

# Package ‘Rcurvep’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Concentration-Response Data Analysis using Curvep

**Version** 1.3.2

**Description** An R interface for processing concentration-response datasets using Curvep, a response noise filtering algorithm. The algorithm was described in the publications (Sedykh A et al. (2011) <[doi:10.1289/ehp.1002476](https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.1002476)> and Sedykh A (2016) <[doi:10.1007/978-1-4939-6346-1\\_14](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-6346-1_14)>). Other parametric fitting approaches (e.g., Hill equation) are also adopted for ease of comparison. 3-parameter Hill equation from 'tcpl' package (Filer D et al., <[doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btw680](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btw680)>) and 4-parameter Hill equation from Curve Class2 approach (Wang Y et al., <[doi:10.2174/1875397301004010057](https://doi.org/10.2174/1875397301004010057)>) are available. Also, methods for calculating the confidence interval around the activity metrics are also provided. The methods are based on the bootstrap approach to simulate the datasets (Hsieh J-H et al. <[doi:10.1093/toxsci/kfy258](https://doi.org/10.1093/toxsci/kfy258)>). The simulated datasets can be used to derive the baseline noise threshold in an assay endpoint. This threshold is critical in the toxicological studies to derive the point-of-departure (POD).

**Language** en-US

**BugReports** <https://github.com/moggces/Rcurvep/issues>

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**URL** <https://github.com/moggces/Rcurvep>,  
<https://moggces.github.io/Rcurvep/>

**Encoding** UTF-8

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**RdMacros** Rdpack

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cal_knee_point	<i>Calculate the knee point on the exponential-like curve</i>
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## Description

Currently two methods have been implemented to get the "keen-point" from the variance(y) - threshold(x) curve. One is to use the original y values to draw a straight line between the lowest x value (p1) to highest x value (p2). The knee-point is the x that has the longest distance to the line. The other one is to fit the data first then use the fitted responses to do the same analysis. Currently the first method is preferred.

**Usage**

```
cal_knee_point(d, xaxis, yaxis, p1 = NULL, p2 = NULL, plot = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

d	A tibble.
xaxis	The column name in the d to be the x-axis in the exponential-like curve
yaxis	The column name in the d to be the y-axis in the exponential-like curve
p1	Default = NULL, or an integer value to manually set the first index of line.
p2	Default = NULL, or an integer value to manually set the last index of line.
plot	Default = TRUE, plot the diagnostic plot.

**Value**

A list with two components: stats and outcome.

- stats: a tibble, including pooled variance (pvar), fitted responses (y\_exp\_fit, y\_lm\_fit), distance to the line (dist2l)
- outcome: a tibble, including estimated BMRs (bmr)

; Suffix in the **stats** and **outcome** tibble: "ori" (original values), "exp"(exponential fit). prefix in the **outcome** tibble, "cor" (correlation between the fitted responses and the original responses), "bmr" (benchmark response), "qc" (quality control).

**See Also**

[estimate\\_dataset\\_bmr\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
inp <- data.frame(  
  x = seq(5, 95, by = 5),  
  y = c(0.0537, 0.0281, 0.0119, 0.0109, 0.0062, 0.0043, 0.0043, 0.0042,  
        0.0041, 0.0043, 0.0044, 0.0044, 0.0046, 0.0051,  
        0.0055, 0.0057, 0.0072, 0.0068, 0.0035)  
)  
out <- cal_knee_point(inp,"x", "y", plot = FALSE)  
plot(out)
```

---

combi_run_rcurvep	<i>Run Curvep on datasets of concentration-response data with a combination of Curvep parameters</i>
-------------------	--

---

## Description

It simplifies the steps of `run_rcurvep()` by wrapping the `create_dataset()` in the function.

