

# iClusterPlus: integrative clustering of multiple genomic data sets

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## 1 Introduction

iClusterPlus is developed for integrative clustering analysis of multi-type genomic data and is an enhanced version of iCluster proposed and developed by Shen, Olshen and Ladanyi (2009). Multi-type genomic data arise from the experiments where biological samples (e.g., tumor samples) are analyzed by multiple techniques, for instance, array comparative genomic hybridization (aCGH), gene expression microarray, RNA-seq and DNA-seq, and so on. Examples of these data can be obtained from the Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA)

(<http://cancergenome.nih.gov/>).

Originally, Shen, Olshen and Ladanyi (2009) proposed a latent variable regression with a lasso constraint (Tibshirani, 1996) for joint modeling of multiple omics data types to identify common latent variables that can be used to cluster patient samples into biologically and clinically relevant disease sub-types. In a followup work, Shen, Wang and Mo (2012) further incorporated elasticnet (Zou and Hastie, 2005) and fused lasso (Tibshirani, 2005) into the integration framework. This document discuss the most recent development (iClusterPlus) that extends the framework to allow integration of binary, categorical, count, and continuous data types (Mo et al. 2012). In iClusterPlus model, binary observations such as somatic mutation are modeled as Binomial processes; categorical observations such as copy number states (gain, normal, loss) are realizations of Multinomial random variables; counts are modeled as Poisson random processes; and continuous measures are modeled by Gaussian distributions. We simultaneously regress the observations (somatic mutation, DNA copy number, DNA methylation, mRNA expression) under their proper distributional assumptions to a common set of latent variables that represent a set of underlying oncogenic processes. To identify the genomic features (e.g., ERBB2 amplication and over-expression) that make important contributions to the latent oncogenic process, we use a penalized regression approach by applying the lasso (L1-norm) penalty (Tibshirani, 1996) in generalized linear models. This is achieved by directly incorporating the Fortran source code written by Friedman, Hastie and Tibshirani (2009) that is available in the glmnet package (<http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/glmnet/index.html>).

In this document, we use the TCGA glioblastoma data set as an example to demonstrate how to use iClusterPlus to perform an integrative clustering analysis of somatic mutation, DNA copy number and gene expression data.

## 2 Data and Pre-processing

A description of the TCGA glioblastoma data set can be found in TCGA (2008). The GBM datasets were downloaded from the Cancer Genome Atlas public data portal, and from the cBio Cancer Genomics Portal (<http://cbioportal.org/>) at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. Somatic mutation data are available in a total of 91 matched tumor?normal pairs and in 601 selected genes. DNA copy number alterations (CNAs) were measured on three microarray platforms (Agilent 244K, SNP6, Illumina 550K) and analyzed with multiple analytical algorithms. Level 3 normalized and segmented data were used. In our data pre-processing step, we reduce multi-sample array CGH data to 1K-5K non-redundant regions for subsequent clustering analysis. For mRNA expression data, unified gene expression data across three microarray platforms (Affymetrix Human Exon 1.0 ST GeneChips, Affymetrix HT-HG-U133A GeneChips, and custom designed Agilent 244K array) as described in (Verhaak et al. 2010) were used. A set of 1,740 most variable genes were used for the analysis. The "triplet" data set (mutation, copy number, expression) were available on 84 samples for integrative analysis.

The somatic mutation data should be stored in binary matrix (1: mutation, 0: no mutation) with the rows and columns corresponding to the samples and genes, respectively. We

recommend filtering out genes with too few mutations for clustering (e.g., less than 5%).

```
> library(iClusterPlus)
> library(GenomicRanges)
> library(gplots)
> library(lattice)
> data(gbm)
> dim(gbm.mut)
```

```
[1] 84 306
```

```
> mut.rate=apply(gbm.mut,2,mean)
> gbm.mut2 = gbm.mut[,which(mut.rate>0.02)]
> gbm.mut2[1:10,1:8]
```

	A2M	ABCC4	ADAMTSL3	ASXL1	BAI3	BCAR1	BCL11A	BCL11B
TCGA.02.0001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCGA.02.0003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCGA.02.0006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCGA.02.0007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCGA.02.0009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCGA.02.0010	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
TCGA.02.0011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCGA.02.0014	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TCGA.02.0021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCGA.02.0024	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

