# Package 'ABarray'

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<b>Title</b> Microarray QA and statistical data analysis for Applied Biosystems Genome Survey Microrarray (AB1700) gene expression data.
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Author Yongming Andrew Sun
Maintainer Yongming Andrew Sun <sunya@appliedbiosystems.com></sunya@appliedbiosystems.com>
Imports Biobase, graphics, grDevices, methods, multtest, stats, tcltk, utils
Suggests limma, LPE
<b>Description</b> Automated pipline to perform gene expression analysis for Applied Biosystems Genome Survey Microarray (AB1700) data format. Functions include data preprocessing, filtering, control probe analysis, statistical analysis in one single function. A GUI interface is also provided. The raw data, processed data, graphics output and statistical results are organized into folders according to the analysis settings used.
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# Description

**ABarray** 

(1) Read output from AB1700 software output; (2) Create raw data QA and associated plots including boxplot, control data signal plot; (3) Missing value calculation; (4) Create MA, scatter plot; (5) Perform quantile normalization; (6) Perform t test and fold change, or ANOVA (using separate function if more than 2 subgroups). (7) Create heatmap with hierarchical clustering. (8) The results are either in graphics or text files.

# Usage

ABarray(dataFile, designFile, group, test = TRUE, impute = "avg", normMethod = "quantile", ...)

Utility to perform QA, data transformation and statistical analysis

## Arguments

dataFile	csv or tab delimit file contain expression measurement that are output from $AB1700$ software
designFile	Experiment design file, including information for sample type and additional phenotype information.
group	Specify which group statistical test will be performed on. The samples will be ordered according the group.
test	Specify whether to perform t test. By default, t test will be performed using specified group information.
impute	Treat flagged value (above 5000) as missing value, and impute the missing value.

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normMethod

The method of normalizaiton. The default is "quantile". The following norm-Methods are supported: quantile, mean, median, trimMean, and trimAMean. If the parameter value is one of the supported normMethods, the analysis will be performed on the chosen method. If the parameter value is "all", the analysis will be performed on quantile only, but the normalization results will be produced for each of the normMethods.

. . .

Additional arguments. Use snThresh and/or detectSample to perform filtering. snThresh is the threshold of S/N value to be considered that the probe is detected (default value = 3, if snThresh is not specified). detectSample is used to determine if a probe should be included in statistical analysis (default value = 0.5, ie 50% of samples in any one subgroup).

#### **Details**

The function works on AB1700 software export data file. It expects certain file format to work. The rows of the file represent probes. The columns should contain these headings: probeID, geneID, Signal, S/N, Flag, and optionally SDEV, CV, AssayNormSignal (these values will be ignored in the process).

It is optional to have control probes. If they are present, plots will be generated for the control probes and they will be removed for further analysis.

It is required to have an experiment design file in certain format. The rows of the file are samples or arrays. The first column should be sampleName. Perhaps, sampleName should be concise and no spaces between characters. Second and third columns maybe assayName and arrayName (arrayName is optional). Additional columns should specify what type of samples. Note: It is best to have assayName the same as in dataFile.

Group name should be the same as in designFile. The samples will be ordered according the group information. The samples within the same subgroup will be ordered together. Only one group is accepted.

If test is TRUE (default), t test and ANOVA (if applicable) results will be produced.

If impute is avg (default), the signal values of the flagged probes will be imputed from average of the subgroup only if there are 2 or more values remaining in the subgroup.

Even if snThresh is not specified in the argument, snThresh is set to 3 by default. If a value other than 3 is desired (e.g., 2), put 'snThresh = 2' in the argument.

detectSample is also preset to a value = 0.5. This means that if a probe is detected in 50% or more samples in any subgroup within the group, it is included in statistical analysis. For example, if the group is named 'tissue', and there are 2 subgroups named 'lung' and 'liver', then, if a probe is detected in 50% or more samples in 'lung', it is included in the statistical analysis regardless the detectability in the other subgroup ('liver').

#### Value

An ExpressionSet object. The assayDataElement(eset, "exprs") will be populated with normalized signals, assayDataElement(eset, "snDetect") will be populated with S/N ratio values, and the phenoData slot will be populated with information from designFile. Further analysis can be performed on the ExpressionSet object with various R and Bioconductor packages.