## Usage

```
combi_run_rcurvep(
  d,
  n_samples = NULL,
  vdata = NULL,
  mask = 0,
  keep_sets = c("act_set", "resp_set", "fp_set"),
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

d	Datasets with concentration-response data. Examples are <a href="#">zfishbeh</a> and <a href="#">zfishdev</a> .
n_samples	NULL (default) for not to simulate responses or an integer number to indicate the number of responses per concentration to simulate.
vdata	NULL (default) for not to simulate responses or a vector of numeric responses in vehicle control wells to use as error. This parameter only works when n_samples is not NULL; an experimental feature.
mask	Default = 0, for no mask (values in the mask column all 0). Use a vector of integers to mask the responses: 1 to mask the response at the highest concentration; 2 to mask the response at the second highest concentration, and so on. If mask column exists, the setting will be ignored.
keep_sets	The types of output to be reported. Allowed values: act_set, resp_set, fp_set. Multiple values are allowed. act_set is the must. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• act_set: activity data</li> <li>• resp_set: response data</li> <li>• fp_set: fingerprint data</li> </ul>
...	Curvep settings. See <code>curvep_defaults()</code> for allowed parameters. These can be used to overwrite the default values.

## Value

An rcurvep object. It has two components: result, config The result component is also a list of output sets depending on the parameter, `keep_sets`. The config component is a `curvep_config` object.

Often used columns in the *act\_set*: AUC (area under the curve), wAUC (weighted AUC), POD (point-of-departure), EC50 (Half maximal effective concentration), nCorrected (number of corrected points).

### See Also

[run\\_rcurvep\(\)](#) [summarize\\_rcurvep\\_output\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
data(zfishbeh)

# 2 simulated sample curves +
# using two thresholds +
# mask the response at the highest concentration
# only to output the act_set

out <- combi_run_rcurvep(
  zfishbeh,
  n_samples = 2,
  TRSH = c(5, 10),
  mask = 1,
  keep_sets = "act_set")

# create the zfishdev_act dataset

data(zfishdev_all)
zfishdev_act <- combi_run_rcurvep(
  zfishdev_all, n_samples = 100, keep_sets = c("act_set"), TRSH = seq(5, 95, by = 5),
  RNGE = 1000000, CARR = 20, seed = 300
)
```

---

create_dataset	<i>Create concentration-response datasets that can be applied in the run_rcurvep()</i>
----------------	--

---

### Description

The input dataset is created either by summarizing the response data or by simulating the response data.

### Usage

```
create_dataset(d, n_samples = NULL, vdata = NULL)
```

## Arguments

d	Datasets with concentration-response data. Examples are <a href="#">zfishbeh</a> and <a href="#">zfishdev</a> .
n_samples	NULL (default) for not to simulate responses or an integer number to indicate the number of responses per concentration to simulate.
vdata	NULL (default) for not to simulate responses or a vector of numeric responses in vehicle control wells to use as error. This parameter only works when n_samples is not NULL; an experimental feature.

## Details

Curvep requires 1-to-1 concentration response relationship. For the dataset that does not meet the requirement, the following strategies are applied:

### Summary (when n\_samples = NULL):

- For dichotomous responses, percentage is reported ( $n_{in}/N*100$ ).
- For continuous responses, median value of responses per concentration is reported.

### Simulation (when n\_samples is a positive integer):

- For dichotomous responses, bootstrap approach is used on the "n\_in" vector to create a vector of percent response.
- For continuous responses, options are a) direct sampling; b) responses from the linear fit using the original data + error of responses based on the supplied vehicle control data

## Value

The original dataset with a new column, sample\_id (if n\_samples is not NULL) or the summarized dataset with columns as [zfishbeh](#).

