

Package ‘prc’

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LazyLoad yes

LazyData yes

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Title Paired Response Curve

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Depends R (>= 3.0.0), kyotil, nlme

Suggests RUnit, Rmosek, Matrix

Imports

Description Estimation, prediction and testing for analyzing serial dilution assay data using paired response curve.

License GPL (>= 2)

NeedsCompilation yes

Repository CRAN

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 mtct.eg

Example Dataset

Description

from MTCT correlates study

Usage

```
data(mtct.eg)
```

Format

A data frame with 248 observations on the following 2 variables.

V3_BioV3B_500 a numeric vector

V3_BioV3B_2500 a numeric vector

References

Permar et al.

prc

Four Parameter Paired Response Curve

Description

Estimate four-parameter paired response curve using both total least squares and semiparametric methods.

Usage

```
prc(xvar, dil.x, yvar, dil.y, model=c("4P", "3P"), method=c("TLS", "naive"),
    init.method=c("gnls", "optim"), opt.method=c("gnls", "optim"), reltol=1e-3, max.iter=50,
    init=NULL, verbose=FALSE)
```

```
prcsp(xvar, dil.x, yvar, dil.y, model=c("sp", "struct"),
      stop.when.dropping=FALSE, grid.density=200,
      init=NULL, method.init=c("TLS", "naive"), reltol=1e-3, max.iter=20,
      try.additiona.support.sets=FALSE,
      keep.history=FALSE, verbose=FALSE)
```

```
prcstruct(xvar, dil.x, yvar, dil.y,
          grid.density=200, method.init=c("TLS", "naive"), reltol=1e-3, max.iter=20, init=NULL,
          keep.history=FALSE, verbose=FALSE)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'prc'
coef(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'prc'
predict(object, new.dilution, xvar=NULL, dil.x=NULL, ret.sd=FALSE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'prc'
mixlik(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'prc'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'prc'
plot(x, type=c("b", "l", "p"), add=FALSE, diag.line=TRUE, lcol=2, pcol=1,
      log.axis=TRUE, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL, lwd=2, xlim=NULL, ylim=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'prc'
lines(x, col=1, ...)

four_pl_prc(c, d, b, f, xx, k)
s.dot.f(c,d,b,f, r, k)

mixlik (object, ...)

compute.A (logc,logd,b,f, dil.r, sigma.sq, support, xvar, yvar)

quadratic.eiv (xvar, yvar, init=NULL, reltol=1e-3, opt.method=c("optim"),
               stop.after.init=FALSE, max.iter=50, verbose=FALSE)

quadratic.eiv.sp (xvar, yvar, grid.density=200, init=NULL, reltol=1e-3,
                  opt.method=c("optim"), max.iter=50, fix.sigma.sq=FALSE, verbose=FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'quad'
coef(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'quad'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'quad'
plot(x, type=c("b", "l"), add=FALSE, lcol=2, pcol=1,
      xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL, lwd=2, x.range=NULL, log.axis=TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'quad'
lines(x, col=1, x.range=NULL, ...)
```

quad.f(a,b,c,x)

Arguments

xvar	vector of numbers on the ln(FI) scale
dil.x	numeric.
yvar	vector of numbers on the ln(FI) scale
dil.y	numeric.
init.method	gnls uses gnls to find initial parameter estimate and optim uses optim. In the initial estimation, measurement errors in the xvar are ignored.
reltol	relative tolerance convergence criterion used in optimization
opt.method	optimization method
method	TLS minimizes total least squares. Naive minmizes least squares, ignoring measurement errors in the xvar.
model	4P is a four-parameter model proposed in Fong et al. 3P is a three-parameter model that assumes f=1 in 4P.
max.iter	maximum number of iterations to perform in optimization. Each iteration comprises finding the best r given theta and finding the best theta given r
verbose	Boolean. If TRUE, print messages during execution
object	an object of type prc
new.dilution	a new dilution
type	"b" for both points and line, "l" for line only
add	add to an existing plot or not
lcol	line color
pcol	points color
col	color
diag.line	whether to add a diagonal line
log.axis	whether the axis should be on the log scale
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
lwd	line width. Does not affect points
x	object of class prc or quad depending on the functions
xx	vector of numbers on the log scale
k	dilution ratio: dilution of x axis/dilution of y axis, e.g. 2500/500
c	parameter c in the four-parameter paired response model
d	parameter d in the four-parameter paired response model
b	parameter b in the four-parameter paired response model
f	parameter f in the four-parameter paired response model
a	parameter a in the quadratic model
r	the x axis of a point on the prc on the log scale
init	initial parameter value

ret.sd	whether to return standard deviation
xlim	xlim
ylim	ylim
keep.history	Boolean
stop.when.dropping	Boolean
method.init	string
logc	log(c) in the four-parameter paired response model
logd	log(d) in the four-parameter paired response model
dil.r	dilution ratio
sigma.sq	sigma square
support	the support of the distribution
try.additiona.support.sets	boolean
stop.after.init	Boolean. If true (not recommended), a naive curve estimate which pretends there is no measurement error in xvar is returned. If false, a proper least squares estimate accounting for errors-in-variables is returned.
x.range	a pair of low and high
grid.density	number of grid points
fix.sigma.sq	whether to assume simgasq is fixed
...	more args

Details

prc() operates on the scale on which the distance is defined. For example, for MBA/Luminex readouts, this is the log(FI) scale.

In prcsp, if verbose \geq 2, will make plots of nonparametric distribution

s.dot.f() is created with deriv3 and it returns prc function value, as well as gradient and hessian at the point (r,s(r))

quadratic.eiv and quadratic.eiv.sp deal with a quadratic model as an illustration

Value

Both prc and prcsp return an object of type prc.

coefficients	curve estimate
sigma.sq	error variance estimate
dilution.ratio	dilution.x/dilution.y
dilution.x	sample dilution for the readouts plotted on the x axis
dilution.y	sample dilution for the readouts plotted on the y axis
xvar	observations on the x axis

yvar observations on the y axis
rvar closest point to (x,y) on the curve is (r,s(r))

Both `quadratic.eiv` and `quadratic.eiv.sp` return an object of type `quad`, which has a similar structure as type `prc`.

`compute.A` returns a matrix.

Author(s)

Youyi Fong

References

Fong, Y., Permar, S., Tomaras, G. (2014) Four-Parameter Paired Response Curve for Serial Dilution Assay: Estimation and Prediction. Submitted

Examples

```
# estimation
fit=prc (mtct.eg$V3_BioV3B_2500, 2500, mtct.eg$V3_BioV3B_500, 500, verbose=TRUE)
plot(fit)

# prediction
logfi.1000 = predict(fit, new.dilution=1000)
points(exp(fit$rvar), exp(logfi.1000), col=2, cex=.5)

theta=coef(fit)
four_pl_prc(theta["c"], theta["d"], theta["b"], theta["f"], log(500), k=5)
```

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