### Author(s)

Y Andrew Sun <sunya@appliedbiosystems.com>

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#### See Also

doPlotEset, doPlotFCT, doANOVA, matrixPlot, mvaPair2, doLPE, doVennDiagram, hclusterPlot

## **Examples**

```
#- eset <- ABarray(dataFile, designFile, "sampleGroup")
#- eset <- ABarray(dataFile, designFile, "group", detectSample = 0.8)</pre>
```

**ABarrayGUI** 

GUI for ABarray to perform QA, data transformation and statistical analysis

# Description

A front end GUI for ABarray package to perform data analysis.

### Usage

ABarrayGUI()

### **Details**

The interface gathers required paramters for the ABarray packages to run. See ABarray for more details.

### Value

No return values.

#### Author(s)

Y Andrew Sun <sunya@appliedbiosystems.com>

# See Also

ABarray, doPlotEset, doPlotFCT, doANOVA, matrixPlot, mvaPair2, doLPE, doVennDiagram, hclusterPlot

```
#- ABarrayGUI()
```

calcsn 5

calcsn

Calculate SN summary for each group

# Description

Calculate S/N ratio summary for each group

# Usage

```
calcsn(sn, snThresh, pdata, group, grpMember)
```

### **Arguments**

sn S/N ratio data

snThresh S/N threshold filtering pdata experiment design

group which group should be calculated grpMember optional, members of the group

### Value

data matrix

## Author(s)

Y Andrew Sun

concord

Calculate signal detection concordance

# Description

Calculate signal detection concordance between columns using S/N threshold (default = 3)

## Usage

```
concord(sn, snThresh = 3)
```

### **Arguments**

sn a matrix containing s/n ratio snThresh S/N threshold to use, default = 3

#### Value

a matrix with the concordance

### Author(s)

Y Andrew Sun

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### **Examples**

```
#-concordance <- concord(sn) ##- sn ratio matrix</pre>
```

CVV

CV calculation

## Description

Calculate cv

### Usage

cvv(data)

# Arguments

data

data matrix contain expression values

### Value

vector of cv for each gene or probe

## Author(s)

Yongming Sun

cvvPlot

Plot CV value

# Description

Plot CV value against average intensity (log2)

# Usage

```
cvvPlot(data, name)
```

# Arguments

data

vector of cv for each gene

name

name of the plot

### Value

None

### Author(s)

Yongming Sun

#### See Also

cvv cvv to calulate cv

doANOVA 7

doANOVA	Perform one way or two way ANOVA	

### **Description**

If only one factor is provided in parameter, one way ANOVA is performed. If two factors are provided, two way ANOVA is performed.

## Usage

```
doANOVA(eset, group1, group2, snThresh = 3, detectSample = 0.5)
```

### **Arguments**

S	
eset	An ExpressionSet object.
group1	A factor name or labels to test on. If eset is an ExpressionSet object, either name or labels can be used. If eset is an expression matrix, labels should be used.
group2	A factor name or labels to test on.
snThresh	Using probes detectable for ANOVA analysis, default S/N value is 3 or more to be considered detectable.
detectSample	The percentage of samples the probe is detected in order to be considered in ANOVA analysis.

#### **Details**

At least one group should be provided. If ExpressionSet object is used, group1 or group2 is the name of the sampleGroup defined in experiment design file. If labels are to be used, they can be either numeric or text, e.g., c(1,1,2,2,3,3) or c("treat1", "treat1", "treat2", "treat2", "treat3").

If the probe is detectable in 50% (default) or more samples in any one of the subgroup, it is included in the ANOVA analysis.