For gene expression data, we recommend using the top variable genes for integrative clustering analysis, which can be obtained by variance filtering. For example, we use the top 1740 genes for our iCluster analysis.

```
> dim(gbm.exp)
```

```
[1] 84 1740
```

```
> # the rows and columns corresponding to the samples and genes respectively
> gbm.exp[1:3,1:8]
```

	FSTL1	MMP2	BBOX1	GCSH	EDN1	CXCR4	SALL1
TCGA.02.0001	-0.66392	-0.27716	0.79896	0.09005	0.46557	0.30278	0.76869
TCGA.02.0003	-0.28438	1.00445	0.19157	0.92115	1.08181	-0.03790	0.00452
TCGA.02.0006	0.98890	0.19374	0.93830	0.49317	-0.22644	1.43145	-0.38401
	MMP7						
TCGA.02.0001	0.55745						
TCGA.02.0003	-0.04971						
TCGA.02.0006	1.58288						

It is a challenge to incorporate raw or normalized copy number data for iCluster analysis considering the high dimensionality and spatial correlation of the data. Based on our experience, we think it is more feasible to use the segmentation results produced by the DNACopy package (<http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/DNACopy.html>).

```
> dim(gbm.seg)

[1] 16295      6

> gbm.seg[1:3,] #gbm.cn is the segmentation results produced by DNACopy

      sample chromosome      start      end num.mark seg.mean
1 TCGA.02.0001         1 150823073 150848509         5  -2.1537
2 TCGA.02.0001         1 150852858 167483267       1814   0.1907
3 TCGA.02.0001         1 167493768 167507882         2  -3.4343
```

We reduce the GBM copy number regions to ~5K by removing the redundant regions using function CNregions.

```
> data(variation.hg18.v10.nov.2010)
> gbm.cn=CNregions(seg=gbm.seg,epsilon=0,adaptive=FALSE,rmCNV=TRUE,
+   cnv=variation.hg18.v10.nov.2010[,3:5],
+   frac.overlap=0.5, rmSmallseg=TRUE,nProbes=5)
```

Removing CNV...

```
> dim(gbm.cn)

[1]   84 5512

> gbm.cn[1:3,1:5]

      chr1.554268-554287 chr1.554287-736483 chr1.736483-746956
TCGA.02.0001           0.2077           0.2077           0.2077
TCGA.02.0003          -0.0096          -0.0096          -0.0096
TCGA.02.0006           0.0027           0.0027           0.0027
      chr1.746956-757922 chr1.757922-769590
TCGA.02.0001           0.2077           0.2077
TCGA.02.0003          -0.0096          -0.0096
TCGA.02.0006           0.0027           0.0027
```

Here seg is the DNACopy segmentation output. In the first step, we define a set of non-redundant regions with parameter epsilon that denotes the maximum distance (Euclidean) between adjacent probes tolerated for defining a non-redundant region. epsilon=0 is equivalent as taking the union of all unique break points across the n samples. Default epsilon=0.005. We then take the medoid signature as the representative copy number profile for that region, an approach similar to van Wieringen and van de Wiel (2002). The degree of dimension reduction is proportional to the number of samples included. We recommend

setting an epsilon such that the reduced dimension is less than 10K. When sample size is large, an adaptive dimension reduction is more effective. Instead of setting absolute threshold epsilon, setting `adaptive=T` will reduce dimension proportional to upper quantile of the distances. default is `False`. `rmCNV=T` remove germline CNV. When set to `True`, one must supply a list of germline CNVs as `cnv=cnv`. The additional argument `rmSmallseg` removes small segments likely to be noise. Default is `False`. When set of `True`, `nProbes`, the segment length threshold below which `rmSmallseg` will exclude should be specified.

