

motifStack guide

Jianhong Ou, Lihua Julie Zhu

October 13, 2015

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Prepare environment	2
3	Examples of using motifStack	2
3.1	plot a DNA sequence logo with different fonts and colors	2
3.2	plot a RNA sequence logo	3
3.3	plot an amino acid sequence logo	4
3.4	plot sequence logo stack	4
3.5	plot a sequence logo cloud	7
3.6	plot grouped sequence logo	9
3.7	motifCircos	9
3.8	motifPiles	11
4	docker container for motifStack	14
5	References	14
6	Session Info	15

1 Introduction

A sequence logo, based on information theory, has been widely used as a graphical representation of sequence conservation (aka motif) in multiple amino acid or nucleic acid sequences. Sequence motif represents conserved characteristics such as DNA binding sites, where transcription factors bind, and catalytic sites in enzymes. Although many tools, such as seqlogo[1], have been developed to create sequence motif and to represent it as individual sequence logo, software tools for depicting the relationship among multiple sequence motifs are still lacking. We developed a flexible and powerful open-source R/Bioconductor package, motifStack, for visualization of the alignment of multiple sequence motifs.

2 Prepare environment

You will need ghostscript: the full path to the executable can be set by the environment variable `R_GSCMD`. If this is unset, a GhostScript executable will be searched by name on your path. For example, on a Unix, linux or Mac "gs" is used for searching, and on Windows the setting of the environment variable `GSC` is used, otherwise commands "gswi64c.exe" then "gswin32c.exe" are tried.

Example on Windows: assume that the gswin32c.exe is installed at `C:\Program Files\gs\gs9.06\bin`, then open R and try:

```
Sys.setenv(R_GSCMD=file.path("C:", "Program Files", "gs",  
                             "gs9.06", "bin", "gswin32c.exe"))
```

3 Examples of using motifStack

3.1 plot a DNA sequence logo with different fonts and colors

Users can select different fonts and colors to draw the sequence logo (Figure 1).

```
suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(motifStack))  
pcm <- read.table(file.path(find.package("motifStack"),  
                             "extdata", "bin_SOLEXA.pcm"))  
  
pcm <- pcm[,3:ncol(pcm)]  
rownames(pcm) <- c("A", "C", "G", "T")  
motif <- new("pcm", mat=as.matrix(pcm), name="bin_SOLEXA")  
##pfm object  
#motif <- pcm2pfm(pcm)  
#motif <- new("pfm", mat=motif, name="bin_SOLEXA")  
opar<-par(mfrow=c(4,1))  
plot(motif)  
#plot the logo with same height  
plot(motif, ic.scale=FALSE, ylab="probability")  
#try a different font  
plot(motif, font="mono,Courier")  
#try a different font and a different color group  
motif@color <- colorset(colorScheme='basepairing')  
plot(motif,font="Times")  
par(opar)
```

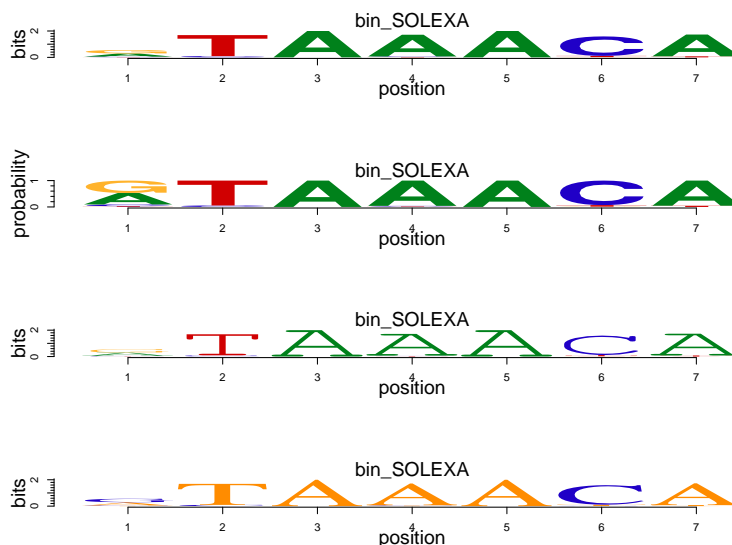


Figure 1: **DNA sequence logo.** Plot a DNA sequence logo with different fonts and colors.