## See Also

[run\\_rcurvep\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
# datasets with continuous response data
data(zfishbeh)

## default
d <- create_dataset(zfishbeh)

## add samples
d <- create_dataset(zfishbeh, n_samples = 3)

## add samples and vdata
d <- create_dataset(zfishbeh, n_samples = 3, vdata = rnorm(100))

# dataset with dichotomous response data
data(zfishdev)
```

```
## default
d <- create_dataset(zfishdev)

## add samples
d <- create_dataset(zfishdev, n_samples = 3)
```

---

curvep

*The Curvep function to process one set of concentration-response data*

---

### Description

The relationship between concentration and response has to be 1 to 1. The function is the backbone of `run_rcurvep()` and `combi_run_rcurvep()`.

### Usage

```
curvep(
  Conc,
  Resp,
  Mask = NULL,
  TRSH = 15,
  RNGE = -100,
  MXDV = 5,
  CARR = 0,
  BSFT = 3,
  USHP = 4,
  TrustHi = FALSE,
  StrictImp = TRUE,
  DUMV = -999,
  TLOG = -24,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

Conc	Array of concentrations, e.g., in Molar units, can be log-transformed, in which case internal log-transformation is skipped.
Resp	Array of responses at corresponding concentrations, e.g., raw measurements or normalized to controls.
Mask	array of 1/0 flags indicating invalidated measurements (default = NULL).
TRSH	Base(zero-)line threshold (default = 15).
RNGE	Target range of responses (default = -100).
MXDV	Maximum allowed deviation from monotonicity (default = 5).

CARR	Carryover detection threshold (default = 0, analysis skipped if set to 0). CARR is defined as a maximum expected magnitude of artifact response; it should be higher than baseline TRSH value, curves with active signal above baseline but below CARR at first few doses will be considered as carry-over cases. Also, curves with responses above CARR are treated as potent.
BSFT	For baseline shift issue, min.#points to detect baseline shift (default = 3, analysis skipped if set to 0).
USHP	For u-shape curves, min.#points to avoid flattening (default = 4, analysis skipped if set to 0).
TrustHi	For equal sets of corrections, trusts those retaining measurements at high concentrations (default = FALSE).
StrictImp	It prevents extrapolating over concentration-range boundaries; used for POD, ECxx etc (default = TRUE).
DUMV	A dummy value, default = -999.
TLOG	A scaling factor for calculating the wAUC, default = -24.
...	allow other parameters to pass

### Value

A list with corrected concentration-response measurements and several calculated curve metrics.

- resp: corrected responses
- corr: flags for corrections
- ECxx: effective concentration values at various thresholds
- Cxx: concentrations for various absolute response levels
- Emax: maximum effective concentration, slope of the mid-curve (b/w EC25 and EC75)
- wConc: response-weighted concentration
- wResp: concentration-weighted response
- POD: point-of-departure (first concentration with response >TRSH)
- AUC: area-under-curve (in units of log-concentration X response)
- wAUC: AUC weighted by concentration range and POD / TLOG (-24)
- wAUC\_pre: AUC weighted by concentration range and POD
- nCorrected: number of points corrected (basically, sum of flags in corr)
- Comments: warning and notes about the dose-response curve
- Settings: input parameters for this run

### References

Sedykh A, Zhu H, Tang H, Zhang L, Richard A, Rusyn I, Tropsha A (2011). "Use of in vitro HTS-derived concentration-response data as biological descriptors improves the accuracy of QSAR models of in vivo toxicity." *Environmental health perspectives*, **119**(3), 364-370. ISSN 0091-6765, doi:10.1289/ehp.1002476.

Sedykh A (2016). "CurveP Method for Rendering High-Throughput Screening Dose-Response Data into Digital Fingerprints." *Methods in molecular biology (Clifton, N.J.)*, **1473**. ISSN 1064-3745, doi:10.1007/9781493963461\_14.

