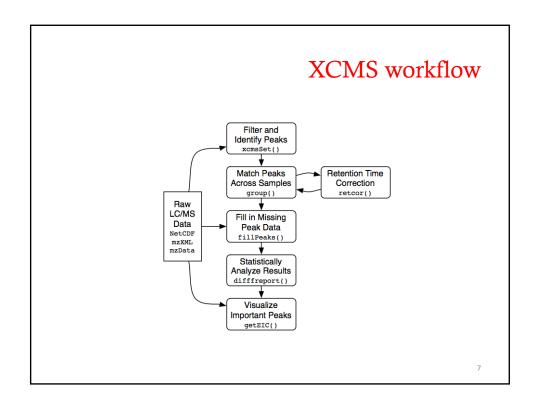
Colin A. Smith October 14, 2013

Introduction

This document describes how to use zcms to preprocess LC/MS data for relative quantitation and statistical analysis. It gives examples of how visualization can be used throughout the process and to display final results. An overview of the preprocessing/analysis methodology, along with the function names associated with each step, is shown in Figure 1.

1 Raw Data File Preparation

The xems package reads full-scan LC/MS data from AIA/ANDI format NetCDF, mzXML, and mzData files. All data to be analyzed by xems must first be converted to one of those file formats. Software packages for many instruments are be able to export to NetCDF. For information about how to export to NetCDF, please consult the documentation that



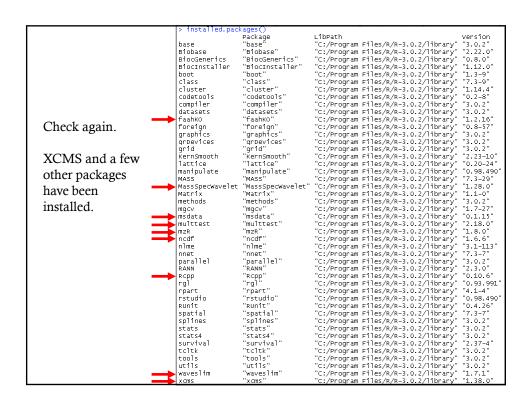
Install and load XCMS packages (I)

Check if the XCMS package has been installed in R

Answer: No

			_	_	
> installed	d.packages()				
	Package	LibPath			Version
base	"base"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
boot	"boot"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"1.3-9"
class	"class"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"7.3-9"
cluster	"cluster"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"1.14.4"
codetools	"codetools"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"0.2-8"
compiler	"compiler"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
datasets	"datasets"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
foreign	"foreign"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"0.8-55"
graphics	"graphics"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3	0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
grDevices	"grDevices"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3	0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
grid	"grid"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
KernSmooth	"KernSmooth"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"2.23-10"
lattice	"lattice"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"0.20-23"
manipulate	"manipulate"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"0.98.490"
MASS	"MASS"			.0.2/library"	"7.3-29"
Matrix	"Matrix"			.0.2/library"	"1.0-14"
methods	"methods"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
mgcv	"mgcv"			.0.2/library"	"1.7-26"
nlme	"nīme"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"3.1-111"
nnet	"nnet"			.0.2/library"	"7.3-7"
parallel	"parallel"			.0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
rpart	"rpart"			.0.2/library"	"4.1-3"
rstudio	"rstudio"			.0.2/library"	"0.98.490"
spatial	"spatial"			.0.2/library"	"7.3-7"
splines	"splines"			.0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
stats	"stats"			.0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
stats4	"stats4"			.0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
survival	"survival"			.0.2/library"	"2.37-4"
tcltk	"tcltk"			.0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
tools	"tools"			.0.2/library"	"3.0.2"
utils	"utils"	"C:/Program	Files/R/R-3.	.0.2/library"	"3.0.2"

Install and load the XCMS packages (II)



Install and load the XCMS packages (IV)

- > library(multtest)
 > library(xcms)
 > library(faahK0)
- for multiple hypothesis testing
- demo data supplied by XCMS

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Raw data format and organization

- Open formats that XCMS can read
 - AIA/ANDI NetCDF
 - mzData
 - mzXML
- Organization
 - Use sub-directories that correspond to sample class information
- Datasets for demonstration
 - faahKO data package supplied by XCMS
 - Data is stored in netCDF format.
 - The raw data sets are stored in a folder on your computer.

