

# Package ‘deepredef’

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**Title** Deep Learning Prediction of Effectors

**Version** 0.1.1

**Description** A tool that contains trained deep learning models for predicting effector proteins. ‘deepredef’ has been trained to identify effector proteins using a set of known experimentally validated effectors from either bacteria, fungi, or oomycetes. Documentation is available via several vignettes, and the paper by Kristianingsih and MacLean (2020) <[doi:10.1101/2020.07.08.193250](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.07.08.193250)>.

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**URL** <https://github.com/ruthkr/deepredef/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/ruthkr/deepredef/issues/>

**Depends** R (>= 2.10)

**Imports** Biostrings, dplyr, ggplot2, ggthemes, keras, magrittr, purrr, reticulate, rlang, seqinr, tensorflow

**Suggests** covr, kableExtra, knitr, rmarkdown, stringr, testthat

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**biocViews**

**Config/reticulate** list( packages = list( list(package = ``tensorflow'', version = ``2.0.0'', pip = FALSE) ) )

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**NeedsCompilation** no

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<i>aasset_to_df</i>	<i>Convert AAStringset class to dataframe</i>
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### Description

Convert AAStringset class to dataframe

### Usage

```
aasset_to_df(aas)
```

### Arguments

<i>aas</i>	AAStringset class object.
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### Value

Returns data in data frame.

### Examples

```
input <- "MSHMTFNTWKAGLWRLAAAVALSLLPVVARAAVPGITGPTFDLTAQPGGRANQPDGASVYSGYGCNPRTVPGFLPSVNPLAGQ"
input_aas <- Biostrings::AAString(input)
input_df <- aas_to_df(input_aas)
```

---

aas\_to\_df

*Convert AAString class to dataframe*

---

## Description

Convert AAString class to dataframe

## Usage

`aas_to_df(aas)`

## Arguments

`aas` AAString class object.

## Value

Returns data in data frame.

## Examples

```
input_fasta <- system.file("extdata/example/fungi_sample.fasta", package = "deeppredefff")
input_aas <- Biostrings::readAAStringSet(input_fasta)
input_df <- aasset_to_df(input_aas)
```

---

deeppredefff

*deeppredefff package*

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## Description

Effector protein predictor using Deep Learning models.

## Details

See the README on [GitHub](#)

encode_integer	<i>Integer encoder</i>
----------------	------------------------

## Description

`encode_integer` integer-encodes sequence in a string format.

## Usage

```
encode_integer(sequence, max_length = 4034)
```

## Arguments

sequence	Sequence in a string format.
max_length	Maximum length of sequence to encode.

## Value

Integer encoded sequence.

## Examples

```
sample_seq <- "MSHMTFNTWKAGLWRLAAAVALSLLPVVARAAVPGITGPTFDLTAQPGGRANQPDGASVYSWGYGCNPRTVPGFLPSVNPLAGQ"
encoded_seq <- encode_integer(sample_seq)
```

encode_one_hot	<i>One-hot encoder</i>
----------------	------------------------

## Description

`encode_one_hot` one-hot-encodes sequence in a string format.

## Usage

```
encode_one_hot(sequence, max_length = 4034)
```

## Arguments

sequence	Sequence in a string format.
max_length	Maximum length of sequence to encode.

## Value

One-hot encoded sequence.

**Examples**

```
sample_seq <- "MSHMTFNTWKAGLWRLAAAVALSLLPVVARAAVPGITGPTFDLTAQPGGRANQPDGASVYSGYGNCNPRTVPGLPSVNPLAQ"  
encoded_seq <- encode_one_hot(sample_seq)
```

---

ensemble\_weighted      *Weighted ensemble*

---

**Description**

Weighted ensemble

**Usage**

```
ensemble_weighted(pred_list, weights)
```

**Arguments**

pred_list	List of deep learning models.
weights	Accuracy values from evaluation on the validation dataset.

**Value**

Returns the prediction results from weighted ensemble.

---

fasta\_to\_df      *Convert fasta format to dataframe*

---

**Description**

Convert fasta format to dataframe

**Usage**

```
fasta_to_df(fasta_path)
```

**Arguments**

fasta_path	Path of FASTA file.
------------	---------------------

**Value**

Returns data in data frame.

**Examples**

```
input <- system.file("extdata/example/fungi_sample.fasta", package = "deeppredef")  
input_df <- fasta_to_df(input)
```

`get_ensemble_method`     *Get ensemble methods*

### Description

This function is used to get the ensemble methods used for each taxon group. If weights are needed for a particular ensemble, then the weights will automatically follow.

### Usage

```
get_ensemble_method(taxon)
```

### Arguments

<code>taxon</code>	taxon group
--------------------	-------------

### Value

Returns ensemble method and weights.

