

Package ‘gatom’

July 16, 2025

Title Finding an Active Metabolic Module in Atom Transition Network

Version 1.6.0

Description This package implements a metabolic network analysis pipeline to identify an active metabolic module based on high throughput data. The pipeline takes as input transcriptional and/or metabolic data and finds a metabolic subnetwork (module) most regulated between the two conditions of interest. The package further provides functions for module post-processing, annotation and visualization.

biocViews GeneExpression, DifferentialExpression, Pathways, Network

Depends R (>= 4.3.0)

Imports data.table, igraph, BioNet, plyr, methods, XML, sna, intergraph, network, GGally, grid, ggplot2, mwcsr, pryr, htmlwidgets, htmltools, shinyCyJS (>= 1.0.0)

Suggests testthat, knitr, rmarkdown, KEGGREST, AnnotationDbi, org.Mm.eg.db, reactome.db, fgsea, readr, BiocStyle, R.utils

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://github.com/ctlab/gatom/>

BugReports <https://github.com/ctlab/gatom/issues>

git_url <https://git.bioconductor.org/packages/gatom>

git_branch RELEASE_3_21

git_last_commit dfc3a3d

git_last_commit_date 2025-04-15

Repository Bioconductor 3.21

Date/Publication 2025-07-16

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abbreviateLabels	<i>Abbreviate lipid labels for lipid module</i>
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Description

Abbreviate lipid labels for lipid module

Usage

abbreviateLabels(module, orig.names, abbrev.names)

Arguments

module	Module to prepare
orig.names	whether to use original names from the dataset
abbrev.names	whether to use abbreviated names for all lipids

Value

module object with abbreviated labels

addHighlyExpressedEdges

Add reactions without highly changing genes but with high average expression

Description

Add reactions without highly changing genes but with high average expression

Usage

```
addHighlyExpressedEdges(m, g, top = 3000)
```

Arguments

m	Metabolic module
g	Scored graph
top	Maximum rank value for the gene to be considered highly expressed

Value

module with added edges that correspond to high average expression

Examples

```
data(mEx)
data(gEx)
m <- addHighlyExpressedEdges(m = mEx, g = gEx)
```

`collapseAtomsIntoMetabolites`*Collapse atoms belonging to the same metabolite into one vertex*

Description

Collapse atoms belonging to the same metabolite into one vertex

Usage

```
collapseAtomsIntoMetabolites(m)
```

Arguments

`m` Metabolic module

Value

module in which atoms of the same metabolite are collapsed into one

Examples

```
data(mEx)
m <- collapseAtomsIntoMetabolites(m = mEx)
```

`connectAtomsInsideMetabolite`*Connect atoms belonging to the same metabolite with edges*

Description

Connect atoms belonging to the same metabolite with edges

Usage

```
connectAtomsInsideMetabolite(m)
```

Arguments

`m` Metabolic module

Value

module in which atoms of the same metabolite are connected

Examples

```
data(mEx)
m <- connectAtomsInsideMetabolite(m = mEx)
```

createShinyCyJSWidget *Creates shinyCyJS widget from module*

Description

Creates shinyCyJS widget from module

Usage

```
createShinyCyJSWidget(
  module,
  layout = list(name = "cose-bilkent", animate = FALSE, randomize = FALSE,
    nodeDimensionsIncludeLabels = TRUE),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

module	Module
layout	Layout for the module
...	Other parameters

Value

html widget of input module

Examples

```
data(mEx)
hw <- createShinyCyJSWidget(module = mEx)
```

gatom	<i>gatom: a package for finding an active metabolic module in atom transition network</i>
-------	---

Description

This package implements a metabolic network analysis pipeline to identify an active metabolic module based on high throughput data. The pipeline takes as input transcriptional and/or metabolic data and finds a metabolic subnetwork (module) most regulated between the two conditions of interest. The package further provides functions for module post-processing, annotation and visualization.

Functions

Data preprocessing: [prepareDE](#), [getMetDEMeta](#), [getGeneDEMeta](#)

Graph creation: [makeMetabolicGraph](#)

Graph scoring: [scoreGraph](#)

Module postprocessing: [collapseAtomsIntoMetabolites](#), [connectAtomsInsideMetabolite](#), [addHighlyExpressedEdges](#), [abbreviateLabels](#)

Plotting module: [createShinyCyJSWidget](#)

Exporting module: [saveModuleToHtml](#), [saveModuleToDot](#), [saveModuleToPdf](#), [saveModuleToXgml](#)

For detailed pipeline analysis, see `gatom` vignette: `vignette("gatom-tutorial", package = "gatom")`

Example Data

Example data provided by `gatom` consists of: metabolite differential abundance data ([met.de.rawEx](#)), gene differential expression data ([gene.de.rawEx](#)), KEGG-based network object ([networkEx](#)), KEGG-based metabolite database object ([met.kegg.dbEx](#)), Example organism annotation object ([org.Mm.eg.gatom.annoEx](#)), metabolic graph with atom topology ([gEx](#)), scored metabolic graph with atom topology ([gsEx](#)), and metabolic module ([mEx](#)).

gene.de.rawEx	<i>Example gene differential expression data.</i>
---------------	---

Description

See file <https://github.com/ctlab/gatom/blob/master/inst/scripts/example.R> for details.

Format

tibble/data.frame object

getGeneDEMeta	<i>Finds columns in gene differential expression table required for gatom analysis</i>
---------------	--

Description

Default values for all columns are NULL which mean they are determined automatically.

Usage