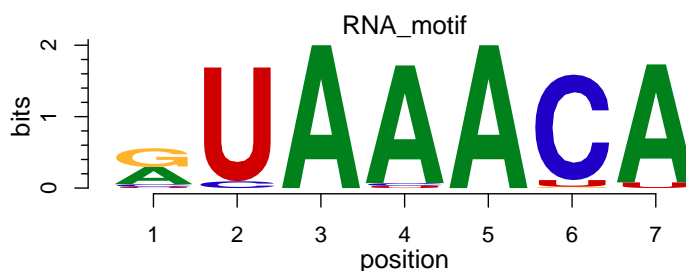


Figure 2: **RNA sequence logo.** Plot an RNA sequence logo

3.2 plot a RNA sequence logo

From DNA sequence logo to RNA sequence logo (Figure 2), you just need to change the rowname of the matrix from "T" to "U".

```
rna <- pcm
rownames(rna)[4] <- "U"
motif <- new("pcm", mat=as.matrix(rna), name="RNA_motif")
plot(motif)
```

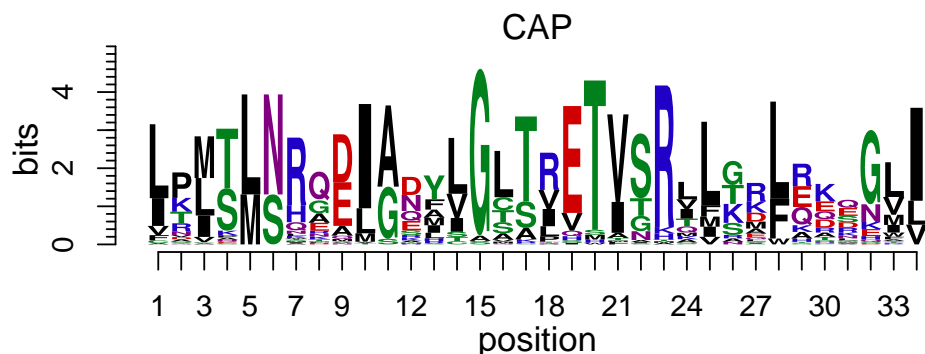


Figure 3: **Amino acid sequence logo.** Plot an sequence logo with any symbols as you want such as amino acid sequence logo

3.3 plot an amino acid sequence logo

Given that motifStack allows to use any letters as symbols, it can also be used to draw amino acid sequence logos (Figure 3).

```
library(motifStack)
protein<-read.table(file.path(find.package("motifStack"),"extdata","cap.txt"))
protein<-t(protein[,1:20])
motif<-pcm2pfm(protein)
motif<-new("pfm", mat=motif, name="CAP",
           color=colorset(alphabet="AA",colorScheme="chemistry"))
plot(motif)
```

3.4 plot sequence logo stack

motifStack is designed to show multiple motifs in same canvas. To show the sequence logo stack, the distance of motifs need to be calculated first for example by using `MotIV[2]::motifDistances`, which implemented STAMP[3]. After alignment, users can use `plotMotifLogoStack` function to draw sequence logos stack (Figure 4) or use `plotMotifLogoStackWithTree` function to show the distance tree with the sequence logos stack (Figure 5) or use `plotMotifStackWithRadialPhylog` function to plot sequence logo stack in radial style (Figure 6) in the same canvas. There is a shortcut function named as `motifStack`. Use `stack` layout to call `plotMotifLogoStack`, `treeview` layout to call `plotMotifLogoStackWithTree` and `radialPhylog` to call `plotMotifStackWithRadialPhylog`.

```
library(motifStack)
####Input####
```

