

# Package: epiNEM (via r-universe)

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**Type** Package

**Title** epiNEM

**Version** 1.36.0

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**Description** epiNEM is an extension of the original Nested Effects Models (NEM). EpiNEM is able to take into account double knockouts and infer more complex network signalling pathways. It is tailored towards large scale double knock-out screens.

**Depends** R (>= 4.1)

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

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**URL** <https://github.com/cbg-ethz/epiNEM/>

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## Contents

AddLogicGates . . . . .	2
CreateExtendedAdjacency . . . . .	3
CreateRandomGraph . . . . .	4
CreateTopology . . . . .	4
epiAnno . . . . .	5
epiNEM . . . . .	5
epiScreen . . . . .	7
ExtendTopology . . . . .	8
GenerateData . . . . .	8
HeatmapOP . . . . .	9
Mill . . . . .	12
perm.rank.test . . . . .	12
plot.epiNEM . . . . .	13
plot.epiScreen . . . . .	14
plot.epiSim . . . . .	15
rank.enrichment . . . . .	15
sameith_GO . . . . .	17
sameith_string . . . . .	17
samscreen . . . . .	17
sim . . . . .	18
SimEpiNEM . . . . .	18
wageningen_GO . . . . .	19
wageningen_string . . . . .	19
wagscreen . . . . .	20
<b>Index</b>	<b>21</b>

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AddLogicGates	<i>Add logic.</i>
---------------	-------------------

---

### Description

extend model with node representing logic gate

### Usage

```
AddLogicGates(child, logic, model)
```

### Arguments

child	define the child
logic	define the logical gate
model	normal model

**Value**

model list with additional logic gate

**Examples**

```
model <- CreateRandomGraph(c("Ikk1", "Ikk2", "Re1A"))
model2 <- AddLogicGates("Re1A", "OR", model)
```

---

CreateExtendedAdjacency

*Create an extended adjacency matrix*

---

**Description**

extend adjacency matrices taking cycles and logics into account. For every given start state, the final state is computed using BoolNet.

**Usage**

```
CreateExtendedAdjacency(network, mutants, experiments)
```

**Arguments**

network	network created by BoolNet from file
mutants	vector of single knockouts
experiments	vector of all knockouts

**Value**

extended adjacency matrix

**Examples**

```
library(BoolNet)
data(cellcycle)
extModel <- CreateExtendedAdjacency(cellcycle,
c(cellcycle$genes, "CycD.Rb"), cellcycle$genes)
```

CreateRandomGraph      *Create a random graph*

---

**Description**

Returns a model graph with randomly sampled edges. Every possible edge has a probability to exist in the graph.

**Usage**

```
CreateRandomGraph(pathwayGenes, edgeProb = 0.5)
```

**Arguments**

pathwayGenes      vector of genes in the pathway  
edgeProb            probability of random edge

**Value**

adjacency matrix

**Examples**

```
graph <- CreateRandomGraph(c("Ikk1", "Ikk2", "RelA"))
```

---

CreateTopology      *Create Topology.*

---

**Description**

Create topology for a randomly generated pathway topology

**Usage**

```
CreateTopology(single, double, force = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

single              number of single knockouts  
double              number of double knockouts  
force                if true the random model will have a sophisticated logical gate

**Value**

adjacency matrix

**Examples**

```
model <- CreateTopology(3, 1)
```

---

epiAnno                      *Gate visualisation.*

---

**Description**

Plots logical gate data annotation. The 8 heatmaps visualize what perfect data would look like in respective to each logical gate. Perfect data is equivalent to Boolean truth tables.

**Usage**

```
epiAnno()
```

**Value**

plot of heatmaps showing the silencing scheme (=expected data, truth tables)

**Author(s)**

Martin Pirkl

**References**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boolean\\_algebra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boolean_algebra)

**Examples**

```
epiAnno()
```

---

epiNEM                      *Epistatic NEMs - main function.*

---

**Description**

This function contains the inference algorithm to learn logical networks from knock-down data including double knock-downs.

**Usage**

