

Package ‘greatR’

May 8, 2026

Title Gene Registration from Expression and Time-Courses in R

Version 2.1.0

Description A tool for registering (aligning) gene expression profiles between reference and query data.

License GPL (>= 3)

URL <https://ruthkr.github.io/greatR/>,
<https://github.com/ruthkr/greatR/>

BugReports <https://github.com/ruthkr/greatR/issues/>

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

Imports cli, data.table, furr, future, ggplot2, neldermead,
optimization, patchwork, scales, stats

Suggests here, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

VignetteBuilder knitr

Encoding UTF-8

Config/testthat/edition 3

Config/roxygen2/version 8.0.0

NeedsCompilation no

Author Ruth Kristianingsih [aut, cre] (ORCID:
<<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1873-6203>>)

Maintainer Ruth Kristianingsih <ruth.kristianingsih30@gmail.com>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2026-05-04 13:00:08 UTC

Contents

calculate_distance	2
get_approximate_stretch	2
plot	3
register	5
summary	6

Index**8**

calculate_distance	<i>Calculate distance between sample data before and after registration</i>
--------------------	---

Description

calculate_distance() is a function that allows users to calculate pairwise distances between samples from different time points to investigate the similarity of progression before or after registration.

Usage

```
calculate_distance(results, type = c("registered", "all"), genes_list = NULL)
```

Arguments

results	Result of registration process using register() .
type	Whether to calculate distance considering only "registered" genes (default) or "all" genes.
genes_list	Optional vector indicating the gene_id values to be considered.

Value

This function returns a dist_greatR object containing two data frames:

registered	pairwise distance between scaled reference and query expressions using registered time points.
original	pairwise distance between scaled reference and query expressions using original time points.

get_approximate_stretch	<i>Get approximate stretch factor</i>
-------------------------	---------------------------------------

Description

get_approximate_stretch() is a function to get a stretch factor estimation given input data. This function will take the time point ranges of both reference and query data and compare them to estimate the stretch factor.

Usage

```
get_approximate_stretch(data, reference = "ref", query = "query")
```



```

scatterplot_size = c(4, 3),
title = NULL,
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Input object. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For <code>plot.res_greatR()</code>: registration results, output of the <code>register()</code> registration process. For <code>plot.summary.res_greatR()</code>: registration results summary, output of <code>summary()</code>. For <code>plot.dist_greatR()</code>: pairwise distances between reference and query time points, output of <code>calculate_distance()</code>.
<code>type</code>	Type of plot. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For both <code>plot.res_greatR()</code> and <code>plot.dist_greatR()</code>: whether to use registration "result" (default) or "original" time points. For <code>plot.summary.res_greatR()</code>: whether to show "all" genes (default) or only "registered" ones.
<code>genes_list</code>	Optional vector indicating the <code>gene_id</code> values to be plotted.
<code>show_rep_mean</code>	Whether to show replicate mean values.
<code>ncol</code>	Number of columns in the plot grid. By default this is calculated automatically.
<code>title</code>	Optional plot title.
<code>...</code>	Arguments to be passed to methods (ignored).
<code>match_timepoints</code>	If TRUE, will match query time points to reference time points.
<code>type_dist</code>	Type of marginal distribution. Can be either "histogram" (default), or "density".
<code>bins</code>	Number of bins to use when <code>type_dist = "histogram"</code> . By default, 30.
<code>alpha</code>	Optional opacity of the points in the scatterplot.
<code>scatterplot_size</code>	Vector <code>c(width, height)</code> specifying the ratio of width and height of the scatterplot with respect to stretch and shift distribution plots.

Value

- For `plot.res_greatR()`: plot of genes of interest after registration process (`type = "result"`) or showing original time points (`type = "original"`).
- For `plot.dist_greatR()`: distance heatmap of gene expression profiles over time between reference and query.
- For `plot.summary.res_greatR()`: TODO.

register	<i>Register or synchronize different expression profiles</i>
----------	--

Description

register() is a function to register expression profiles a user wishes to compare.

Usage

```
register(
  input,
  stretches = NA,
  shifts = NA,
  reference,
  query,
  scaling_method = c("none", "z-score", "min-max"),
  overlapping_percent = 50,
  use_optimisation = TRUE,
  optimisation_method = c("lbfgsb", "nm", "sa"),
  optimisation_config = NULL,
  exp_sd = NA,
  num_cores = NA
)
```

Arguments

input	Input data frame containing all replicates of gene expression in each genotype at each time point.
stretches	Candidate registration stretch factors to apply to query data, only required if use_optimisation = FALSE.
shifts	Candidate registration shift values to apply to query data, only required if use_optimisation = FALSE.
reference	Accession name of reference data.
query	Accession name of query data.
scaling_method	Scaling method applied to data prior to registration process. Either none (default), z-score, or min-max.
overlapping_percent	Minimum percentage of overlapping time point range of the reference data. Shifts will be only considered if it leaves at least this percentage of overlapping time point range after applying the registration.
use_optimisation	Whether to optimise registration parameters. By default, TRUE.
optimisation_method	Optimisation method to use. Either "lbfgsb" for L-BFGS-B (default), "nm" for Nelder-Mead, or "sa" for Simulated Annealing.

optimisation_config Optional list with arguments to override the default optimisation configuration.

exp_sd Optional experimental standard deviation on the expression replicates.

num_cores Number of cores to use if the user wants to register genes asynchronously (in parallel) in the background on the same machine. By default, NA, the registration will be run without parallelisation.

Value

This function returns a `res_greatR` object containing:

data a table containing the scaled input data and an additional `timepoint_reg` column after applying registration parameters to the query data.

model_comparison a table comparing the optimal registration function for each gene (based on `all_shifts_df` scores) to model with no registration applied.

fun_args a list of arguments used when calling the function.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Load a data frame from the sample data
data_path <- system.file("extdata/brapa_arabidopsis_data.csv", package = "greatR")
all_data <- utils::read.csv(data_path)

# Running the registration
registration_results <- register(
  input = all_data,
  reference = "R018",
  query = "Col0"
)

## End(Not run)
```

summary

Summarise registration results

Description

Summarise registration results

Usage

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

Arguments

object Registration results, output of the `register()` registration process.
... Arguments to be passed to methods (ignored).

Value

This function returns a list containing:

summary table containing the summary of the registration results.
registered_genes vector of gene accessions which were successfully registered.
non_registered_genes vector of non-registered gene accessions.
reg_params table containing distribution of registration parameters.

Index

calculate_distance, 2
calculate_distance(), 4

get_approximate_stretch, 2

plot, 3
plot.dist_greatR(), 4
plot.res_greatR(), 4
plot.summary.res_greatR(), 4

register, 5
register(), 2, 4, 7

summary, 6
summary(), 4