```
getGeneDEMeta(
  gene.de.raw,
  org.gatom.anno,
  idColumn = NULL,
  idType = NULL,
  pvalColumn = NULL,
  logPvalColumn = NULL,
  log2FCColumn = NULL,
  baseMeanColumn = NULL,
  signalColumn = NULL,
  signalRankColumn = NULL
)
```

Arguments

gene.de.raw	A table with differential expression results, an object convertible to data.frame.
org.gatom.anno	Organsim-specific annotation obtained from makeOrgGatomAnnotation function.
idColumn	Specifies column name with gene identifiers.
idType	Specifies type of gene IDs (one of the supported by annotation).
pvalColumn	Specifies column with p-values.
logPvalColumn	Specifies column with log p-values, if there is no such column one will be generated automatically.
log2FCColumn	Specifies column with log2-fold changes.
baseMeanColumn	Specifies column with average expression across samples.
signalColumn	Specifies column with identifier of the measured entity (such as gene ID for RNA-seq and probe ID for microarrays). Could be NULL (automatic, set from based on pval and log2FC columns), character (column name), or function (evaluated in a scope of original data frame)
signalRankColumn	Specifies how the genes are ranked from highly to lowly expressed, used in 'addHighlyExpressedEdges' function. Could be NULL (automatic), character (column name) function (evaluated in a scope of original data frame).

Value

object with prepared columns for the analysis for gene data

Examples

```
data("org.Mm.eg.gatom.annoEx")
data("gene.de.rawEx")
de.meta <- getGeneDEMeta(gene.de.rawEx, org.gatom.anno = org.Mm.eg.gatom.annoEx)
```

getMetabolicPathways	<i>Generate list of metabolic pathways from Reactome and KEGG databases</i>
----------------------	---

Description

Generate list of metabolic pathways from Reactome and KEGG databases

Usage

```
getMetabolicPathways(
  universe,
  metGenes,
  keggOrgCode,
  threshold = 0.01,
  includeReactome = TRUE,
  includeKEGG = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

universe	list of genes
metGenes	list of metabolic genes
keggOrgCode	KEGG organism code, like mmu or hsa
threshold	threshold for Fisher test to filter out non-metabolic pathways
includeReactome	whether to include Reactome pathways (only works for Entrez ID universe)
includeKEGG	whether to include KEGG pathways and modules

Value

list of metabolic pathways for given organism and list of genes

getMetDEMeta	<i>Finds columns in differential expression table for metabolites required for gatom analysis</i>
--------------	---

Description

Finds columns in differential expression table for metabolites required for gatom analysis

Usage

```
getMetDEMeta(  
  met.de.raw,  
  met.db,  
  idColumn = NULL,  
  idType = NULL,  
  pvalColumn = NULL,  
  logPvalColumn = NULL,  
  log2FCColumn = NULL,  
  signalColumn = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

met.de.raw	A table with differential expression results, an object convertible to data.frame.
met.db	Metabolite database
idColumn	Specifies column name with metabolite identifiers.
idType	Specifies type of metabolite IDs (one of the supported by annotation).
pvalColumn	Specifies column with p-values.
logPvalColumn	Specifies column with log p-values, if there is no such column one will be generated automatically.
log2FCColumn	Specifies column with log2-fold changes.
signalColumn	Specifies column with identifier of the measured entity Could be NULL (automatic, set from based on pval and log2FC columns), character (column name), or function (evaluated in a scope of original data frame)

Value

object with prepared columns for the analysis for metabolite data

Examples

```
data("met.kegg.dbEx")  
data("met.de.rawEx")  
de.meta <- getMetDEMeta(met.de.rawEx, met.db = met.kegg.dbEx)
```

gEx	<i>Example metabolic graph with atom topology.</i>
-----	--

Description

See file <https://github.com/ctlab/gatom/blob/master/inst/scripts/example.R> for details.

Format

igraph object

gsEx	<i>Example scored metabolic graph with atom topology.</i>
------	---

Description

See file <https://github.com/ctlab/gatom/blob/master/inst/scripts/example.R> for details.

Format

igraph object

makeMetabolicGraph	<i>Creates metabolic graph based on specified data</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Creates metabolic graph based on specified data

Usage