```
epiNEM(
  filename = "random",
  method = "greedy",
  nIterations = 10,
  nModels = 0,
  random = list(single = 4, double = 1, reporters = 100, FPrate = 0.1, FNrate = 0.1,
    replicates = 1),
  ltype = "marginal",
  para = c(0.13, 0.05),
  init = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

filename	A binary, tab-delimited matrix. Columns: single and double knockdowns. Rows: genes showing effect or not? Default: random; artificial data is generated to 'random' specifications
method	greedy or exhaustive search. Default: greedy
nIterations	number of iterations. Default: 10
nModels	number of Models. Default: 0
random	list specifying how the data should be generated: no. of single mutants, no. of double mutants, no. of reporterGenes, FP-rate, FN-rate, no. of replicates
ltype	likelihood either "marginal" or "maximum"
para	false positive and false negative rates
init	adjacency matrix to initialise the greedy search

**Value**

List object with an adjacency matrix denoting the network, the model of the silencing scheme (rows are knock-downs, columns are signalling genes), a string with the inferred logical gates, a column indices denoting position of logical gates, the log transformed likelihood and the effect reporter distribution (rows are the signalling genes including the null node).

**Author(s)**

Madeline Diekmann

**See Also**

nem

**Examples**

```
data <- matrix(sample(c(0,1), 100*4, replace = TRUE), 100, 4)
colnames(data) <- c("A", "A.B", "B", "C")
rownames(data) <- paste("E", 1:100, sep = "_")
```

```
res <- epiNEM(data, method = "exhaustive")  
plot(res)
```

---

epiScreen

*Analyse large double knock-out screen.*

---

### Description

This function is used to analyse knock-out screens with multiple double and single knock-outs combined in one data set.

### Usage

```
epiScreen(data, ...)
```

### Arguments

data	data matrix containing multiple single and double knock-downs in columns and effect reporters in the rows
...	additional parameters, e.g. for the main epiNEM function

### Value

list object with vectors of double knock-downs, single knock-downs and two matrices with doubles in the columns and singles in the rows. The first matrix denotes the respective logical gate for the triple and the second matrix the log-likelihood

### Author(s)

Martin Pirkl

### Examples

```
data <- matrix(sample(c(0,1), 100*9, replace = TRUE), 100, 9)  
colnames(data) <- c("A.B", "A.C", "B.C", "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "G")  
rownames(data) <- paste("E", 1:100, sep = "_")  
res <- epiScreen(data)
```

ExtendTopology      *Extending topology of normal "nem"*

---

**Description**

Extending topology of normal "nem"

**Usage**

```
ExtendTopology(topology, nReporters)
```

**Arguments**

topology      model of a topology from CreateTopology  
nReporters    number of effects reporters

**Value**

extended topology in which reporters are linked to pathway genes

**Author(s)**

Madeline Diekmann

**See Also**

CreateTopology

**Examples**

```
topology <- CreateTopology(3, 1, force = TRUE)
topology <- unlist(unique(topology), recursive = FALSE)
extTopology <- ExtendTopology(topology$model, 100)
```

---

GenerateData      *Generate data from extended model.*

---

**Description**

Given a model created from CreateTopology and ExtendTopology, this function creates a corresponding artificial data matrix, which is used as a ground truth for simulation studies.

**Usage**

```
GenerateData(model, extTopology, FPrate, FNrate, replicates)
```

**Arguments**

model	model of a topology from CreateTopology
extTopology	extended topology
FPrate	false positive rate
FNrate	false negative rate
replicates	number of replicates

**Value**

data matrix with effect reporters as rows and knock-downs (including double knock-downs) as columns.

**Author(s)**

Madeline Diekmann

**See Also**

CreateTopology

**Examples**

```
topology <-  
CreateTopology(3, 1, force = TRUE)  
topology <-  
unlist(unique(topology), recursive = FALSE)  
extTopology <-  
ExtendTopology(topology$model, 100)  
sortedData <-  
GenerateData(topology$model, extTopology, 0.05, 0.13, 3)
```

---

HeatmapOP

*Heatmap.*

---

**Description**

Heatmap function based on the lattice package more information: ?xyplot

**Usage**

```
HeatmapOP(  
  x,  
  col = "RdYlGn",  
  colNA = "grey",  
  coln = 11,  
  bordercol = "grey",  
  borderwidth = 0.1,
```

```

breaks = "sym",
main = "",
sub = "",
dendrogram = "none",
colorkey = "right",
Colv = TRUE,
Rowv = TRUE,
xrot = 90,
yrot = 0,
shrink = c(1, 1),
cexCol = 1,
cexRow = 1,
cexMain = 1,
cexSub = 1,
colSideColors = NULL,
aspect = "fill",
contour = FALSE,
useRaster = FALSE,
xlab = NULL,
ylab = NULL,
colSideColorsPos = "top",
clust = NULL,
clusterx = NULL,
axis.padding = 0.5,
legend = NULL,
...
)