Raw data preparation (I)

In R command window on Mac:

```
> cdfpath <- system.file("cdf", package = "faahKO")
> list.files(cdfpath, recursive = TRUE)
[1] "KO/ko15.CDF" "KO/ko16.CDF" "KO/ko18.CDF" "KO/ko19.CDF" "KO/ko21.CDF"
[6] "KO/ko22.CDF" "WT/wt15.CDF" "WT/wt16.CDF" "WT/wt18.CDF" "WT/wt19.CDF"
[11] "WT/wt21.CDF" "WT/wt22.CDF"
> cdfpath
[1] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf"
>
```

From the terminal, check where the datasets are on your computer:

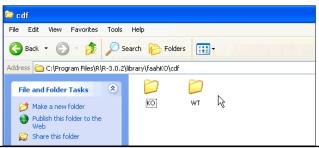
```
dhcp00056:WT xdu4$ cd /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf
dhcp00056:cdf xdu4$ ls -lp
drwxr-xr-x 8 xdu4 admin 272 Aug 7 18:00 KO/
drwxr-xr-x 8 xdu4 admin 272 Aug 7 18:00 WT/
dhcp00056:cdf xdu4$ cd K0
dhcp00056:K0 xdu4$ ls
ko15.CDF ko16.CDF
dhcp00056:K0 xdu4$ cd ..
                  ko16.CDF
                                     ko18.CDF
                                                        ko19.CDF
                                                                          ko21.CDF
                                                                                             ko22.CDF
dhcp00056:cdf xdu4$ cd WT
dhcp00056:WT xdu4$ ls
wt15.CDF wt16.dhcp00056:WT xdu4$
                 wt16.CDF
                                     wt18.CDF
                                                        wt19.CDF
                                                                          wt21.CDF
                                                                                             wt22.CDF
```

Raw data preparation (II)

In R command window on Windows:

```
> cdfpath <- system.file("cdf", package = "faahKO")
> list.files(cdfpath, recursive = TRUE)
[1] "Ko/ko15.CDF" "Ko/ko16.CDF" "Ko/ko18.CDF" "Ko/ko19.CDF" "KO/ko21.CDF" "KO/ko22.CDF"
[7] "WT/wt15.CDF" "WT/wt16.CDF" "WT/wt18.CDF" "WT/wt19.CDF" "WT/wt21.CDF" "WT/wt22.CDF"
> cdfpath
[1] "C:/Program Files/R/R-3.0.2/library/faahKo/cdf"
> |
```

Check where the datasets are on your computer:



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Raw data preparation (III)

Get the list of the raw data files:

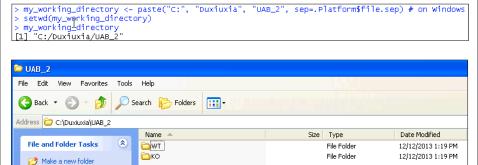
```
> cdffiles <- list.files(cdfpath, recursive = TRUE, full.names = TRUE)
> cdffiles

[1] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/KO/ko15.CDF"
[2] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/KO/ko16.CDF"
[3] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/KO/ko18.CDF"
[4] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/KO/ko19.CDF"
[5] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/KO/ko21.CDF"
[6] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/KO/ko21.CDF"
[7] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/WT/wt15.CDF"
[8] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/WT/wt16.CDF"
[9] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/WT/wt19.CDF"
[10] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/WT/wt12.CDF"
[12] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/WT/wt21.CDF"
[12] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/WT/wt21.CDF"
[12] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahKO/cdf/WT/wt21.CDF"
```

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Raw data preparation (IV)

- Alternatively
 - Specify the working directory
 - By default, XCMS will recursively search through the current working directory for NetCDF/mzXML/mzData files.