Sort `gbm.cn` to make sure all the samples are in the same order.

```
> gbm.cn=gbm.cn[order(rownames(gbm.cn)),]
> # check if all the samples are in the same order for the three data sets
> all(rownames(gbm.cn)==rownames(gbm.exp))
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> all(rownames(gbm.cn)==rownames(gbm.mut2))
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

### 3 Integrative clustering analysis

Given multiple genomic data types (e.g., mutation, copy number, gene expression, etc) measured in the same set of samples, and specified sparsity parameter values, `iClusterPlus` fits a regularized latent variable model based clustering that generates an integrated cluster assignment based on joint inference across data types. Below is a one-liner to run `iClusterPlus` given the desired number of eigen-features `k` (number of clusters is `k+1`) and the values of parameter set `lambda` (which determines how many genomic features will have nonzero weights on the fused eigen-feature). Normally, we have to optimize `k` and `lambda` through model tuning which we discuss in the next section.

```
> fit.single=iClusterPlus(dt1=gbm.mut2,dt2=gbm.cn,dt3=gbm.exp,
+ type=c("binomial","gaussian","gaussian"),
+ lambda=c(0.04,0.61,0.90),K=2,maxiter=10)
```

### 4 Model tuning using `tune.iClusterPlus`

Using parallel computing, `tune.iClusterPlus` samples a series of `lambda` values from the parameter space based on the Uniform design (Fang and Wang, 1995) to search for the best model. The number of points to sample (`n.lambda`) depends on the number of data types and can take the following values: We also repeat this for `k` from 1 to 5. Here `k` is the number of latent variables. For clustering, we use the rule where the number of clusters equals `k+1`.

```
> set.seed(321)
> date()
```

Number of data types	n.lambda
1	any
2	8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610
3	35, 101, 135, 185, 266, 418, 579, 828, 1010
4	307, 526, 701, 1019, 2129, 3001, 4001, 5003, 6007

```
[1] "Mon Dec 17 15:13:18 2012"
```

```
> for(k in 1:5){
+   cv.fit = tune.iClusterPlus(cpus=12,dt1=gbm.mut2,dt2=gbm.cn,dt3=gbm.exp,
+     type=c("binomial","gaussian","gaussian"), n.lambda=35, K=k,maxiter=20)
+   save(cv.fit, file=paste("cv.fit.k",k,".Rdata",sep=""))
+ }
```

```
35 points of lambdas are used to tune parameters.
```

```
Begin parallel computation
```

```
End parallel computation
```

```
35 points of lambdas are used to tune parameters.
```

```
Begin parallel computation
```

```
End parallel computation
```

```
35 points of lambdas are used to tune parameters.
```

```
Begin parallel computation
```

```
End parallel computation
```

```
35 points of lambdas are used to tune parameters.
```

```
Begin parallel computation
```

```
End parallel computation
```

```
35 points of lambdas are used to tune parameters.
```

```
Begin parallel computation
```

```
End parallel computation
```

```
> date()
```

```
[1] "Mon Dec 17 16:09:32 2012"
```

Here for demonstration purpose, we specify `n.lambda=35` sampling points (the minimum for this setting) which results in some variability. As a result, either `k=2` or `3` can be chosen as the best `k` based on `percentEV`. Use `set.seed()` to make sure you can reproduce your results from independent runs. For general practice, set `n.lambda=NULL` to use the default value.

## 5 Model selection

Now we illustrate how to analyze and interpret the output of `tune.iClusterPlus`. The first step is to examine model selection criteria. For each `k`, we use Bayesian information criteria (BIC) to select the best sparse model with the optimal combination of penalty parameters. To select the best `k`, we compute the deviance ratio which is the ratio of the

log-likelihood(fitted) - log-likelihood(null model) divided by the log-likelihood (full model) - log-likelihood(null model). The deviance ratio can be interpreted as the % explained variation (percentEV). We choose the k where the curve of percentEV levels off. Below, we show how to do this in R.

```
> output=alist()
> files=grep("cv.fit",dir())
> for(i in 1:length(files)){
+   load(dir()[files[i]])
+   output[[i]]=cv.fit
+ }
> nLambda = nrow(output[[1]]$lambda)
> nK = length(output)
> BIC = getBIC(output)
> devR = getDevR(output)
```

Now we get the ID for the lambda vector at which the BIC is minimum. Then we obtain the deviance ratio of the lambda vector at which the BIC is minimum.