```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	Matrix.
<code>col</code>	Color. See <code>brewer.pal.info</code> for all available color schemes. Alternatively, any number of colors, which are then used to create a color gradient. E.g., <code>c('blue','red')</code> produces a color scheme with a gradient from blue to red.
<code>colNA</code>	color for NAs; default is grey
<code>coln</code>	Number of colors.
<code>bordercol</code>	Border color.
<code>borderwidth</code>	Border width.
<code>breaks</code>	Defines the breaks in the color range. "sym" makes the breaks symmetric around 0.
<code>main</code>	Main title.
<code>sub</code>	Subtitle.
<code>dendrogram</code>	Draw dendrogram with "both", "col" or "row", or do not draw with "none".
<code>colorkey</code>	Draw colorkey "left", "right" (default), "top", "bottom" or NULL for no colorkey. See <code>?lattice::levelplot</code> for more complex colorkey options.
<code>Colv</code>	Cluster columns (TRUE) or not (FALSE).

Rowv	Cluster rows (TRUE) or not (FALSE).
xrot	Rotate the column names by degree.
yrot	Rotate the row names by degree.
shrink	c(x,y) defines a range of size for the data boxes from low to high.
cexCol	Font size of column names.
cexRow	Font size of row names.
cexMain	Font size of main title.
cexSub	Font size of subtitle.
colSideColors	Defines a numeric vector to annotate columns with different colors.
aspect	"iso" for quadratic boxes or "fill" for stretched boxes.
contour	TRUE adds a contour plot.
useRaster	TRUE to add raster visuals
xlab	Label for the x-axis.
ylab	Label for the y-axis.
colSideColorsPos	Place colSideColors at the "top" or "bottom".
clust	p, s, or k for correlation clustering
clusterx	Optional data matrix y with the same dimensions as x. x's columns or rows are sorted by the cluster information of y. Col- and rownames of y must be in the same order as in x.
axis.padding	padding around the heatmap (0.5 is no padding, default)
legend	list object. For parameters see base function ?legend for details. x and y parameters are relative to the inside of the heatmap and are between 0 and 1. E.g., to place the legend outside of the heatmap x and y need to be either less than 0 or greater than 1.
...	Optional arguments.

**Value**

lattice object/matrix

**Author(s)**

Martin Pirkel & Oscar Perpinan at <http://oscarperpinan.github.io/rastervis/>

**Examples**

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(50), 10, 5)
HeatmapOP(x, dendrogram = "both", aspect = "iso", xrot = 45)
```

---

M11 *Evaluation of graphs*

---

### Description

Computes marginal log-likelihood for model Phi given observed data matrix D1

### Usage

```
M11(Phi, D1, D0, ltype = "marginal", para = c(0.13, 0.05))
```

### Arguments

Phi	model to be evaluated
D1	observed data matrix
D0	complementary D1
ltype	likelihood type either "marginal" or "maximum"
para	false positive and false negative rates

### Value

list with likelihood poster probability, egene positions

### Examples

```
Phi <- matrix(sample(c(0,1), 9, replace = TRUE), 3, 3)
data <- matrix(sample(c(0,1), 3*10, replace = TRUE), 10, 3)
rownames(Phi) <- colnames(Phi) <- colnames(data) <- c("Ikk1", "Ikk2", "RelA")
score <- M11(Phi, D1 <- data, D0 <- 1 - data)
```

---

perm.rank.test *AUC permutation test*

---

### Description

computes the area under the rank enrichment score curve and does a permutation test to compute the p-value

### Usage

```
perm.rank.test(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"),
  iter = 1000
)
```

**Arguments**

x	numeric vector of ranks
y	numeric vector of the superset of x
alternative	character for test type: 'less', 'greater', 'two.sided'
iter	integer number of iterations

**Value**

p-value

**Author(s)**

Martin Pirkl

**Examples**

```
x <- 1:10
y <- 1:100
perm.rank.test(x,y,alternative='less')
perm.rank.test(x,y,alternative='greater')
```

---

plot.epiNEM

*Plot pathway.*

---

**Description**

Plots the winning pathway structure

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

x	object of class epiNEM
...	other arguments

**Value**

plot of the logical network

**Examples**