```
makeMetabolicGraph(
  network,
  topology = c("atoms", "metabolites"),
  org.gatom.anno,
  gene.de,
  gene.de.meta = getGeneDEMeta(gene.de, org.gatom.anno),
  gene.keep.top = 12000,
  met.db,
  met.de,
  met.de.meta = getMetDEMeta(met.de, met.db),
  met.to.filter = fread(system.file("extdata", "mets2mask.lst", package = "gatom"))$ID,
  gene2reaction.extra = NULL,
  keepReactionsWithoutEnzymes = FALSE,
  largest.component = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>network</code>	Network object
<code>topology</code>	Way to determine network vertices
<code>org.gatom.anno</code>	Organism annotation object
<code>gene.de</code>	Table with the differential gene expression, set to NULL if absent
<code>gene.de.meta</code>	Annotation of 'gene.de' table
<code>gene.keep.top</code>	Only the 'gene.keep.top' of the most expressed genes will be kept for the network
<code>met.db</code>	Metabolite database
<code>met.de</code>	Table with the differential expression for metabolites, set to NULL if absent
<code>met.de.meta</code>	Annotation of 'met.de' table
<code>met.to.filter</code>	List of metabolites to filter from the network
<code>gene2reaction.extra</code>	Additional gene to reaction mappings. Should be a data.table with 'gene' and 'reaction' columns
<code>keepReactionsWithoutEnzymes</code>	If TRUE, keep reactions that have no annotated enzymes, thus expanding the network but including some reactions which are not possible in the considered species.
<code>largest.component</code>	If TRUE, only the largest connected component is returned

Value

igraph object created from input data

Examples

```
data("gene.de.rawEx")
data("met.de.rawEx")
data("met.kegg.dbEx")
data("networkEx")
data("org.Mm.eg.gatom.annoEx")
g <- makeMetabolicGraph(network = networkEx, topology = "atoms",
  org.gatom.anno = org.Mm.eg.gatom.annoEx,
  gene.de = gene.de.rawEx, met.db = met.kegg.dbEx,
  met.de = met.de.rawEx)
```

makeOrgGatomAnnotation

Create an organism annotation object for network analysis

Description

Create an organism annotation object for network analysis

Usage

```
makeOrgGatomAnnotation(
  org.db,
  idColumns = c(Entrez = "ENTREZID", RefSeq = "REFSEQ", Ensembl = "ENSEMBL", Symbol =
    "SYMBOL"),
  nameColumn = "SYMBOL",
  enzymeColumn = "ENZYME",
  appendEnzymesFromKegg = TRUE,
  appendOrthologiesFromKegg = TRUE,
  filterNonSpecificEnzymes = TRUE,
  keggOrgCode = NULL
)
```

Arguments

org.db	Bioconductor org.db object, e.g. org.Mm.eg.db
idColumns	vector of column names from 'org.db' object to creat ID mappings. First ID will be used as a base identifier, should be compatible with KEGG and Reactome databases.
nameColumn	column with a human readable gene symbol. Default to "SYMBOL".
enzymeColumn	column with an Enzyme Commission ID. Default to "ENZYME".
appendEnzymesFromKegg	if TRUE, KEGG databases will be sued to extend gene to enzyme mappings obtained from org.db package.
appendOrthologiesFromKegg	if TRUE, KEGG database will be sued to extend gene to orthology mappings obtained from org.db package
filterNonSpecificEnzymes	if TRUE, will filter out non-specific enzymes from gene to enzyme mappings obtained from org.db package
keggOrgCode	KEGG organism code, e.g. "mmu". If set to NULL, the code is determined automatically.

Value

organism annotation object that will be used for network analysis

Examples

```
library(org.Mm.eg.db)
org.Mm.eg.gatom.anno <- makeOrgGatomAnnotation(org.db = org.Mm.eg.db)
```

met.de.rawEx	<i>Example metabolite differential abundance data.</i>
--------------	--

Description

See file <https://github.com/ctlab/gatom/blob/master/inst/scripts/example.R> for details.

Format

tibble/data.frame object

met.kegg.dbEx	<i>Example KEGG-based metabolite database object</i>
---------------	--

Description

See file <https://github.com/ctlab/gatom/blob/master/inst/scripts/example.R> for details.

Format

list object

mEx	<i>Example metabolic module.</i>
-----	----------------------------------

Description

See file <https://github.com/ctlab/gatom/blob/master/inst/scripts/example.R> for details.

Format

igraph object

networkEx

Example KEGG-based network object

Description

See file <https://github.com/ctlab/gatom/blob/master/inst/scripts/example.R> for details.