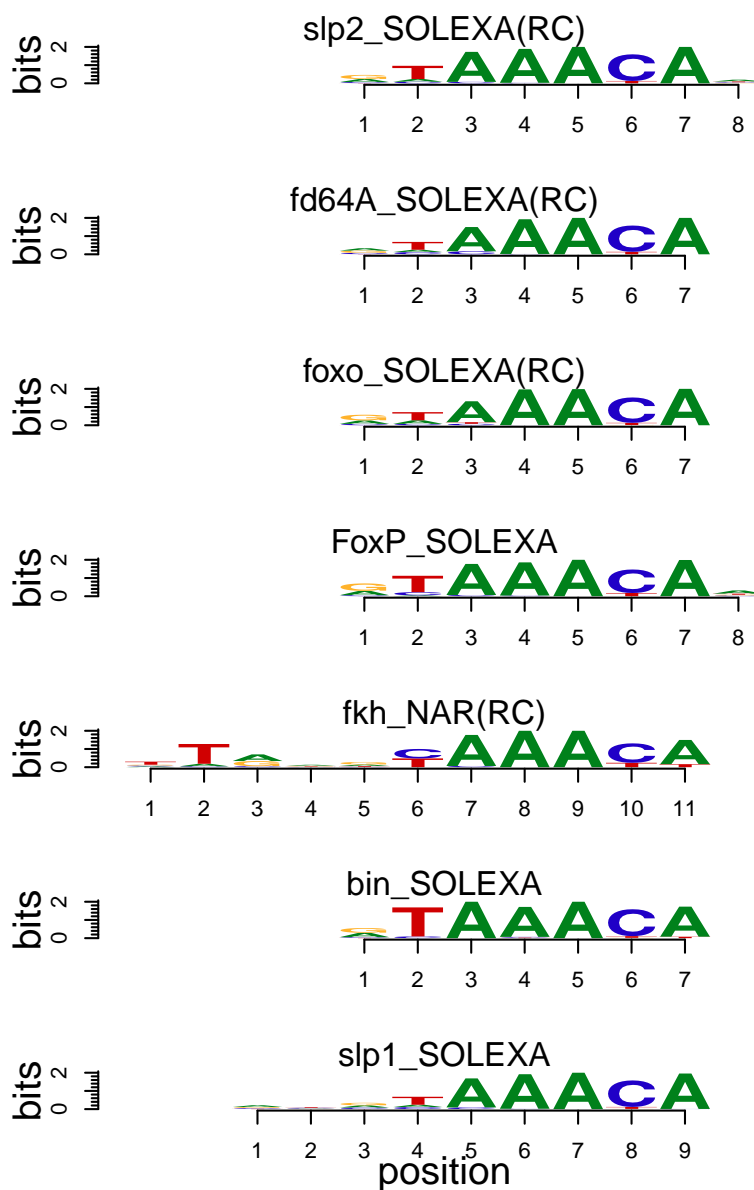


Figure 4: **Sequence logo stack.** Plot motifs with sequence logo stack style.

```
pcms<-readPCM(file.path(find.package("motifStack"), "extdata"), "pcm$")
motifs<-lapply(pcms, pcm2pfm)
```

```
## plot stacks
motifStack(motifs, layout="stack", ncex=1.0)
```

```
## plot stacks with hierarchical tree
motifStack(motifs, layout="tree")
```