```
data <- matrix(sample(c(0,1), 100*4, replace = TRUE), 100, 4)
colnames(data) <- c("A", "A.B", "B", "C")
rownames(data) <- paste("E", 1:100, sep = "_")
res <- epiNEM(data, method = "exhaustive")
plot(res)
```

---

plot.epiScreen	<i>Plot screen.</i>
----------------	---------------------

---

### Description

Plots the results of a systematic knock-out screen

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'epiScreen'
plot(
  x,
  global = TRUE,
  ind = NULL,
  colorkey = TRUE,
  cexGene = 1,
  off = 0.05,
  cexLegend = 1,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

x	object of class epiScreen
global	plot global distribution or for each pair (FALSE)
ind	index of pairs to plot
colorkey	if TRUE prints colorkey
cexGene	size of modulator annotation
off	relative distance from the gene names to the respective likelihoods
cexLegend	font size of the legend
...	other arguments

### Value

plot(s) of an epiNEM screen analysis

### Examples

```
data <- matrix(sample(c(0,1), 100*9, replace = TRUE), 100, 9)
colnames(data) <- c("A.B", "A.C", "B.C", "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "G")
rownames(data) <- paste("E", 1:100, sep = "_")
res <- epiScreen(data)
plot(res)
plot(res, global = FALSE, ind = 1:3)
```

---

plot.epiSim	<i>Plot simulations.</i>
-------------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

Plots the simulation results

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

x	object of class epiSim
...	other arguments

**Value**

plot(s) of an epiNEM simulation analysis

**Examples**

```
res <- SimEpiNEM(runs = 1)  
plot(res)
```

---

rank.enrichment	<i>Rank enrichment</i>
-----------------	------------------------

---

**Description**

Infers a signalling pathway from peerturbation experiments.

**Usage**

```
rank.enrichment(  
  data,  
  list,  
  list2 = NULL,  
  n = 1000,  
  main = NULL,  
  col1 = "RdBu",  
  col2 = rgb(1, 0, 0, 0.75),  
  col3 = rgb(0, 0, 1, 0.75),  
  blim = NULL,  
  p = NULL,
```

```

    lwd = 3,
    test = wilcox.test,
    vis = "matrix",
    verbose = FALSE,
    ...
)

```

### Arguments

data	m times l matrix with m observed genes and l variables with numeric values to rank the genes
list	list of of vectors of genes
list2	optional list with same length as list
n	length of the gradient (maximum: m)
main	character string for main header; if NULL uses the column names of data by default
col1	color of the gradient
col2	color of the first list
col3	color of the second list2
blim	numeric vector of length two with the lower and upper bounds for the gradient
p	numeric adjustment (length four) of the left side of the gradient (low means more to the left, high more to the right) the right side of the enrichment lines and the top positions of the additional matrices in case of vis='matrices'
lwd	line width of the enrichment lines
test	test function for the enrichment p-value; must have input argument and output values same as perm.rank.test; e.g., wilcox.test or ks.test (here 'less' and 'greater' are switched!)
vis	method for visualisation: 'matrix' uses one matrix heatmap for; 'matrices' uses several matrices (experimental), 'colside' uses the colSideColors argument for the ticks of genes in list/list2 (can use a lot of memory; experimental)
verbose	if TRUE gives prints additional output
...	additional arguments for epiNEM::HeatmapOP

### Value

transitively closed matrix or graphNEL

### Author(s)

Martin Pirkl

**Examples**

```
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*2),100,2)
rownames(data) <- 1:100
colnames(data) <- LETTERS[1:2]
list <- list(first = as.character(sample(1:100, 10)), second = as.character(sample(1:100, 20)))
rank.enrichment(data,list)
```

---

sameith_GO	<i>graph-based GO similarity scores, string GO annotations for Sameith et al., 2015 data</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

The data consists of lists including epiNEM identified and general similarity scores and GO annotations for each triple. For details see the vignette.

**Examples**

```
data(sameith_GO)
```

---

sameith_string	<i>sig. of string interaction scores for Sameith et al., 2015 data</i>
----------------	--

---

**Description**

The data consists of a list including a vectors of pairs (for interactions) and a corresponding list of interaction scores derived from the string database. For details see the vignette.

**Examples**