`install_tensorflow`     *Install the TensorFlow backend*

### Description

TensorFlow will be installed into an "r-tensorflow" virtual or conda environment. Note that "virtualenv" is not available on Windows (as this isn't supported by TensorFlow).

### Usage

```
install_tensorflow(
  method = c("conda", "virtualenv"),
  conda = "auto",
  version = "2.0.0",
  extra_packages = NULL,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

<code>method</code>	Installation method ("conda" or "virtualenv").
<code>conda</code>	The path to a conda executable. Use "auto" to allow reticulate to automatically find an appropriate conda binary. See <b>Finding Conda</b> for more details.
<code>version</code>	TensorFlow version to install ( by default, "2.0.0").
<code>extra_packages</code>	Additional PyPI packages to install along with TensorFlow.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments passed to <code>reticulate::py_install()</code> .

## Custom Installation

Custom installations of TensorFlow are not supported yet by deepredef.

## Additional Packages

If you wish to add additional PyPI packages to your TensorFlow environment you can either specify the packages in the `extra_packages` argument of `install_tensorflow()`, or alternatively install them into an existing environment using the `reticulate::py_install()` function.

Notice that this may have undesired side-effects on Windows installations.

## Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Default installation  
library(deepredef)  
install_tensorflow()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

**load\_model**

---

*Load model*

---

## Description

`load_model()` loads model saved in hdf5 format

## Usage

```
load_model(taxon = c("bacteria", "fungi", "oomycete"))
```

## Arguments

<code>taxon</code>	Name of taxon.
--------------------	----------------

## Value

Returns all of the hyperparamaters and parameters of particular model from specific taxon chosen.

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package_glob	<i>Wildcard Expansion on File Paths</i>
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**Description**

Wildcard Expansion on File Paths

**Usage**

```
package_glob(..., pattern)
```

**Arguments**

...	Path
pattern	Pattern

**Value**

Glob

---

plot.tbl_depredef	<i>Plot the results of prediction</i>
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---

**Description**

Plot the results of prediction

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tbl_depredef'  
plot(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	tbl_depredef object
...	additional arguments ignored.

**Value**

class distribution plot

## Examples

```
# FASTA input
input_fasta <- system.file("extdata/example/fungi_sample.fasta", package = "deeppredeff")

pred_result <- deeppredeff::predict_effector(
  input = input_fasta,
  taxon = "fungi"
)

plot(pred_result)
```

---

*prediction\_mapper*      *Prediction mapper helper*

---

## Description

Prediction mapper helper

## Usage

```
prediction_mapper(sequence_list, model_list)
```

## Arguments

`sequence_list`    List of sequences input.  
`model_list`       List of models.

## Value

Returns list of prediction result of each sequence.

---

*predict\_effector*      *Predict effector*

---

## Description

`predict_effector` is used to predict effector protein given amino acid protein sequences.

**Usage**

```
predict_effector(input, taxon)

## S3 method for class 'character'
predict_effector(input, taxon)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
predict_effector(input, taxon)

## S3 method for class 'AAStringSet'
predict_effector(input, taxon)

## S3 method for class 'AAString'
predict_effector(input, taxon)

## Default S3 method:
predict_effector(input, taxon)
```

**Arguments**

- input** Input data that contains amino acid sequence(s). It can be in fasta format, strings, AAString, AAStringset, and dataframe.
- taxon** Taxon group of input data. Available taxons are bacteria, fungi, and oomycete.

**Value**

`predict_effector` returns an object of class "tbl\_depredeff" or for multiple responses of class c("tbl\_depredeff", "data.frame").

An object of class "tbl\_depredeff" is a data frame containing at least the following components:

- sequence** the sequence(s) from the input data.
- s\_score** score obtained from sigmoid function showing how likely the sequences to be an effector.
- prediction** class prediction for each sequence, obtained from **s\_score**. If the value of **s\_score**  $\geq 0.5$ , it will be classified as an effector. Otherwise, it will be classified as a non-effector.

**Examples**

```
# FASTA input
input_fasta <- system.file("extdata/example/fungi_sample.fasta", package = "depredeff")

pred_result <- depredeff::predict_effector(
  input = input_fasta,
  taxon = "fungi"
)
```

---

```
summary.tbl_depredeff
```

*Get the summary of the prediction results*

---

## Description

Get the summary of the prediction results

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tbl_depredeff'  
summary(object, ...)
```

## Arguments

object	Results of prediction from deepredeff::predict_effector().
...	Additional arguments ignored.

## Examples

```
# FASTA input  
input_fasta <- system.file("extdata/example/fungi_sample.fasta", package = "depredeff")  
  
pred_result <- deepredeff::predict_effector(  
  input = input_fasta,  
  taxon = "fungi"  
)  
  
summary(pred_result)
```

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