

'opm' - an R package for analysing OmniLog(R) Phenotype MicroArray data

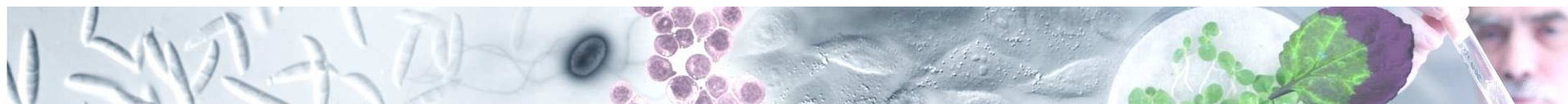
Data import	Data management	Graphical analysis	Communication with other software	Results tabulation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> import of raw kinetic data from the OmniLog® software in CSV format aggregation into curve parameters (lag phase, steepness of slope, maximum curve height, area under the curve) appending extensive organismic and/or experimental metadata (limited only by computer memory) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> many querying and subsetting options, which are applicable, in part or in combination, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> specific wells specific time points specific curve parameters any type of organismic and/or experimental metadata 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for kinetic raw data (one to many plates): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> levelplots xy-plots for (bootstrapped) curve parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> heatmaps radial plots confidence-interval plots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for applying other R packages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conversion into customized data frames for applying phylogeny software (TNT, RAxML, etc.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> export of curve parameters in NEXUS, (extended) PHYLIP and Hennig86 format exchange with third-party software: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> export in YAML format 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> automated discretization (user-defined or by <i>k-means</i>) of curve heights into positive (+), weak (w) and negative (-) subsequent automated generation of reports in HTML for taxonomic journals such as IJSEM

Application: 'opm' is designed to explore OmniLog® Phenotype MicroArray (PM) respiration kinetics into unlimited directions of analysis frameworks. The strength of 'opm' is the analysis of quantitative curve-parameter differences along with high resolutive graphical display. Therefore, 'opm' is highly suited for geneticists, biochemists or system biologists who wish to quantify significant differences among similar single or multiple curve kinetics. Still, the typical usage of OmniLog® PM data, the qualitative determination of positive, weak, or negative reactions, is facilitated in 'opm' by the automated discretization of curve heights and the generation of HTML reports, e.g., for taxonomic journals.

Functional Features: 'opm' imports raw kinetic data from numerous plates, aggregates them into the respective curve parameters and appends a nearly unlimited amount of metadata. All information can be stored in a single object (or exported file). Extensive data-management functions allow querying and subsetting according to all user-defined interests. Full or subset data, either raw kinetics or aggregated curve parameters, can be graphically displayed in different ways. User-friendly conversion tools allow the user to export raw kinetics, curve parameters and metadata for the full range of applications within R, with external phylogeny software, and principally any third-party software using the YAML format.

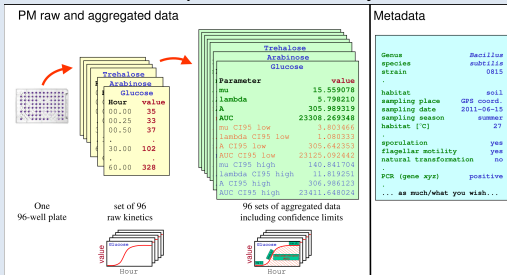
Technical Features: 'opm' is based on R, a popular, free software environment for statistical computing and graphics. 'opm' uses S4 objects, classes and methods. 'opm' utilizes functions from the R packages *boot*, *grofit*, *hwriter* and *lattice* as well as optionally *Ckmeans.1d.dp*, *gplots*, *multicore*, *optparse* and *yaml*. 'opm' is able to split time-consuming calculations over several cores on a multi-core machine.

More Information: <http://www.dsmz.de/research/microorganisms/projects/analysis-of-omnilog-phenotype-microarray-data.html>

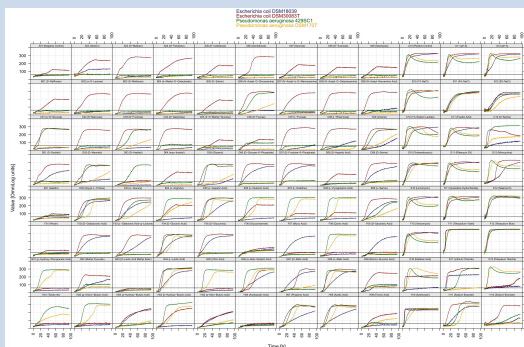


Some exemplary graphics generated by 'opm'

Data stored in 'opm' as OPMS objects

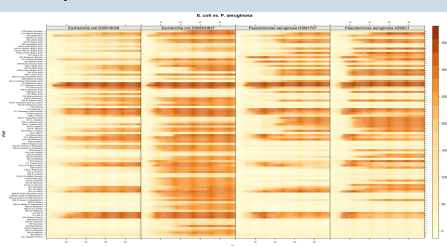


xy-plot of four strains in 12x8 layout



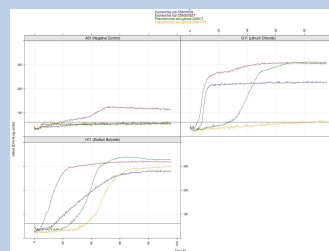
-> raw data display

levelplot of four strains



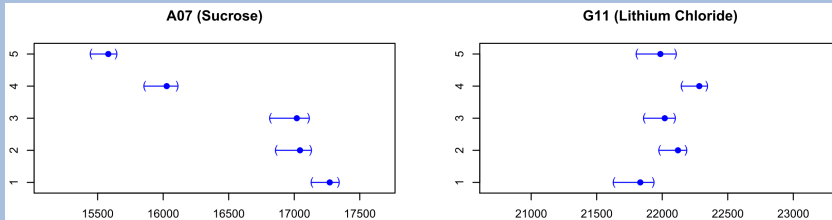
-> raw data display

three selected wells of four strains



-> raw data display

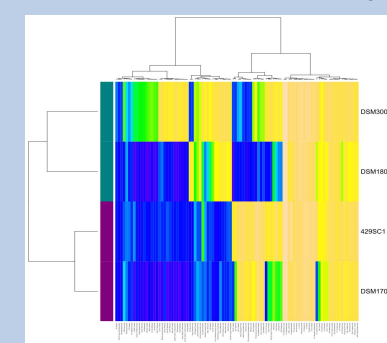
95% confidence interval of 5 curves (curve parameter: area under the curve)



-> substantially different curves

-> curves largely identical

heatmap of four strains (curve parameter: maximum height)



-> overall similarity accross all curves

