rtracklayer: an R package for interfacing with genome browsers

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Accessibility
The software consists of two orthogonal but integrated components: 

The package supports the integration of existing genome browsers with experimental data analyses performed in R. The user may (i) transfer annotation tracks to and from a genome browser and (ii) create and manipulate browser views to focus on a particular set of annotations in a specific genomic region. Currently, the UCSC genome browser is supported.

Availability: The package is freely available from http://www.bioconductor.org. A quick-start vignette is included with the package.

Contact: mflawren@fhcrc.org

1 INTRODUCTION

High-throughput experiments often produce measurements that are associated with genomic locations. Analysis of such data commonly incorporates existing genomic annotations, such as transcription factor binding motifs. Thus, the ability to access, manipulate and visualize genomic features is an important feature of any environment for experimental data analysis.

The rtracklayer package provides a command-line interface and low-level infrastructure for importing, exporting and visualizing genomic annotations from within the R platform for statistical computing. As part of the Bioconductor project, rtracklayer aims to integrate genomic visualizations with experimental data analysis. The software consists of two orthogonal but integrated components: (i) routines for converting genomic tracks between R/Bioconductor data structures and standard file formats and (ii) an abstract interface for controlling genome browsers from R. The interface has two primary functions: (i) uploading and downloading annotations to and from the genome browser and (ii) manipulating the genomic views in the browser. There is a built-in implementation of the interface for the UCSC browser (Kent et al., 2002); implementations for other browsers may be plugged into the framework by other R packages.

Some R/Bioconductor packages already provide genomic visualizations and these include GenomeGraphs (Durinck et al., 2005) and xmapbridge. The GenomeGraphs package draws genomic annotations using static R graphics. All displayed annotations must be downloaded and stored on the local machine. The xmapbridge package interfaces with the X-Map genome browser, which is designed specifically for exon array data.

The rest of this article will demonstrate the features of rtracklayer on a microarray dataset from a larger research project investigating the regulation of human stem cell differentiation by microRNAs.

2 ANNOTATION DATA STRUCTURE

For the analysis of the stem cell microarray data, we are interested in the genomic regions corresponding to differentially expressed genes that are predicted to be targeted by a microRNA. These regions may be represented by a collection of genomic annotations known as a track, which is viewable in a genome browser.

The IRanges package in Bioconductor defines the RangedData class, which stores data on ranged features and thus represents an annotation track. The genomic features are specified in terms of their chromosome, start position, end position and strand (+ or −). Using rtracklayer, a RangedData may be imported from data formatted as General Feature Format (GFF) (Durbin et al., 2000), Browser Extended Display (BED) (UCSC, 2008a) or Wiggle (WIG) (UCSC, 2008b).

In preparation for creating the microRNA target track, we first used a number of Bioconductor packages to detect the genes in the microarray experiment with significantly increased expression. The locations of the microRNA target sites were obtained from MirBase (http://microrna.sanger.ac.uk/). Information about the target sites on differentially expressed genes was stored in the data.frame called targets. Below, we create an equivalent RangedData track.

```r
> targetTrack <- with(targets, 
+ GenomicData(IRanges(start, end), target, 
+ strand = strand, chrom = chr))
```

As an aside, we could export the track as a WIG file for use in other tools, then read it back into R.

```r
> export(targetTrack, \"targets.wig\")
> targetTrack <- import("targets.wig")
```

3 GENOME BROWSER INTERFACE

We will now visually explore the genomic annotation space around the differentially expressed genes that are thought to be microRNA targets. An example of how genome browsers draw annotation...
tracks is given in Figure 1. Such graphics provide the analyst with an overview of the sequence-level relationships between genomic annotations. From such an overview, the analyst might make inferences across genomic information sources. The \texttt{rtracklayer} package displays tracks by linking R/Bioconductor with existing genome browsers.

To view the tracks in a genome browser, we first create an instance of \texttt{browserSession} for a specific external browser. The \texttt{browserSession} instance serves as a container of tracks, as well as an interface for creating views of specific segments of the genome. In this case, we interact with the UCSC Genome Browser, the default.

\begin{verbatim}
> session <- browserSession()
> session$targets <- targetTrack
> top <- targetTrack$target == targets$target[1]
> range <- ranges(targetTrack[top,]) * -10
> view <- browserView(session, range)
\end{verbatim}

This last command opens a web browser and loads the UCSC genome browser, with a view spanning the first feature of the track, zoomed out by a factor of 10 via the * operator, where a positive factor zooms in and a negative factor zooms out.

To reproduce this, enter \texttt{demo(targets)} in R after loading \texttt{rtracklayer}.

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We have demonstrated that \texttt{rtracklayer} is an effective tool for manipulating and visualizing genomic annotations in the context of experimental data analysis. The package is driven at the command-line, and is meant for users familiar with the R language. However, it could serve as a basis for GUI. As \texttt{rtracklayer} is extensible, we plan to implement support for additional browsers.

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Conflict of Interest: none declared.

REFERENCES


UCSC Genome Bioinformatics Group (2008a) Browser Extended Display Format. Available at http://genome.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/help/customTrack.html#BED (last accessed date May 18, 2009).