```
data(sameith_string)
```

---

samscreen	<i>Example data: epiNEM results for the Sameith et al., 2015 knock-out screen</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

The result of the epiNEM analysis of the data from "[http://www.holstegelab.nl/publications/sv/signaling\\_redundancy/download](http://www.holstegelab.nl/publications/sv/signaling_redundancy/download)". The data consists of a list of matrices with the likelihoods (ll) for each analysed triple of signalling genes and the inferred logic (logic) for each triple. The signalling genes or modulators C are the rows and the signalling genes from the double knock-downs are in the columns. For details see the vignette.

**Examples**

```
data(samscreen)
```

---

sim	<i>Example data: simulation results</i>
-----	---

---

### Description

Contains simulation results. How they were acquired is explained in the vignette. The data consists of a list of data matrices holding sensitivity and specificity (spec, sens) of network edges for the various methods compared to the ground truth, sensitivity and specificity (sens2, spec2) of the expected data for epiNEM and Boolean NEMs and accuracy of the inferred logics for both. The different methods are in the rows and the columns denote the different independent simulation runs.

### Examples

```
data(sim)
```

---

SimEpiNEM	<i>Compare algorithms.</i>
-----------	----------------------------

---

### Description

Compares different network reconstruction algorithm on simulated data.

### Usage

```
SimEpiNEM(
  runs = 10,
  do = c("n", "e"),
  random = list(FPrate = 0.1, FNrate = c(0.1, 0.5), single = 3, double = 1, reporters =
    10, replicates = 2),
  maxTime = FALSE,
  forceLogic = TRUE,
  epiNEMsearch = "greedy",
  bNEMsearch = "genetic",
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

runs	number simulation runs
do	string vector of algorithms to compare: e (epiNEM), n (Nested Effects Models), b (B-NEM), p (PC algorithm), a (Aracne), e.g. c("e", "n", "p")
random	list of false positive rate FPrate, false negative rates FNrate, number of single knock-downs single, number of double knock-downs double, number of effect reporters reporters and number of replicates replicates

maxTime	TRUE if the algorithms are bound to a maximum running time in respect to epiNEM
forcelogic	if TRUE the randomly sampled ground truth network includes a complex logic with probability 1
epinemsearch	greedy or exhaustive search for epiNEM
bnemsearch	genetic or greedy search for B-NEM
...	additional parameters

**Value**

returns list of specificity and sensitivity of inferred edges (spec, sens) and inferred expected data (spec2, sens2) and accuracy of logics (logics) and running time (time)

**Author(s)**

Martin Pirkl

**Examples**

```
res <- SimEpiNEM(runs = 1)
```

---

wageningen_GO	<i>graph-based GO similarity scores, string GO annotations for van Wageningen et al., 2015 data</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

The data consists of lists including epiNEM identified and general similarity scores and GO annotations for each triple. For details see the vignette.

**Examples**

```
data(wageningen_GO)
```

---

wageningen_string	<i>sig. of string interaction scores for van Wageningen et al., 2010 data</i>
-------------------	---

---

**Description**

The data consists of a list including a vectors of pairs (for interactions) and a corresponding list of interaction scores derived from the string database. For details see the vignette.

**Examples**

```
data(wageningen_string)
```

---

wagscreen

*Example data: epiNEM results for the Wageningen et al., 2010 knock-out screen*  
*"[http://www.holstegelab.nl/publications/GSTF\\_geneticinteractions/downloads/del\\_mutants\\_limma.txt](http://www.holstegelab.nl/publications/GSTF_geneticinteractions/downloads/del_mutants_limma.txt)"*

---

### **Description**

The data consists of a list of matrices with the likelihoods (ll) for each analysed triple of signalling genes and the inferred logic (logic) for each triple. The signalling genes or modulators C are the rows and the signalling genes from the double knock-downs are in the columns. For details see the vignette.

### **Examples**

```
data(wagscreen)
```

# Index

AddLogicGates, [2](#)

CreateExtendedAdjacency, [3](#)

CreateRandomGraph, [4](#)

CreateTopology, [4](#)

epiAnno, [5](#)

epiNEM, [5](#)

epiScreen, [7](#)

ExtendTopology, [8](#)

GenerateData, [8](#)

HeatmapOP, [9](#)

M11, [12](#)

perm.rank.test, [12](#)

plot.epiNEM, [13](#)

plot.epiScreen, [14](#)

plot.epiSim, [15](#)

rank.enrichment, [15](#)

sameith\_GO, [17](#)

sameith\_string, [17](#)

samscreen, [17](#)

sim, [18](#)

SimEpiNEM, [18](#)

wageningen\_GO, [19](#)

wageningen\_string, [19](#)

wagscreen, [20](#)