.6

Peak identification (I)

• Command: xcmsSet()

```
> xset <- xcmsSet(cdffiles)
250:38 300:103 350:226 400:338 450:431 500:529 550:674 600:847
250:43 300:128 350:275 400:394 450:500 500:637 550:835 600:1027
250:25 300:93 350:227 400:337 450:411 500:498 550:640 600:758
250:19 300:67 350:169 400:258 450:301 500:373 550:488 600:580
250:24 300:60 350:166 400:254 450:331 500:391 550:501 600:582
250:31 300:71 350:183 400:280 450:338 500:422 550:532 600:604
250:41 300:105 350:212 400:319 450:416 500:533 550:684 600:838
250:27 300:107 350:232 400:347 450:440 500:549 550:712 600:905
250:24 300:87 350:200 400:293 450:351 500:426 550:548 600:661
250:22 300:65 350:161 400:243 450:293 500:358 550:483 600:561
250:28 300:69 350:157 400:229 450:282 500:364 550:493 600:592
250:30 300:81 350:188 400:280 450:356 500:473 550:618 600:765
```

- One separate row for a dataset
- For each pair of numbers, the first number is the m/z XCMS is currently processing. The second number is the number of peaks that have been identified so far.

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Peak identification (II)

• If raw data files are in your working directory, then:

```
> xset <- xcmsSet()
250:38 300:103 350:226 400:338 450:431 500:529 550:674 600:847
250:43 300:128 350:227 400:334 450:500 500:637 550:835 600:1027
250:25 300:93 350:227 400:337 450:411 500:498 550:640 600:758
250:19 300:67 350:169 400:258 450:301 500:373 550:488 600:580
250:24 300:60 350:166 400:254 450:315 500:391 550:501 600:582
250:31 300:71 350:183 400:280 450:338 500:422 550:532 600:604
250:41 300:105 350:212 400:319 450:416 500:533 550:684 600:838
250:27 300:107 350:232 400:347 450:440 500:549 550:712 600:965
250:24 300:87 350:200 400:293 450:351 500:426 550:548 600:661
250:22 300:65 350:161 400:243 450:293 500:358 550:483 600:561
250:28 300:69 350:157 400:229 450:282 500:364 550:493 600:592
250:30 300:81 350:188 400:280 450:336 500:473 550:618 600:765
```

Peak Identification (III)

• Take a look at the *xcmsSet* object:

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Peak identification (IV)

- The default parameters should work acceptably in most cases.
 - Default peak detection method: matched filter
 - Alternative approach: cent Wave for high resolution MS data
- However, a number of parameters might need to be optimized for particular instruments or experimental conditions.
 - Matched filtration: model peak width, m/z step size for creating extracted ion base peak chromatograms (EIBPC), the algorithm to create EIBPC, ...
 - centWave: ppm, peak width range, ...
- To be explained in the next section "Parameter set-up ..." by Paul

Matching peaks across samples

- After peak identification, peaks representing the same analyte across samples must be placed into groups.
- This is accomplished with the group () method.

```
> xset <- group(xset)
262 325 387 450 512 575
> |
```

• There are several grouping parameters to consider optimizing for your chromatography and mass spectrometer (to be explained by Paul).

2:

Retention time correction (I)

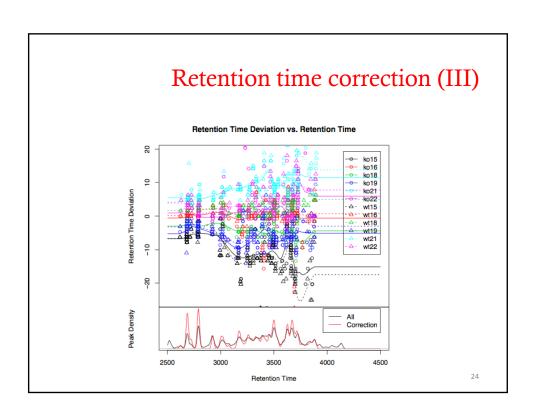
- XCMS uses peak groups to identify and correct drifts in retention time from run to run.
- Only well-behaved peak groups are used: missing the peak from at most one sample and having at most one extra peak.
- These parameters can be changed with the *missing* and *extra* arguments.
- For each of those well-behaved groups, XCMS calculates a median retention time and, for every sample, a deviation from that median.

Retention time correction (II)

- Within a sample, the observed deviation generally changes over time in a nonlinear fashion.
- Those changes are modeled using a local polynomial regression technique.
- Retention time correction is performed by the retcor() method.

```
> xset2 <- retcor(xset, family = "symmetric", plottype = "mdevden")
Retention Time Correction Groups: 133
>
```

• The *plottype* argument produces the plot on the next slide.



Retention time correction (IV)

- Use the plot to supervise the algorithm. The plot includes data points used for regression and the resulting deviation profiles.
- The plot also shows the distribution of peak groups across retention time.

