## rtracklayer: an R package for interfacing with genome browsers

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<td>Published Version</td>
<td>doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btp328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessed</td>
<td>May 28, 2018 6:39:38 AM EDT</td>
</tr>
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Genome analysis

rtracklayer: an R package for interfacing with genome browsers

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Received on February 2, 2009; revised on April 29, 2009; accepted on May 15, 2009
Advance Access publication May 25, 2009

Associate Editor: Dmitrij Frishman

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 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.

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ABSTRACT

Summary: The rtracklayer 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.

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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 object 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.

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

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 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 browserSession for a specific external browser. The 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.

```r
> session <- browserSession()
```

The second step is to load the track into the session. We store the targetTrack object in session under the name 'targets'.

```r
> session$targets <- targetTrack
```

The final step in this example is to display a view around the target site associated with the most upregulated gene, DCN, encoding a glycoprotein thought to regulate muscle formation. We wish to display the entire track, along with some context on either side. In the code below, we call browserView to create 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.

```r
> top <- targetTrack$target == targets$target[1]
> range <- ranges(targetTrack[top,]) * -10
> view <- browserView(session, range)
```

This last command opens a web browser and loads the UCSC genome browser with a view resembling the one in Figure 1. By default, the view will include our custom track along with the default UCSC tracks, including genes, mRNAs, cross-species alignments, SNPs, etc. The user may then fully interact with the browser; its behavior is the same as when accessing it directly.

One may also download track information from the browser, such as the conservation scores. Here, only the data in the currently viewed region are retrieved; more control is provided by the track function.

```r
> cons <- session$Conservation
> head(score(cons))
```

```
[1] 0.820205 0.820205 0.820205 0.820205
[5] 0.820205 0.820205
```

We have demonstrated that 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 rtracklayer is extensible, we plan to implement support for additional browsers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Dr Muneesh Tewari for helpful discussions and the gene expression data.

Funding: NHGRI (grant P41HG004059 to R.G., in part).

Conflict of Interest: none declared.

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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).