

Package ‘deisotoper’

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Type Package

Title Detection of Isotope Pattern of a Mass Spectrometric Measurement

Version 0.0.7

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Depends R (>= 3.5), rJava (>= 0.9)

Suggests DiagrammeR, lattice, roxygen2, protViz (>= 0.4.0), shiny,
testthat, knitr, rmarkdown

SystemRequirements Java (>= 8.0)

Description Provides a low-level interface for a deisotoper container
implemented in the 'Java' programming language and means of S3 helper
functions for plotting and debugging isotopes of mass spectrometric data.
The deisotoper algorithm detects and aggregates peaks which belong to the
same isotopic cluster of a given mass spectrum.

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URL <https://github.com/protViz/deisotoper/>

BugReports <https://github.com/protViz/deisotoper/issues>
deisotoper.R

LazyData true

NeedsCompilation yes

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

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R topics documented:

deisotope	2
deisotoper	3
findNN	5

deisotope*Deisotope a Mass Spectrum***Description**

Deisotope a Mass Spectrum

Usage

```
deisotope(deisotoper, massspectrum, algorithm = "features-based")
```

Arguments

- `deisotoper` a `deisotoper` object.
- `massspectrum` a list of numeric vectors `mZ` and `intensity` where `mZ` is ordered and `mZ` and `intensity` have the same length.
- `algorithm` the supported deisotope algorithms, default is `method="features-based"`.

Author(s)

Lucas Schmidt, Christian Panse, Witold E. Wolski

References

- Features-Based Deisotoping Method for Tandem Mass Spectra, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2011/210805>.

See Also`deisotoper`**Examples**

```
x <- list(mZ = c(1, 2, 2.5, 3), intensity = rep(1, 4), pepmass=600, charge=2)

xd <- deisotope(dtoper <- deisotoper(), x)
plot.deisotoper(x, xd)
summary(dtoper)
```

deisotoper*Construct a Deisotoper Object*

Description

deisotoper returns a deisotoper object.

deisotope detects and aggregates peaks which belong to the same isotopic cluster of a given mass spectrum.

Usage

```
deisotoper(amino_acid_masses = list(A = 71.03711, R = 156.10111, N =
114.04293, D = 115.02694, C = 103.00919, E = 129.04259, Q = 128.05858, G =
57.02146, H = 137.05891, I = 113.08406, L = 113.08406, K = 128.09496, M =
131.04049, F = 147.06841, P = 97.05276, S = 87.03203, T = 101.04768, W =
186.07931, Y = 163.06333, V = 99.06841), F1 = 0.8, F2 = 0.5, F3 = 0.1,
F4 = 0.1, F5 = 0.1, delta = 0.003, errortolerance = 0.3,
distance = 1.00048, noise = 0, decharge = FALSE, modus = "first",
comment = "")
```

Arguments

amino_acid_masses	List of amino acid masses used for scoring.
F1	F1 multiplier used for scoring.
F2	F2 multiplier used for scoring.
F3	F3 multiplier used for scoring.
F4	F4 multiplier used for scoring.
F5	F5 multiplier used for scoring.
delta	Delta value used for clustering.
errortolerance	Errortolerance used for scoring.
distance	Distance between two peaks used by clustering.
noise	Noise value for noise filtering (in percent).
decharge	De- and activates decharging.
modus	Modus of aggregation ('first' or 'highest').
comment	default is empty word.

Details

Input: a peak peaked mass spectrum.

The algorithm: The deisotoper algorithm detects and aggregates peaks which belong to the same isotopic cluster of a given mass spectrum.

Output:

Value

`deisotoper` as list of JavaRef

Author(s)

Lucas Schmidt, Christian Panse

References

Features-Based Deisotoping Method for Tandem Mass Spectra <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2011/210805>.

See Also

[deisotope](#)