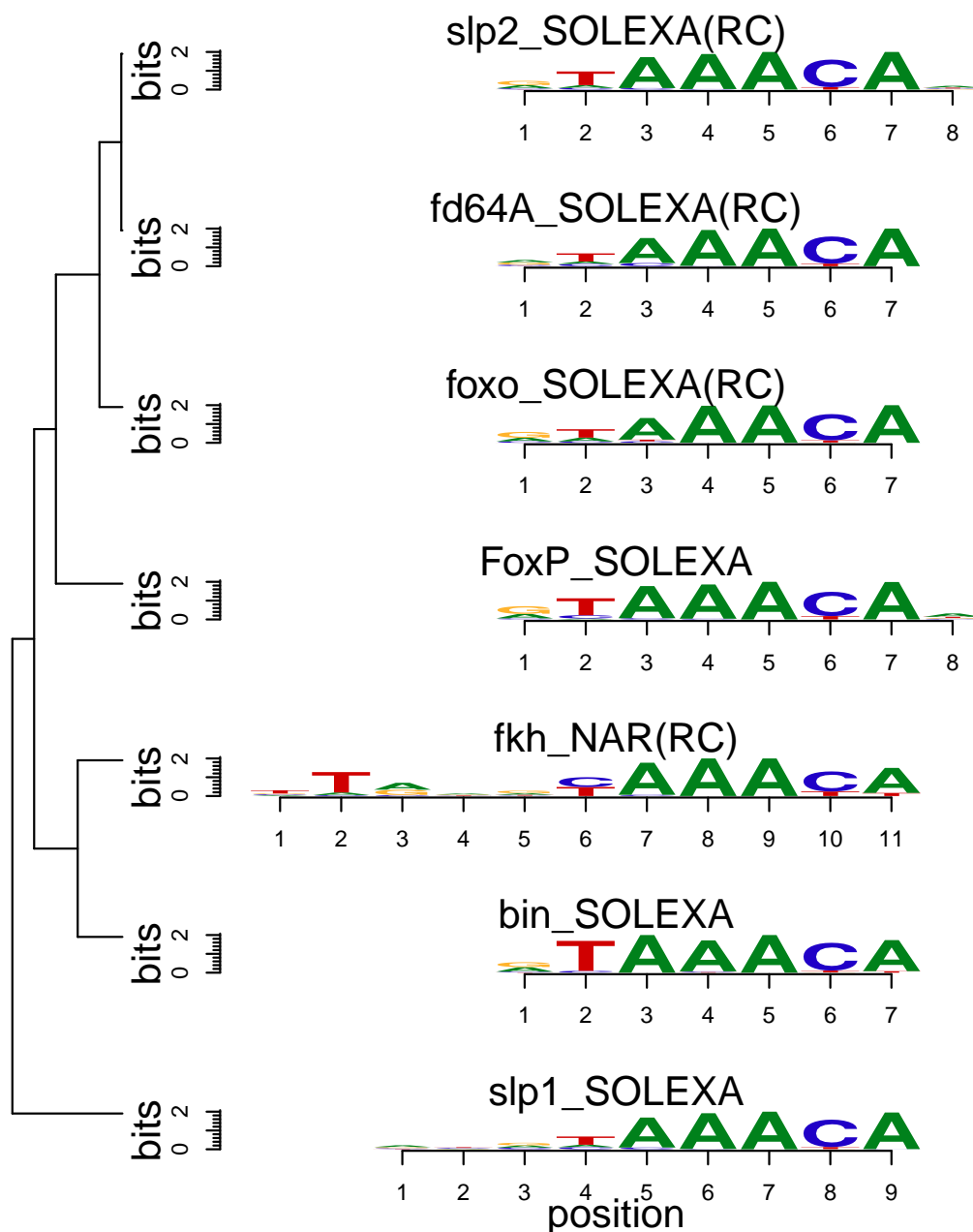


Figure 5: **Treeview layout logo stack.** Sequence logo stack with hierarchical cluster tree.

```
## When the number of motifs is too much to be shown in a vertical stack,
## motifStack can draw them in a radial style.
## random sample from MotifDb
library("MotifDb")
matrix.fly <- query(MotifDb, "Dmelanogaster")
motifs2 <- as.list(matrix.fly)
## use data from FlyFactorSurvey
motifs2 <- motifs2[grepl("Dmelanogaster\\-FlyFactorSurvey\\-",
```