## Value

a vector if one way ANOVA; a matrix if two way ANOVA

### Author(s)

Y Andrew Sun

```
#- one way ANOVA
#- anova <- doANOVA(eset, "sampleGroup")

#- two way ANOVA
#- anova <- doANOVA(eset, "sampleGroup1", "sampleGoup2")</pre>
```

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doLPE

Perform LPE analysis

#### **Description**

The local pooled error test attempts to reduce dependence on the within-gene estimates in tests for differential expression, by pooling error estimates within regions of similar intensity. Note that with the large number of genes there will be genes with low within-gene error estimates by chance, so that some signal-to-noise ratios will be large regardless of mean expression intensities and fold-change. The local pooled error attempts to avert this by combining within-gene error estimates with those of genes with similar expression intensity.

#### Usage

```
doLPE(eset, group, member, name = "", snThresh = 3, detectSample = 0.5)
```

#### **Arguments**

eset an ExpressionSet object

group which group should LPE be performed

member optional. The member names in the group specified above

name a prefix name for use when writing output to file snThresh S/N ratio threshold to use to define gene detectability

detectSample percentage of samples detectable above snThresh to include in LPE test. The

default is 50%. If the probe is detected in 50% or more samples in one of the

subgroup, it is considered in LPE analysis

#### **Details**

The LPE test statistic numerator is the difference in medians between the two experimental conditions. The test statistic denominator is the combined pooled standard error for the two experimental conditions obtained by looking up the var.M from each baseOlig.error variance function. The conversion to p-values is based on the Gaussian distribution for difference if order statistics (medians). The user may select both the smoother degrees of freedom (smaller is smoother) and the trim percent to obtain a variance function to suit particular issues i.e. variability of genes with low expression intensity.

#### Value

Dataframe

#### Author(s)

Y Andrew Sun

### References

Bioconductor LPE package

```
##---- Some example usage ----
```

doPlotEset 9

doPlotEset	Produce a number of QA plot plus t and ANOVA test	
------------	---	--

## Description

Produce boxplot, MA plot, scatter plot, correlation, S/N detection concordance, CV, and t test, ANOVA test if subgroup is more than 2

### Usage

```
doPlotEset(eset, group, name = "", snThresh = 3, test = TRUE, ...)
```

### **Arguments**

eset	an ExpressionSet object
group	name of the group from experiment design file
name	a name for use in output files for record purpose
snThresh	threshold of S/N considered detectable, default = 3
test	whether t or ANOVA test should be performed
	Additional arguments, currently not implemented

### **Details**

The t test and fold change is performed with function fctPlot. See additional information with fctPlot. ANOVA is performed with doANOVA.

If there are more than 2 subgroup in group, t test and fold change will be performed for each pair of subgroup and one way ANOVA will be performed. If subgroup is 2, ANOVA will not be performed.

# Value

None. A number of plots and t or ANOVA test result file will be produced.

#### Author(s)

Y Andrew Sun

```
#-doPlotEset(eset, "sampleGroup")
#-doPlotEset(eset, "sampleGroup", name = "perfect")
#-doPlotEset(eset, "sampleGroup", test = FALSE) ##- t test will be not performed
```

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doPlotFCT	Calculate fold change and t test, the plot	

### **Description**

Calculate fold changes and p values from t test, and plot the results using preset FDR threshold

#### Usage

```
doPlotFCT(eset, group, grpMember, order1 = NULL, order2 = NULL,
detectSample = 0.5, snThresh = 3, ...)
```

#### **Arguments**

eset	an ExpressionSet object
group	which group from experiment design should calculation and plot be performed
grpMember	optional group member within the group
order1	optional, For a pairwise comparison the ordering of the first group of replicates
order2	optional, For a pairwise comparison the ordering of the first group of replicates
detectSample	optional number between 0 and 1 to indicate the percentage of arrays should be above snThresh to include in the t test analysis. Default = $0.5$ . If the probe is detected in $50\%$ or more samples on one of the subgroup, the probe is included in the t test, otherwise, it will be excluded in the t test
snThresh	optional S/N ratio threshold. Default = 3
• • •	Additional argument, currently not implemented

### **Details**

Group members are optional. For example, if group name is "tissue", and group members in experiment design file include "brain", "liver", "lung", "muscle". We could include c("brain", "liver") as group member for the parameter, then t test will be performed between "brain" and "liver", and "lung" "muscle" will be ignored. However, if we omit group member in the arguments, all tissue members will be used for t test. In this case, there will be 6 pairwise t test between each member of the group.