```
> minBICid = apply(BIC,2,which.min)
> devRatMinBIC = rep(NA,nK)
> for(i in 1:nK){
+   devRatMinBIC[i] = devR[minBICid[i],i]
+ }
```

The optimal k (number of latent variables) is where the curve of %Explained variation levels off. By examining the percentEV.png, we choose to present the three-cluster results. Get cluster membership (note number of clusters is k+1):

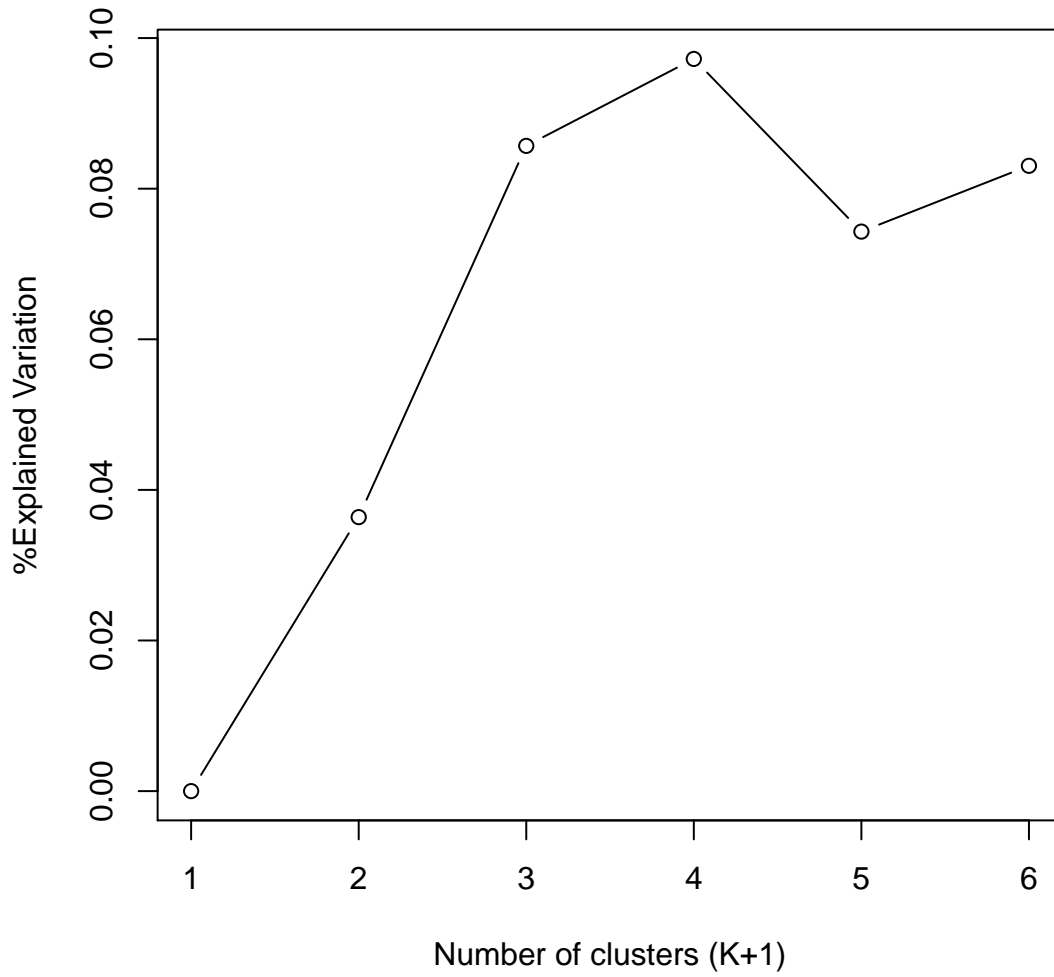
```
> clusters=getClusters(output)
> rownames(clusters)=rownames(gbm.exp)
> colnames(clusters)=paste("K=",2:(length(output)+1),sep="")
> #write.table(clusters, file="clusterMembership.txt", sep='\t',quote=F)
> k=2
> best.cluster=clusters[,k]
> best.fit=output[[k]]$fit[[which.min(BIC[,k])]]
```

## 6 Generate heatmap

We provide a function to plot heatmaps. If necessary, the users may modify plotHeatmap function to fit their own needs.