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Retention time correction (V)

- After retention time correction, the initial peak grouping becomes invalid.
- Peak re-grouping is needed.

```
> xset2 <- group(xset2, bw = 10)
262 325 387 450 512 575
> |
```

• This iteration of peak grouping and alignment can be repeated in an iterative fashion.

Filling in missing peaks (I)

- Peaks could be missing due to imperfection in peak identification or because an analyte was not present in a sample.
- For missing peaks that correspond to analytes that are actually in the sample, the missing data points can be filled in by re-reading the raw data files and integrating them in the regions of the missing peaks.
- This is performed using the fillPeaks () method.

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Filling in missing peaks (II)

> xset3 <- fillPeaks(xset2)</pre>

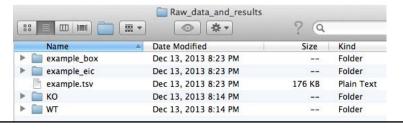
Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/K0/ko15.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/K0/ko16.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/K0/ko18.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/K0/ko19.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/K0/ko21.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/K0/ko22.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt15.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt16.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt18.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt19.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt21.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt21.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.0/Resources/library/faahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/FaahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/FaahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CDF/Library/FaahK0/cdf/WT/wt22.CD

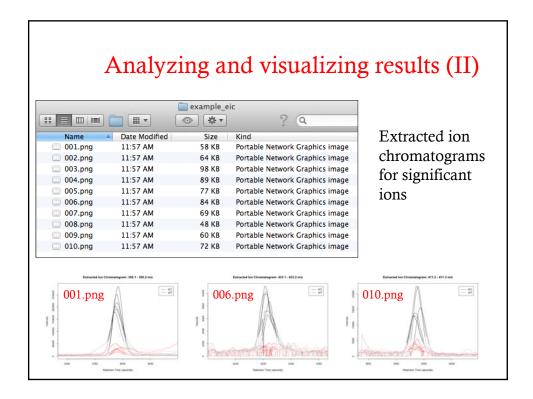
Analyzing and visualizing results (I)

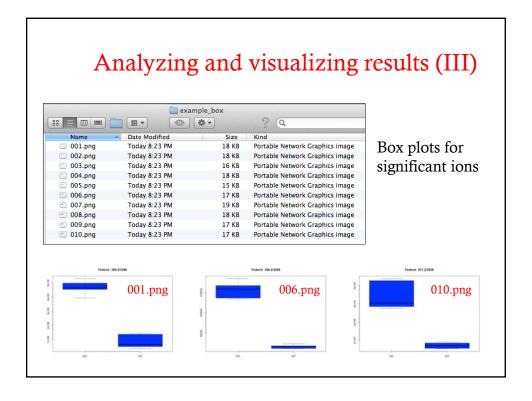
• A report showing the most statistically significant differences in analyte intensities can be generated with the diffreport() method.

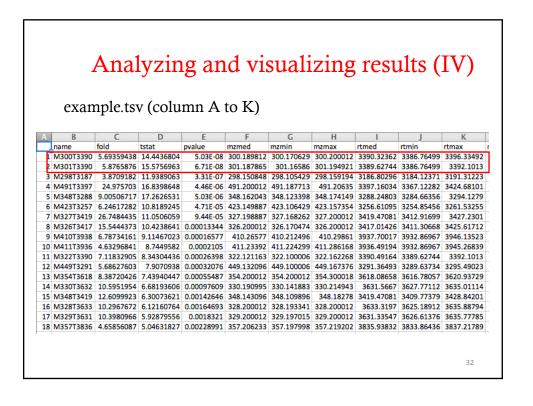
> reporttab <- diffreport(xset3, "WT", "KO", "example", 10, metlin = 0.15, h=480, w=640) ko15 ko16 ko18 ko19 ko21 ko22 wt15 wt16 wt18 wt19 wt21 wt22

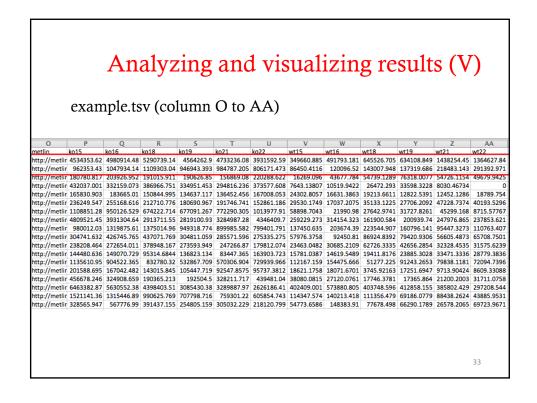
• Results are stored in two folders and one spread sheet file.