If order1 and order2 are specified then a paired sample t-test will be conducted between the groups, with the arrays in each group sorted according to the ordering specified. For example, if order1 is c(1,3,2) and order2 is c(1,2,3), then the sample pairing is a1-b1, a3-b2, a2-b3, with a and b are subgroup 1 and subgroup 2 within the group.

The fold changes are difference between averaged subgroup1 expression vs averaged subgroup2. If paired t test is performed, the fold changes are calculated using each paired difference and take an average of paired difference.

#### Value

None. But a number of plot and result files will be produced.

#### Author(s)

Y Andrew Sun

doVennDiagram 11

### **Examples**

```
#- doPlotFCT(eset, "sampleGroup", c("liver", "muscle"))
#- For a paired t test
#- doPlotFCT(eset, "sampleGroup", c("liver", "muscle"), order1 = c(1,2,3), order2 = c(1,3,2))
```

doVennDiagram

Create Venn Diagram

## Description

Create Venn diagram from lists.

### Usage

```
doVennDiagram(a, b, c = NULL, names, ...)
```

# Arguments

a	a vector of first list
b	a vector of second list
С	a vector of third list, optional
names	a vector for the name of the set
• • •	additional graphical parameter

#### Details

The function will create Venn diagram. If two lists (a and b) are provided, two-way Venn diagram will produced. If three lists (a, b, and c) are provided, three-way Venn diagram will be produced.

This function depends on some functions of limma package, and is derived from limma package.

# Value

A plot of Venn diagram

### Author(s)

Yongming Sun

#### References

Bioconductor limma package.

12 drawVennDiagram

drawVennDiagram	I

Draw Venn Diagram

# Description

Drawing actual Venn diagram

# Usage

```
drawVennDiagram(object, names, mar = rep(0.5, 4), cex = 1, ...)
```

# **Arguments**

object	VennCounts object produced by VennCounts, which is numeric matrix with last column "Counts" giving counts for each possible vector outcome
names	optional character vector giving names for the sets
mar	numeric vector of length 4 specifying the width of the margins around the plot. This argument is passed to par.
cex	numerical value giving the amount by which the contrast names should be scaled on the plot relative to the default.plotting text. See par.
	any other arguments are passed to plot

# Value

```
a plot of Venn Diagram
```

# Author(s)

Yongming Sun

## References

Bioconductor Limma package

```
##---- Do not call this function directly !! ----
```

getMemberEset 13

getMemberEset	Produce a sub	ExpressionSet	given a grou	p and its members
ge the liber Laet	1 Tounce a sub	Expressionser	given a grou	p ana us members

### **Description**

From a group and its member name, return an ExpressionSet containing just these members

#### Usage

```
getMemberEset(eset, group, member)
```

#### **Arguments**

eset an ExpressionSet object

group the name of the group which must be in the experiment design file

member name(s) in the above mentioned group

#### Value

an ExpressionSet object

### Author(s)

Yongming Sun

getPantherMap

Create pie chart for probes involved in Panther Pathway

# Description

Given a list of probeID, attempt to find out panther classification information

### Usage

```
getPantherMap(probeID, title, figDir)
```

#### **Arguments**

probeID a list of probeIDs

title the title for the figure to be generated figDir directory for the figures to be placed in

#### Value

None. Several figures will be generated.

## Author(s)

Yongming Sun

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|--|--|

### **Description**

plot clustering heatmap using correlation

#### Usage

```
hclusterPlot(expr, title, dist)
```

### **Arguments**

expr matrix of gene expression value

title the title for the plot

dist whether to use correlation or distance for clustering, default to use Euclidean

distance. Use dist = "Correlation" to cluster with correlation coefficient

#### **Details**

generating heatmap using correlation as distance

### Value

None. heatmap will be generated.