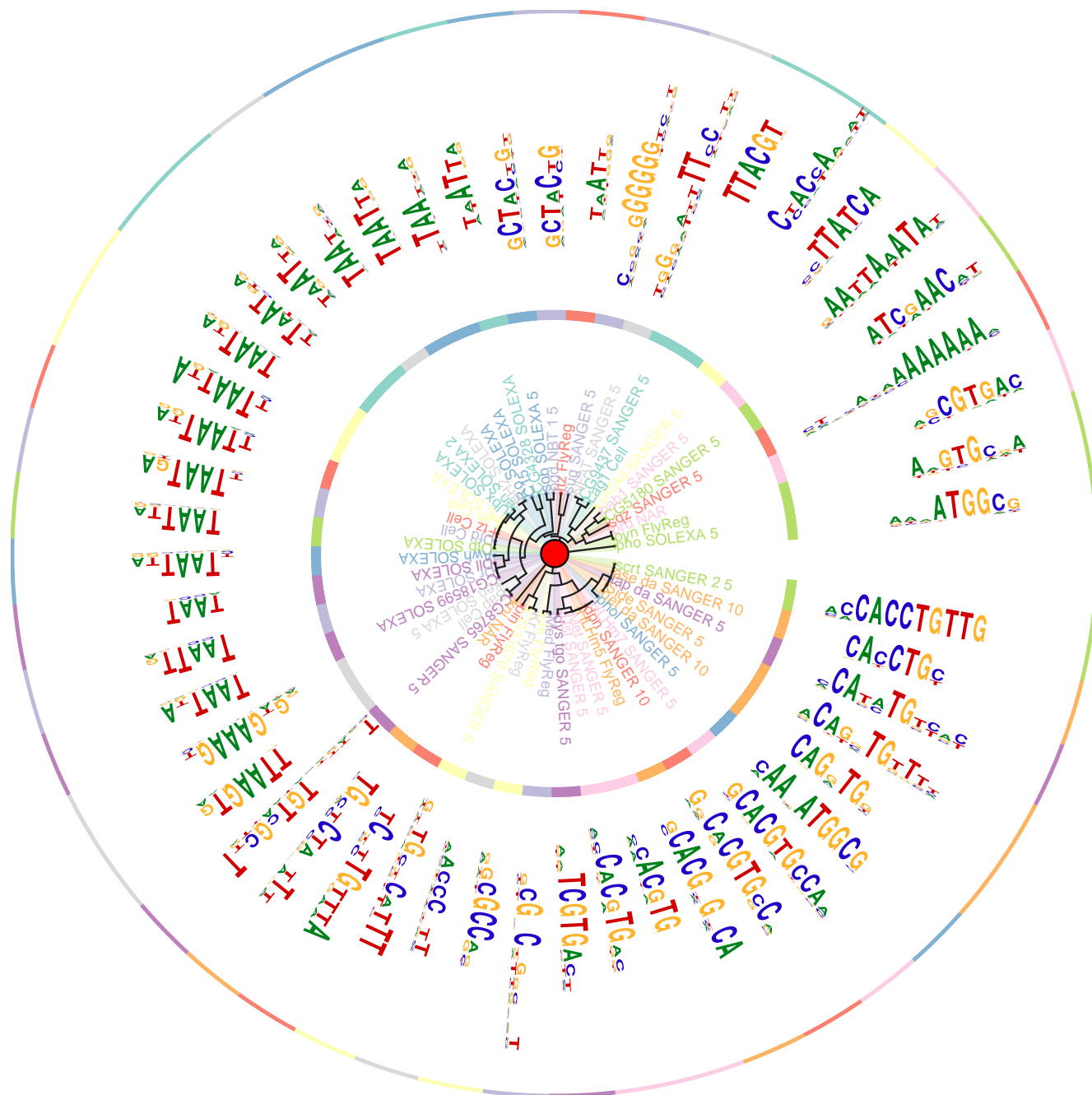



Figure 6: **Sequence logo stack in radial style** Plot motifs in a radial style when the number of motifs is too much to be shown in a vertical stack.

```

"jaspar2010_PCC_SWU.scores"))
d <- MotIV::motifDistances(lapply(pfms, pfm2pwm))
hc <- MotIV::motifHclust(d, method="average")
## convert the hclust to phylog object
phylog <- hclust2phylog(hc)
## reorder the pfms by the order of hclust

```



```

leaves <- names(phylog$leaves)
pfms <- pfms[leaves]
## create a list of pfm objects
pfms <- lapply(names(pfms), function(.ele, pfms){
                                new("pfm",mat=pfms[[".ele"]], name=.ele)}
                                ,pfms)
## extract the motif signatures
motifSig <- motifSignature(pfms, phylog, groupDistance=0.01, min.freq=1)
## draw the motifs with a tag-cloud style.
motifCloud(motifSig, scale=c(6, .5),
            layout="rectangles",
            group.col=group.col,
            groups=groups,
            draw.legend=TRUE)

```

3.6 plot grouped sequence logo

To plot grouped sequence logo, except do motifCloud, we can also plot it with radialPhylog style (Figure 8).

```

## get the signatures from object of motifSignature
sig <- signatures(motifSig)
## set the inner-circle color for each signature
gpCol <- sigColor(motifSig)
## plot the logo stack with radial style.
plotMotifStackWithRadialPhylog(phylog=phylog, pfms=sig,
                               circle=0.4, cleaves = 0.3,
                               clabel.leaves = 0.5,
                               col.bg=rep(color, each=5), col.bg.alpha=0.3,
                               col.leaves=rep(rev(color), each=5),
                               col.inner.label.circle=gpCol,
                               inner.label.circle.width=0.03,
                               angle=350, circle.motif=1.2,
                               motifScale="logarithmic")

```

3.7 motifCircos

We can also plot it with circos style (Figure 9). In circos style, we can plot two group of motifs and with multiple color rings.

```

## plot the logo stack with radial style.
motifCircos(phylog=phylog, pfms=pfms, pfms2=sig,
            col.tree.bg=rep(color, each=5), col.tree.bg.alpha=0.3,

```



Figure 7: **Sequence logo cloud with rectangle packing layout** Like tag-cloud, the sequence logo size is determined by the number of motifs of the signature. The group sources of the motifs for each signature are shown as a pie graph in topleft corner.

```
col.leaves=rep(rev(color), each=5),
col.inner.label.circle=gpCol,
inner.label.circle.width=0.03,
col.outer.label.circle=gpCol,
outer.label.circle.width=0.03,
r.rings=c(0.02, 0.03, 0.04),
col.rings=list(sample(colors(), 50),
               sample(colors(), 50),
               sample(colors(), 50)),
angle=350, motifScale="logarithmic")
```