Format

list object

org.Mm.eg.gatom.annoEx

Example organism annotation object

Description

See file <https://github.com/ctlab/gatom/blob/master/inst/scripts/example.R> for details.

Format

list object

prepareDE

Makes data.table with differential expression results containing all columns required for gatom and in the expected format based on meta-data object

Description

Makes data.table with differential expression results containing all columns required for gatom and in the expected format based on metadata object

Usage

```
prepareDE(de.raw, de.meta)
```

Arguments

de.raw	Table with differential expression results, an object convertible to data.frame
de.meta	Object with differential expression table metadata acquired with getGeneDEMeta or getMetDEMeta functions

Value

data.table object with converted differential expression table

Examples

```
data("org.Mm.eg.gatom.annoEx")
data("gene.de.rawEx")
de.meta <- getGeneDEMeta(gene.de.rawEx, org.gatom.anno = org.Mm.eg.gatom.annoEx)
de <- prepareDE(gene.de.rawEx, de.meta)
```

saveModuleToDot	<i>Save module to a graphviz dot file</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Save module to a graphviz dot file

Usage

```
saveModuleToDot(
  module,
  file,
  name = NULL,
  extra.node.attrs = NULL,
  extra.edge.attrs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

module	Module to save
file	File to save to
name	Name of the module
extra.node.attrs	Table with additional node attributes to be written to the dot file as is
extra.edge.attrs	Table with additional edge attributes to be written to the dot file as is

Value

Returns NULL

Examples

```
data(mEx)
saveModuleToDot(module = mEx, file = "module.dot")
```

saveModuleToHtml	Save module to a html widget
------------------	------------------------------

Description

Save module to a html widget

Usage

```
saveModuleToHtml(  
  module,  
  file,  
  name = "",  
  sizingPolicy = htmlwidgets::sizingPolicy(defaultWidth = "100%", defaultHeight =  
    "90vh", padding = 10),  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

module	Module to save
file	File to save to
name	Name of the module
sizingPolicy	A widget sizing policy
...	Other parameters

Value

Returns NULL

Examples

```
data(mEx)  
saveModuleToHtml(module = mEx, file = "module.html")
```

saveModuleToPdf	Save module to a nice pdf file
-----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Save module to a nice pdf file

Usage

```
saveModuleToPdf(module, file, name = NULL, n_iter = 100, force = 1e-05)
```

Arguments

module	Module to save
file	File to save to
name	Name of the module
n_iter	Number of repel algorithm iterations
force	Value of repel force

Value

Returns NULL

Examples

```
data(mEx)
saveModuleToPdf(module = mEx, file = "module.pdf")
```

saveModuleToXgmml	<i>Save module to an XGMML file</i>
-------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Save module to an XGMML file

Usage

```
saveModuleToXgmml(module, file, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

module	Module to save
file	File to save to
name	Name of the module

Value

Returns NULL

Examples

```
data(mEx)
saveModuleToXgmml(module = mEx, file = "module.xgmml")
```

scoreGraph

*Score metabolic graph***Description**

Score metabolic graph

Usage

```
scoreGraph(
  g,
  k.gene,
  k.met,
  vertex.threshold.min = 0.1,
  edge.threshold.min = 0.1,
  met.score.coef = 1,
  show.warnings = TRUE,
  raw = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>g</code>	Metabolic graph obtained with makeMetabolic graph function
<code>k.gene</code>	Number of gene signals to be scored positively, the higher is the number, the larger will be the resulting module. If set to NULL, genes will not be used for scoring.
<code>k.met</code>	Number of metabolite signals to be scored positively, the higher is the number, the larger will be the resulting module. If set to NULL, metabolites will not be used for scoring.
<code>vertex.threshold.min</code>	The worst acceptable estimated FDR for vertices. If necessary number of positive metabolite signals will be decreased from 'k.met' to reach this threshold. Default value is 0.1.
<code>edge.threshold.min</code>	The worst acceptable estimated FDR for vertices. If necessary number of positive metabolite signals will be decreased from 'k.gene' to reach this threshold. Default value is 0.1.
<code>met.score.coef</code>	Coefficient on which all vertex weights are multiplied. Can be used to balance vertex and edge weights. Default values is 1.
<code>show.warnings</code>	whether to show warnings
<code>raw</code>	whether to return raw scored graph, not a SGMWCS instance. Default to FALSE.

Value

SGMWCS instance or scored igraph object

Examples

```
data("gEx")
gs <- scoreGraph(g = gEx, k.gene = 25, k.met = 25)
```

`styleWidget`*code adopted from <https://github.com/ramnathv/htmlwidgets/issues/231>*

Description

code adopted from <https://github.com/ramnathv/htmlwidgets/issues/231>

Usage

```
styleWidget(hw, style = "", addl_selector = "", elementId = NULL)
```

Value

styled html widget

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