## Author(s)

Y Andrew Sun

icpPlot	icp plot function

### **Description**

QC plot for internal control probes

### Usage

```
icpPlot(controlData, colProbeID = 1, plotWhat = "Signal", pdfDir, jpgDir)
```

# Arguments

controlData	Signal intensity matrix for icp probes
colProbeID	the column where probeID is located
plotWhat	Whether we are plotting signal or S/N

pdfDir a directory where pdf files should be produced

jpgDir a directory where jpg or bmp files should be produced

imputeFlag 15

### Value

A series of QC plots

#### Author(s)

Yongming Sun

### **Examples**

```
##---- Do not call this function DIRECTLY !! ----
```

imputeFlag

Perform imputation for missing values (FLAG > 5000)

## Description

Perform imputation for missing values.

### Usage

```
imputeFlag(rawSig, pd = NULL, group = "", impute = "avg")
```

# Arguments

rawSig a matrix containing gene expression with missing values labeled as NA

pd phenoData object

group which group should average be performed

impute choice of impute method, only avg (average) is implemented

#### Value

a list containing a matrix with the imputed values and rows that are imputed.

# Author(s)

Y Andrew Sun

```
#-imputed <- imputeFlag(raw, pd, group = "tissue", impute = "avg") ##- sn ratio matrix</pre>
```

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lpe.fdr.BH

Perform FDR on LPE results

### **Description**

Perform Benjamini and Hochberg FDR adjustment on LPE results

### Usage

```
lpe.fdr.BH(lpe.result, adjp = "BH")
```

## Arguments

#### **Details**

Do not call this function directly. Called from doLPE

#### Value

a matrix with original and ajusted p values

### Author(s)

Yongming Sun

#### References

Bioconductor LPE package

### **Examples**

```
##---- Do not call this function directly !! ----
```

mamaplot

MA plot function

## Description

```
plot MA from vectors A and M
```

# Usage

```
mamaplot(A, M, idx, subset = sample(1:length(M), min(c(10000, length(M)))), span = 2/3, family.loess
```

matrixPlot 17

### **Arguments**

A vector of average signal

M vector of difference signal

idx index for which S/N < 3

subset subset span span family.loess loess fit cex cex value

... additional arguments

#### Value

MA plot

#### Note

Modified from bioconductor affy package

### Author(s)

Yongming Sun

#### References

bioconductor affy package

### See Also

See Also as mvaPair2

## **Examples**

```
##---- Do not call this function DIRECTLY !! ----
```

matrixPlot

heatmap for matrix

## Description

Create heatmap from a matrix

# Usage

```
matrixPlot(x, nrgcols = 50, rlabels = TRUE, clabels = TRUE, rcols = 1, ccols = 1, k = 10, title = "", .
```

18 mvaPair2

### **Arguments**

X	a matrix
nrgcols	number of colors to use
rlabels	whether to use row labels
clabels	whether to use column labels
rcols	use supplemental row label
ccols	use supplemental column label
k	number of tick labels for scale bar
title	title for the plot
	additional argument

#### **Details**

This function can be used to plot any numberic matrix, e.g., correlation matrix, S/N matrix, signal intensity matrix, etc

### Value

heatmap

#### Author(s)

Yongming Sun

mvaPair2

plot MA for each pair of columns

## Description

MA plot for each pair of columns

### Usage

```
mvaPair2(x, y = NULL, snThresh = 3, labels = colnames(x), log.it = FALSE, span = 2/3,
    family.loess = "gaussian", digits = 3, line.col = 2, main = "MA plot", ...)
```

# Arguments

expression matrix
S/N ratio matrix
S/N threshold
name for the labels

log.it should data be log transformed

span span of the plot
family.loess curve fitting

digits number of digits to display

line.col size of the line col main title for the MA plot additional argument

panel.cor 19

#### **Details**

If S/N ratio is available, probes with S/N < 3 in both array will be colored differently.