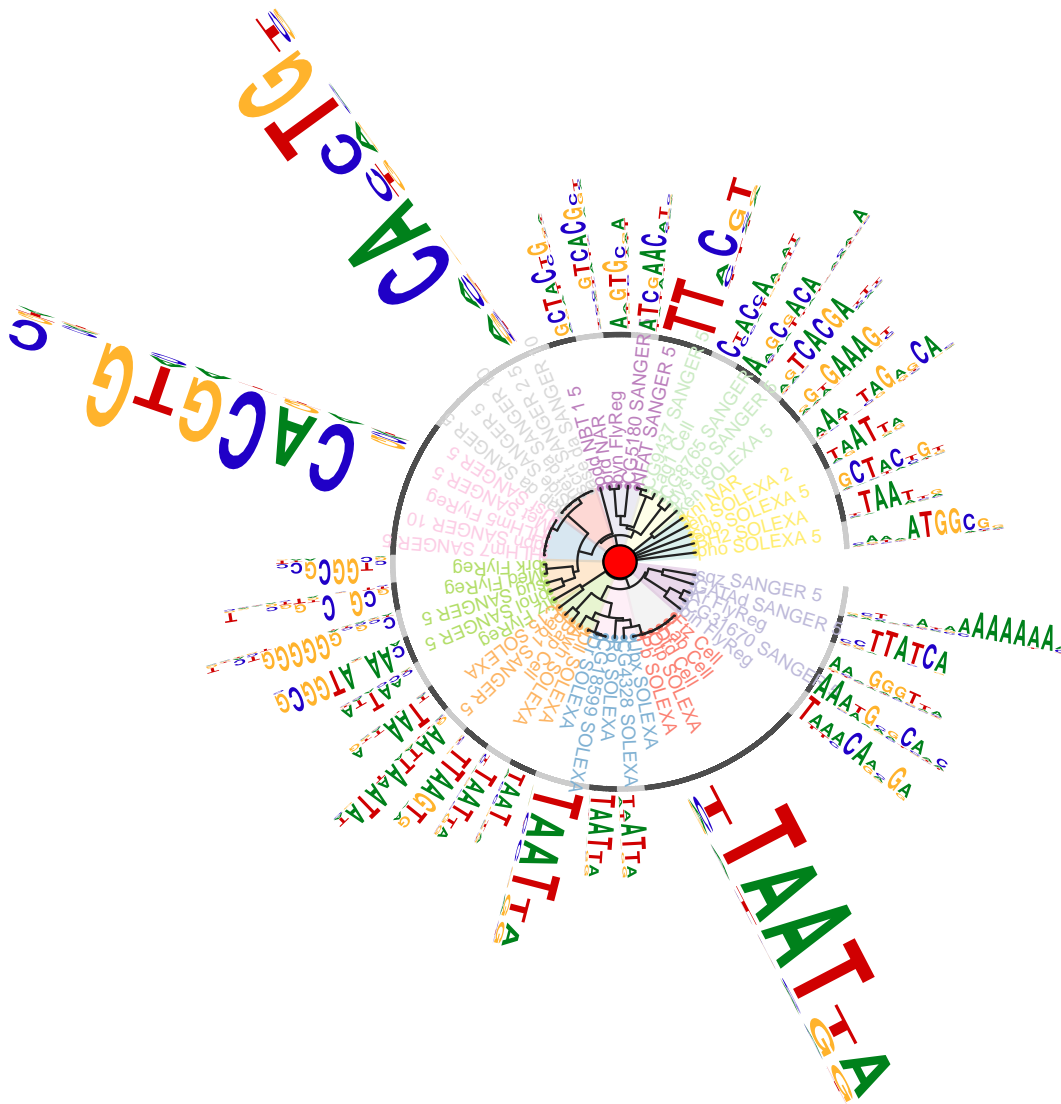


Figure 8: **Grouped sequence logo with radialPhylog style layout.** Like tag-cloud, the sequence logo size is determined by the number of motifs for the signature. The gray-black circle indicates the range of each signature.

3.8 motifPiles

We can also plot it with pile style (Figure 10). In pile style, we can plot two group of motifs and with multiple color annotations.