Examples

```
# EXAMPLE 1
# standart configurated deisotoper
dtoper <- deisotoper()

# return the configuration of dtoper
config <- config.deisotoper(dtoper)

# example data
x <- list(mZ = c(110.07172, 111.07504, 129.10249, 130.08649, 147.11302,
 149.04506, 167.05571, 175.11923, 181.06099, 199.07158, 216.09814,
 223.15556, 239.09503, 251.15036, 261.15579, 262.13, 280.14053,
 281.14398, 285.00974, 299.06165, 303.02039, 328.11386, 332.20789,
 344.97641, 345.14056, 350.21866, 355.06995, 360.22412, 368.17529,
 373.08078, 415.03656, 418.99521, 430.2774, 431.28107, 464.26218,
 473.3085, 476.18176, 479.20718, 481.25989, 497.21811, 521.27063,
 521.77087, 540.7804, 559.31946, 560.32391, 580.32739, 582.30688,
 592.28766, 592.35815, 593.34113, 608.25214, 610.30243, 610.36755,
 611.30554, 611.37042, 630.35724, 631.36115, 642.572, 643.054,
 643.569, 644.062, 644.557, 681.37762, 684.31494, 691.36011,
 709.37109, 709.4353, 710.44037, 712.3092, 721.33459, 754.33899,
 774.36261, 790.38892, 791.39124, 792.39221, 813.4679, 820.40479,
 823.41522, 824.40546, 825.39423, 826.39734, 840.47681, 841.43036,
 841.47949, 896.4137, 903.47253, 904.47565, 905.47632, 906.47607,
 924.46271, 951.51038, 969.52002, 970.52283, 1038.50195, 1041.53308,
 1042.53845, 1080.55493, 1081.54773),
 intensity = c(378322, 32496.6, 85689.6, 46440.3, 49645.2,
 25102.5, 32516.2, 83497.2, 74653.1, 37228, 196053, 83826.4,
 112718, 114812, 88089.5, 61521.3, 220054, 58888.5, 280334,
 122311, 14953.2, 26959.6, 24854, 27122.9, 86216.1, 63360.3,
 358968, 47393.5, 37893.2, 16532.9, 17259, 37250.4, 33679.8,
 21243.6, 17854.9, 51232.4, 12738.8, 19515.4, 31560.1, 48772.3,
 66481.2, 23353.6, 11994, 15211, 9883.29, 14753.7, 17304.7,
 51575.9, 10917.6, 40518.3, 15107.3, 62106.4, 72496.1, 9430.4,
 10289.3, 34831.3, 41981.1, 17000, 25000, 12000, 9000, 4000,
```

```

9579.9, 10392.3, 13507.4, 38200.9, 29990.5, 9304.39, 19849,
10678.6, 8452.85, 14519.3, 111717, 185030, 56020.8, 3387.69,
9478.08, 7878.29, 3167.8, 20670.7, 2774.25, 31114.4, 3385.92,
4656.8, 3687.15, 65332.5, 207097, 68080.9, 11934.3, 3630.86,
9201.02, 47579.2, 19125.8, 3439.48, 15082.1, 8280.57, 4170.47,
2603.17),
title = "TP filtered inserted example 2 of protViz::deisotoper.",
rtinseconds = 1581,
charge = 2,
scan = 1,
id = 1,
pepmass = 592.8093)

# deisotope the data
xd <- deisotope(dtoper, x)
summary.deisotoper(dtoper)

# plot the example data and the deisotoped data
op <- par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot.deisotoper(x, xd)
plot.deisotoper(x, xd, xlim=c(275,285))
plot.deisotoper(x, xd, xlim=c(790,795))
plot.deisotoper(x, xd, xlim=c(901,910))
par(op)

# return the annotated spectrum of the above deisotoped data
print.deisotoper(dtoper)

# EXAMPLE 2
# standart configurated deisotoper with changed delta and decharging
dtoper2 <- deisotoper(delta = 0.005, decharge = TRUE)

# return the configuration of dtoper2
config2 <- config.deisotoper(dtoper2)

## Not run:
# return the GraphViz dot graphs of the above deisotoped data
xdot <- dot.deisotoper(dtoper)

# draws the isotopic cluster graphs in the browser (html)
if(require(DiagrammeR)){
  lapply(xdot, DiagrammeR::grViz)
}

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Given a vector of sorted double values `vec` of size `n` and a vector of `m` query objects `q`.

`findNN` determines for each element `q[i]` in `q` the nearest neighbor index `o` so that the following remains true:

there is no element `k` with $1 \leq k \leq n$ and `k` is not `o` so that

`abs(vec[k] - q[i]) < abs(vec[o] - q[i]).`

The internal algorithm of `findNN` is implemented as binary search. `findNN` has $O(m * \log(n))$ time complexity.

Usage

```
findNN(q, vec)
```

Arguments

`q` a double vector which can be considered as query objects.

`vec` a sorted double vector which can be considered as a data base.

Value

an integer vector

Author(s)

Lucas Schmidt, Christian Panse

See Also

`protViz::findNN`'s cpluplus implementation.

Examples

```
(NNidx <- findNN(q<-c(1, 1.0001, 1.24, 1.26), DB<-seq(1,5,by=0.25)))
(NNidx == c(1,1,2,2))

# should be 0
unique(DB[findNN(DB,DB)] - DB)
```

Index

```
config.deisotoper (deisotoper), 3
deisotope, 2, 4
deisotope.list (deisotoper), 3
deisotoper, 2, 3
dot.deisotoper (deisotoper), 3
findNN, 5
plot.deisotoper (deisotoper), 3
print.deisotoper (deisotoper), 3
summary.deisotoper (deisotoper), 3
```