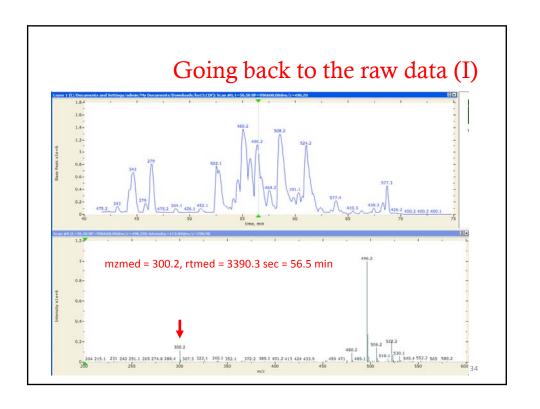


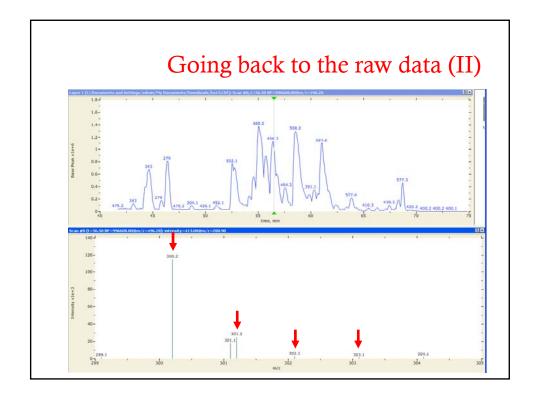










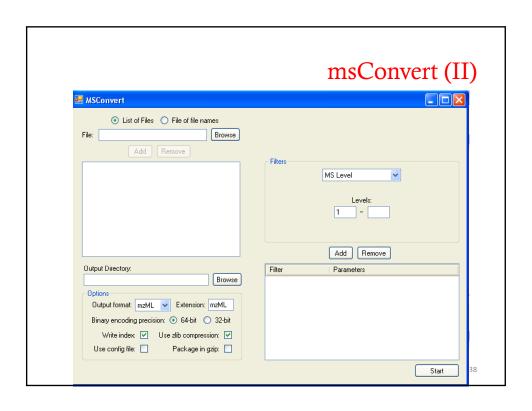


Visualize raw data

- Mass spectrometer vendors save data in proprietary formats.
- These data files can be converted to open data formats for easy reading.
- Software tools to do the conversion: msConvert

msConvert (I)

- Part of ProteoWizard
- Read from
 - mzML, mzXML, MGF
 - Agilent, Bruker, Thermo, Waters, ABSciex
- Write to
 - open formats
 - perform various filters and transformations
- http://proteowizard.sourceforge.net/
- For Windows, msConvertGUI is available for easy file conversion.



Raw data visualization

- Software tool: Insilicos Viewer
 - View raw MS data in formats including mzXML, mzData, mzML, and ANDI CDF
 - <u>http://insilicos.com/products/insilicos-viewer-1</u>
 - Quick demo

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Run all the commands

```
useXCMS.R ×
Source on Save Q Z -
 1 # use XCMS for processing LC-MSmetabolomics data
  3 installed.packages()
  4 source("http://bioconductor.org/biocLite.R")
  5 biocLite("xcms", dep=T)
  6 biocLite("CAMERA")
  8 library(multtest) # load the package for multiple hypothesis testing
 9 library(xcms) # load the XCMS package
 10 library(faahKO) # load the dataset supplied by XCMS
 11
 12 setwd("~/Downloads/UAB_2/Results")
 14 cdfpath <- system.file("cdf", package = "faahKO")
 15 list.files(cdfpath, recursive = TRUE)
 17 cdffiles <- list.files(cdfpath, recursive = TRUE, full.names = TRUE)
     xset <- xcmsSet(cdffiles)</pre>
```

> source("/Users/xdu4/Downloads/UAB_2/Code/useXCMS.R")

Thank you!	
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