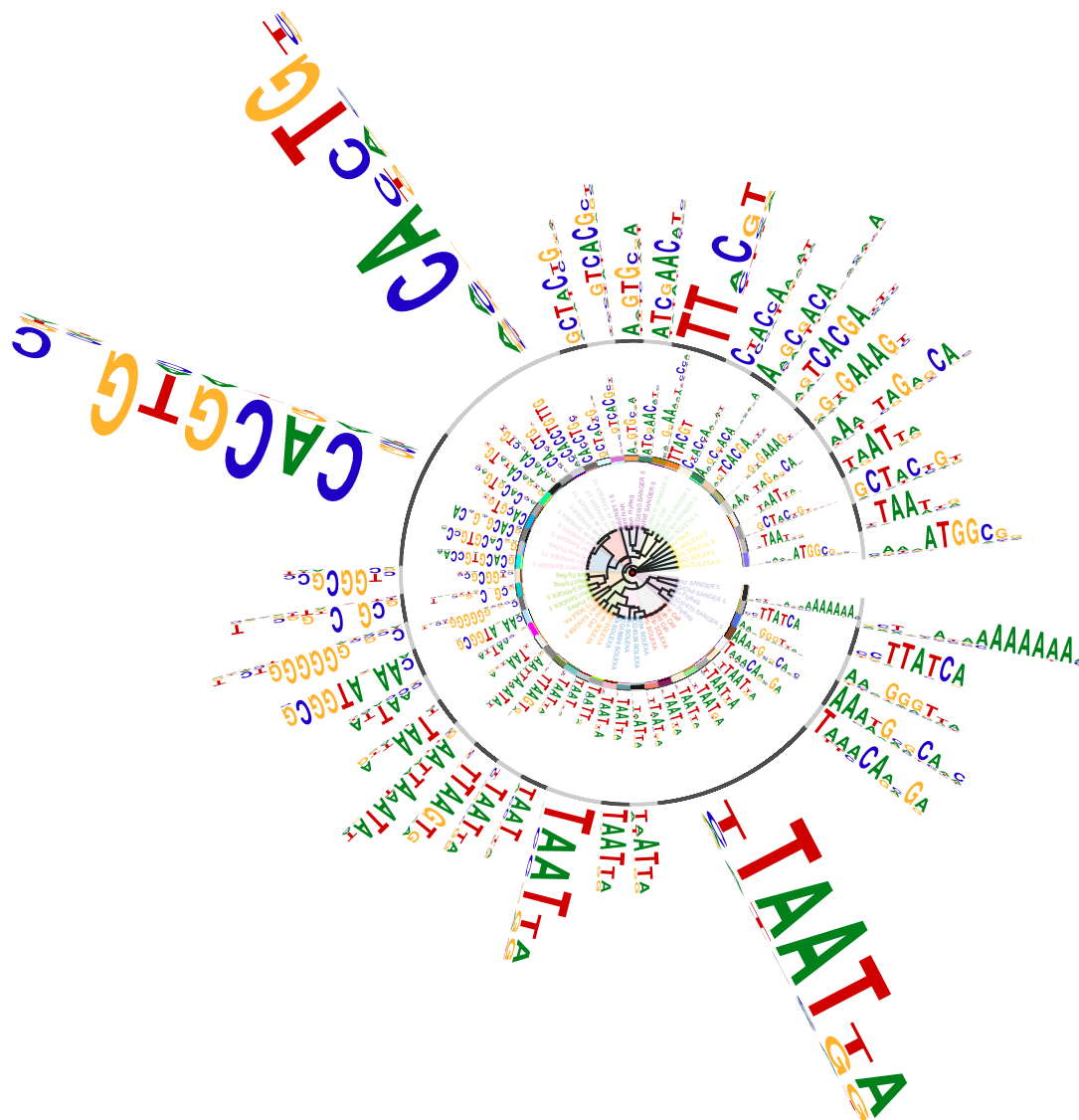
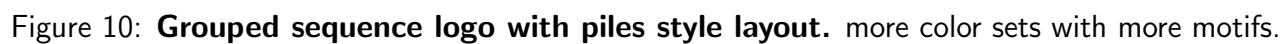


Figure 9: **Grouped sequence logo with circos style layout.** more color sets with more motifs.

```
## plot the logo stack with radial style.
motifPiles(phylog=phylog, pfms=pfms, pfms2=sig,
  col.tree=rep(color, each=5),
  col.leaves=rep(rev(color), each=5),
  col.pfms2=gpCol,
  r.anno=c(0.02, 0.03, 0.04),
```



```
col.anno=list(sample(colors(), 50),
              sample(colors(), 50),
              sample(colors(), 50)),
motifScale="logarithmic",
plotIndex=TRUE,
groupDistance=0.01)
```