```
> chr=unlist(strsplit(colnames(gbm.cn),"\\"))
> chr=chr[seq(1,length(chr),by=2)]
> chr=gsub("chr","",chr)
> chr=as.numeric(chr)
```

```
> plot(1:(nK+1),c(0,devRatMinBIC),type="b",xlab="Number of clusters (K+1)",  
+      ylab="%Explained Variation")
```





```

> #truncate the values for a better image plot
> cn.image=gbm.cn
> cn.image[cn.image>1.5]=1.5
> cn.image[cn.image< -1.5]= -1.5
> exp.image=gbm.exp
> exp.image[exp.image>2.5]=2.5
> exp.image[exp.image< -2.5]= -2.5

> bw.col = colorpanel(2,low="white",high="black")
> col.scheme = alist()
> col.scheme[[1]] = bw.col
> col.scheme[[2]] = bluered(256)
> col.scheme[[3]] = bluered(256)
> plotHeatmap(fit=best.fit,datasets=list(gbm.mut2,cn.image,exp.image),
+             type=c("binomial","gaussian","gaussian"), col.scheme = col.scheme,
+             row.order=c(F,F,T),chr=chr,plot.chr=c(F,T,F),sparse=c(T,F,T),cap=c(F,T,F))

```

See Figure 1 for the heatmap plot for the three-cluster result.

We also show the four-cluster solution.

```

> k=3
> best.cluster2=clusters[,k]
> best.fit2=output[[k]]$fit[[which.min(BIC[,k])]]

```

Plot the heatmap for the 4-cluster solution (Figure 2).

```

> plotHeatmap(fit=best.fit2,datasets=list(gbm.mut2,cn.image,exp.image),
+             type=c("binomial","gaussian","gaussian"), col.scheme = col.scheme,
+             row.order=c(F,F,T),chr=chr,plot.chr=c(F,T,F),sparse=c(T,F,T),cap=c(F,T,F))

```

## 7 Selected features

Get the top features based on lasso coefficient estimates for the 3-cluster solution.