#### Value

MA plot

### Author(s)

Yongming Sun

## **Examples**

```
##---- exprs expression matrix, sn s/n ratio !! ----
```

panel.cor

Create correlation panel

## Description

Create correlation panel

# Usage

```
panel.cor(x, y, digits=3, prefix="", cex.cor)
```

## Arguments

vector of expression value for one sample
 vector of expression value for another sample
 digits
 number of digits to display the correlation
 prefix

cex.cor size of the text

# Value

None

# Author(s)

Yongming Sun

```
##---- Not intended for direct function call !! ----
```

20 panel.scatter

_	
nanel	scatter

Creat scatter plot

# Description

Create scatter plot

## Usage

```
panel.scatter(x, y, col = "blue", bg = NA, pch = ".",
    cex = 1, col.smooth = "red", span = 2/3, iter = 3, ...)
```

# Arguments

2	<	vector of expression for	one sample

y vector of expression for another sample

col color of points

bg background colors

pch pch paremeter

cex size of text

col. smooth color of smooth line

span span of the plot

iter iteration

... additional arguments

## Value

None

### Author(s)

Yongming Sun

```
\#\#---- Not intended for use this function directly !! ----
```

qnNormalize 21

qnNormalize	Perform quantile normalization

#### **Description**

Perform quantile normalization between arrays

#### Usage

```
qnNormalize(eData, snr, method = 'quantile', snThresh = 3, ties = TRUE)
```

### **Arguments**

eData matrix of gene expression values

snr Optional signal/noise ratio. Only used for trimAMean method method The normalization method desired. Default method is quantile

snThresh Signal/noise threshold (default = 3) to indicate presence or absence of a probe

signal

ties handle values with same rank

#### **Details**

This function performs various normalization for the array data. The default is quantile normalization method (adapted from Bioconductor limma package). Other normalization methods include median, mean, trimMean (trimmed mean), trimAMean (mean with absent gene removed).

For the median normalization, the median signal of each array is scaled to the same value (this value is calculated to equal to the median of all values in the data). The signal values for each array are then adjusted by the scaling factor.

For the mean normalization, the approach is similar to the median normalization procedure except that the mean signal of each array is scaled to the same value (this value is median of all signals in the data).

For the trimMean normalization, the approach is similar to the mean normalization except that the mean for each array is calculated after trimming the top and botton 5% of signals (a total of 10% of values).

For the trimAMean normalization, the signal values for absent probes are not considered. If the s/n of a probe is less than snThresh (default = 3), the expression of the probe is considered not present (absent). The remaining values are then trimmed (top and botton 2.5%, a total of 5%), and the mean value for each array after trimming is scaled to the same value (median of all values in the data).

#### Value

data matrix with quantile normalized data values

### Author(s)

Yongming Sun

#### References

bioconductor limma package for quantile normalization

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rgcolorsfunc

generate color map

## Description

Generate color map for heatmap use

### Usage

```
rgcolorsfunc(n = 50)
```

# **Arguments**

n

number of colors to generate

### Value

rgb color vector

## Author(s)

Yongming Sun

## **Examples**

```
## Do not call this function directly
rgb <- rgcolorsfunc()</pre>
```

savejpg

save device to jpg image file

# Description

save plot device to jpg image file

## Usage

```
savejpg(x, width = 1024, height = 768)
```

# **Arguments**

x file name to be saved to

width The width for the figure in pixal

height The height for the figure

### Value

For windows version, it produce bmp formatted image, otherwise, produce jpg images.

### Author(s)

Yongming Sun

scaleColorBar 23

-		
sca	le(in	lorBar

Create scale for heatmap

### Description

Create a bar for heatmap scales

## Usage

```
scaleColorBar(x, horizontal = FALSE, col = rgcolorsfunc(50), scale = 1:length(x), k = 10, cLen = 9, ...)
```

### **Arguments**

x vector of scales need to be plottedhorizontal whether the bar is vertical or horizontalcol color function

scale scale of the bar

k number of intervals on scale

cLen length of columns
... additional arguments

### Value

none

### Author(s)

Yongming Sun

## **Examples**

```
##--- Do not call this function directly !! ----
```

snSummary

Create summary information for S/N ratio

## Description

Create summary information for S/N ratio for each sample group

# Usage

```
snSummary(eset, snThresh = 3, group, grpMember)
```

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# Arguments

eset an ExpressionSet object

snThresh S/N ratio threshold to use, default = 3

group sample group

grpMember sample group members, optional

## Value

a matrix containing the number of samples with S/N >= 3 for each probe

# Author(s)

Yongming Sun

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