4 docker container for motifStack

[Docker](#) allows software to be packaged into containers and the containers can be run any platform as well using a virtual machine called boot2docker. motifStack has its docker image stored in [Docker Hub](#). Users can download the image and run.

```
docker pull jianhong/motifstack_1.13.6
cd ~ ## in windows, please try cd c:\textbackslash Users\textbackslash username
mkdir tmp4motifstack ## this will be the share folder for your host and container.
docker run -ti --rm -v ${PWD}/tmp4motifstack:/volume/data jianhong/motifstack_1.13.6 R
## in R
setwd("/tmp")
library(motifStack)
packageVersion("motifStack")
pcmpath <- "pcmsDatasetFly"
pcms <- readPCM(pcmPath)
pfms <- lapply(pcms, pcm2pfm)
matalign_path <- "/usr/bin/matalign"
neighbor_path <- "/usr/bin/phyliip/neighbor"
outpath <- "output"
system(paste("perl MatAlign2tree.pl --in . --pcmpath", pcmPath, "--out", outpath,
  "--matalign", matalign_path, "--neighbor", neighbor_path, "--tree", "UPGMA"))
newickstrUPGMA <- readLines(con=file.path(outpath, "NJ.matalign.distMX.nwk"))
phylog <- newick2phylog(newickstrUPGMA, FALSE)
leaves <- names(phylog$leaves)
motifs <- pfms[leaves]
motifSig <- motifSignature(motifs, phylog, groupDistance=2, min.freq=1, trim=.2)
sig <- signatures(motifSig)
gpCol <- sigColor(motifSig)
leaveNames <- gsub("^Dm_", "", leaves)
pdf("/volume/data/test.pdf", width=8, height=11)
motifPiles(phylog=phylog, DNAmotifAlignment(motifs), sig,
  col.pfms=gpCol, col.pfms.width=.01,
  col.pfms2=gpCol, col.pfms2.width=.01,
  labels.leaves=leaveNames,
  plotIndex=c(FALSE, TRUE), IndexCex=1,
  groupDistance=2, clabel.leaves=1)
dev.off()
```

You will see the test.pdf file in the folder of tmp4motifstack.

5 References

References

- [1] Oliver Bembom. seqlogo: Sequence logos for dna sequence alignments. *R package version 1.5.4*, 2006.
- [2] Eloi Mercier and Raphael Gottardo. Motiv: Motif identification and validation. *R package version 1.10.0*, 2010.
- [3] Mahony S and Benos PV. Stamp: a web tool for exploring dna-binding motif similarities. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 35(Web Server issue):W253–W258, 2007.

6 Session Info

```
sessionInfo()

## R version 3.2.2 Patched (2015-08-16 r69094)
## Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
## Running under: Windows Server 2012 R2 x64 (build 9600)
##
## locale:
##  [1] LC_COLLATE=C                      LC_CTYPE=English_United States.1252
##  [3] LC_MONETARY=English_United States.1252 LC_NUMERIC=C
##  [5] LC_TIME=English_United States.1252
##
## attached base packages:
##  [1] stats4      parallel  grid       stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets
##  [9] methods     base
##
## other attached packages:
##  [1] RColorBrewer_1.1-2  MotifDb_1.12.0      motifStack_1.14.0    Biostrings_2.38.0
##  [5] XVector_0.10.0      IRanges_2.4.0       S4Vectors_0.8.0      ade4_1.7-2
##  [9] MotIV_1.26.0        BiocGenerics_0.16.0 grImport_0.9-0       XML_3.98-1.3
## [13] BiocStyle_1.8.0
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
##  [1] Rcpp_0.12.1          highr_0.5.1          plyr_1.8.3
##  [4] formatR_1.2.1        futile.logger_1.4.1   GenomeInfoDb_1.6.0
##  [7] bitops_1.0-6         futile.options_1.0.0  tools_3.2.2
## [10] zlibbioc_1.16.0      digest_0.6.8         evaluate_0.8
## [13] lattice_0.20-33      BSgenome_1.38.0      yaml_2.1.13
## [16] seqLogo_1.36.0       rtracklayer_1.30.0    stringr_1.0.0
## [19] knitr_1.11           Biobase_2.30.0       BiocParallel_1.4.0
## [22] rGADEM_2.18.0        rmarkdown_0.8.1      lambda.r_1.1.7
## [25] magrittr_1.5         Rsamtools_1.22.0     scales_0.3.0
```

```
## [28] htmltools_0.2.6      GenomicRanges_1.22.0  GenomicAlignments_1.6.0
## [31] SummarizedExperiment_1.0.0 colorspace_1.2-6      stringi_0.5-5
## [34] munsell_0.4.2         RCurl_1.95-4.7
```