```

> features = alist()
> features[[1]] = colnames(gbm.mut2)
> features[[2]] = colnames(gbm.cn)
> features[[3]] = colnames(gbm.exp)
> sigfeatures=alist()
> for(i in 1:3){
+   rowsum=apply(abs(best.fit$beta[[i]]),1, sum)
+   upper=quantile(rowsum,prob=0.75)
+   sigfeatures[[i]]=(features[[i]])[which(rowsum>upper)]
+ }
> names(sigfeatures)=c("mutation","copy number","expression")
> #print a few examples of selected features
> head(sigfeatures[[1]])

```

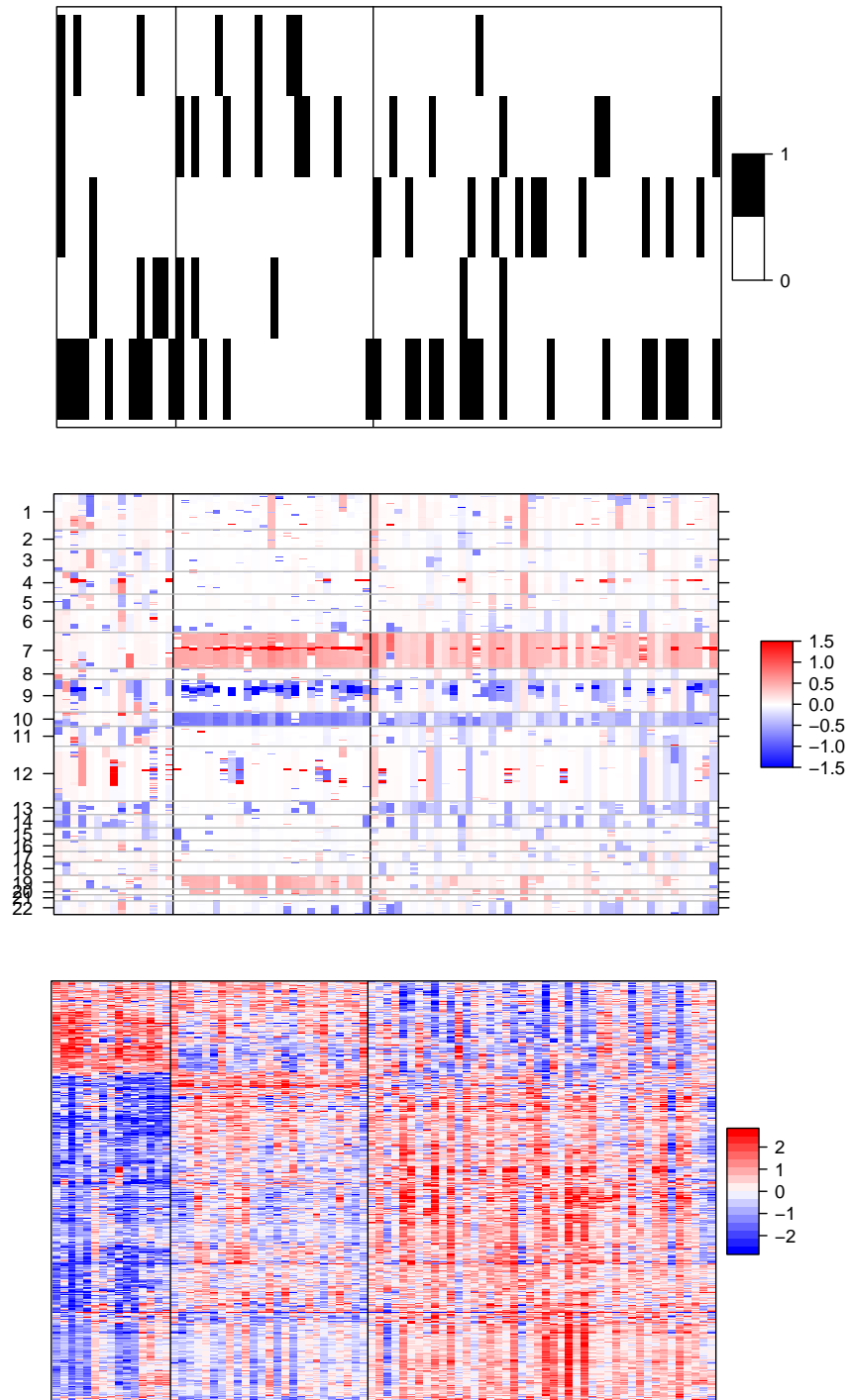


Figure 1: Heatmap of mutation (top panel), DNA copy number (middle panel), and mRNA expression (bottom panel) for the three-cluster solution. Rows are genomic features and columns are samples.

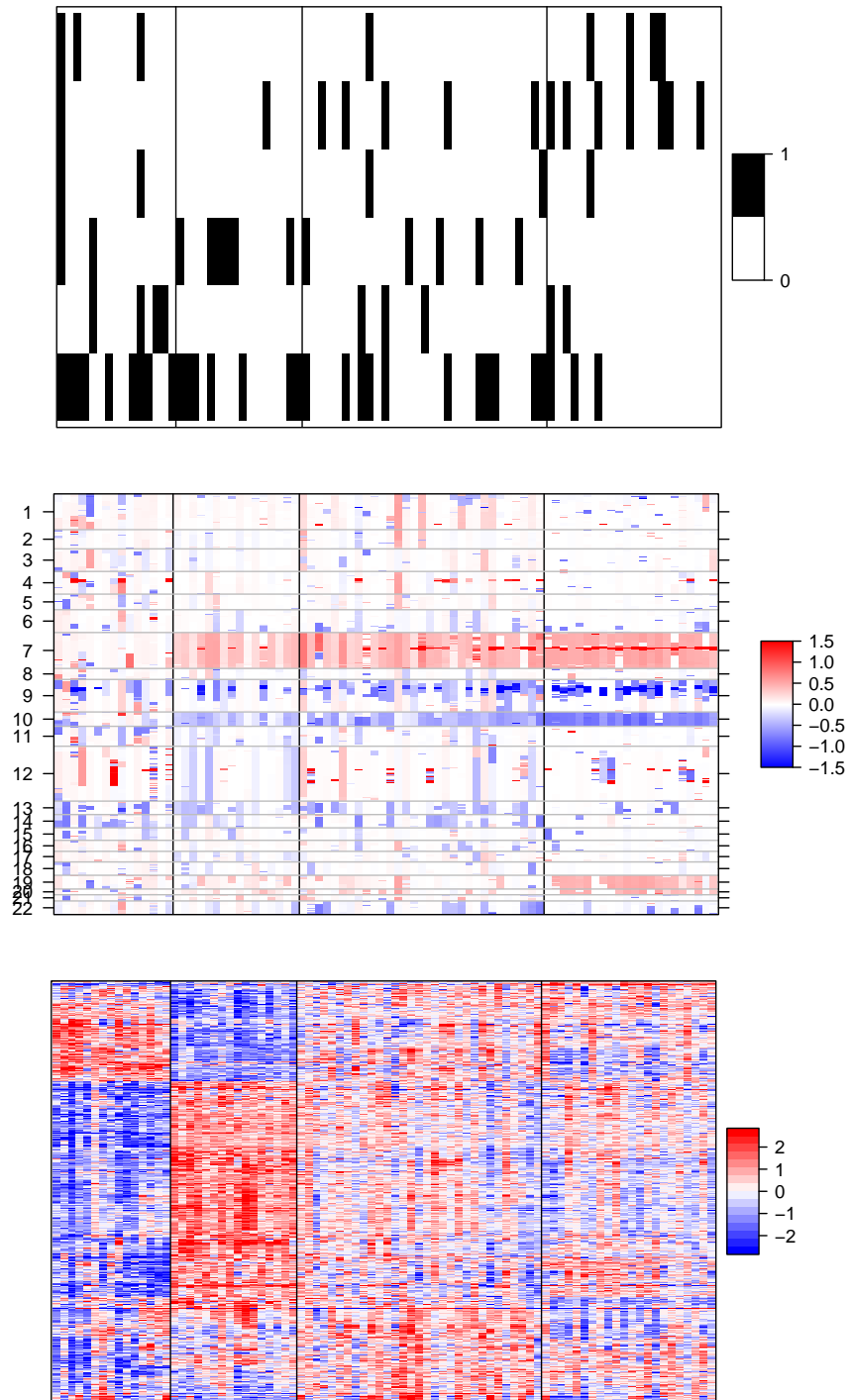


Figure 2: Heatmap of mutation (top panel), DNA copy number (middle panel), and mRNA expression (bottom panel) for the four-cluster solution. Rows are genomic features and columns are samples.

```

[1] "DST"      "EGFR"      "NF1"      "PIK3R1"   "TP53"

> head(sigfeatures[[2]])

[1] "chr1.202692537-202801982" "chr4.52383858-52395837"
[3] "chr4.52395837-52522387"  "chr4.52522387-52989049"
[5] "chr4.52989049-53002654"  "chr4.53002654-53517879"

> head(sigfeatures[[3]])

[1] "FSTL1"      "BBOX1"      "CXCR4"      "MMP7"      "ZEB1"      "KIAA1199"

> sessionInfo()

R version 2.15.1 (2012-06-22)
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin9.8.0/x86_64 (64-bit)

locale:
[1] en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/C/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8

attached base packages:
[1] grid      parallel  stats     graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets
[8] methods  base

other attached packages:
 [1] lattice_0.20-10      gplots_2.11.0        MASS_7.3-22
 [4] KernSmooth_2.23-8   caTools_1.13         bitops_1.0-4.2
 [7] gdata_2.12.0         gtools_2.7.0         GenomicRanges_1.8.13
[10] IRanges_1.14.4      BiocGenerics_0.2.0   iClusterPlus_0.99.0

loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
[1] stats4_2.15.1 tools_2.15.1

```

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