**See Also**

[run\\_rcurvep\(\)](#) and [combi\\_run\\_rcurvep\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
curvep(Conc = c(-8, -7, -6, -5, -4) , Resp = c(0, -3, -5, -15, -30))
```

---

curvep\_defaults

*Default parameters of Curvep*

---

**Description**

Default parameters of Curvep

**Usage**

```
curvep_defaults()
```

**Value**

A list of parameters with class as curvep\_config.

- TRSH: (default = 15) base(zero-)line threshold
- RNGE: (default = -1000000, decreasing) target range of responses
- MXDV: (default = 5) maximum allowed deviation from monotonicity
- CARR: (default = 0) carryover detection threshold (analysis skipped if set to 0)
- BSFT: (default = 3) for baseline shift issue, min.#points to detect baseline shift (analysis skipped if set to 0)
- USHP: (default = 4) for u-shape curves, min.#points to avoid flattening (analysis skipped if set to 0)
- TrustHi: (default = TRUE)for equal sets of corrections, trusts those retaining measurements at high concentrations
- StrictImp: (default = TRUE) prevents extrapolating over concentration-range boundaries; used for POD, ECxx etc.
- DUMV: (default = -999) dummy value for inactive (not suggested to modify)
- TLOG: (default = -24) denominator for calculation wAUC (not suggested to modify)
- seed: (default = NA) can be set when bootstrapping samples

**See Also**

[curvep\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
# display all default settings
curvep_defaults()

# customize settings
custom_settings <- curvep_defaults()
custom_settings$TRSH <- 30
custom_settings
```

---

estimate\_dataset\_bmr *Estimate benchmark response (BMR) for each dataset*

---

**Description**

Currently two methods have been implemented to get the "keen-point" from the variance(y) - threshold(x) curve. One is to use the original y values to draw a straight line between the lowest x value (p1) to highest x value (p2). The knee-point is the x that has the longest distance to the line. The other one is to fit the data first then use the fitted responses to do the same analysis. Currently the first method is preferred.

**Usage**

```
estimate_dataset_bmr(d, p1 = NULL, p2 = NULL, plot = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

d	The rcurvep object with multiple samples and TRSHs. See <a href="#">combi_run_rcurvep()</a> for an example.
p1	Default = NULL, or an integer value to manually set the first index of line.
p2	Default = NULL, or an integer value to manually set the last index of line.
plot	Default = TRUE, plot the diagnostic plot.

**Details**

The estimated BMR can be used in the calculation of POD. For example, if bmr = 25. For Curvep, `combi_run_rcurvep(zfishbeh, TRSH = 25)`.

For Hill fit, `summarize_fit_output(run_fit(zfishbeh, modls = "hill"), thr_resp = 25, extract_only = TRUE)`.

**Value**

A list with two components: stats and outcome.

- stats: a tibble, including pooled variance (pvar), fitted responses (y\_exp\_fit, y\_lm\_fit), distance to the line (dist2l)
- outcome: a tibble, including estimated BMRs (bmr)

; Suffix in the **stats** and **outcome** tibble: "ori" (original values), "exp"(exponential fit). prefix in the **outcome** tibble, "cor" (correlation between the fitted responses and the original responses), "bmr" (benchmark response), "qc" (quality control).

**See Also**

[cal\\_knee\\_point\(\)](#), [combi\\_run\\_rcurvep\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
# no extra cleaning
data(zfishdev_act)
bmr_out <- estimate_dataset_bmr(zfishdev_act, plot = FALSE)
plot(bmr_out)

# if want to do extra cleaning...
actm <- summarize_rcurvep_output(zfishdev_act, clean_only = TRUE, inactivate = "CARRY_OVER")

bmr_out <- estimate_dataset_bmr(actm, plot = FALSE)
```

---

fit\_cc2\_mod1

*Fit concentration-response data using Curve Class2 approach*


---

**Description**

Curve Class2 uses 4-parameter Hill model to fit the data. The algorithm assumes the responses are in percentile. Curve Class2 classifies the curves based on fit quality and response magnitude.

**Usage**

```
fit_cc2_mod1(Conc, Resp, classSD = 5, minYrange = 20, ...)
```

**Arguments**

Conc	A vector of log10 concentrations.
Resp	A vector of numeric responses.
classSD	A standard deviation (SD) derived from the responses in the vehicle control. it is used for classification of the curves. Default = 5%.

minYrange      A minimum response range (max activity - min activity) required to apply curve fitting. Curve fitting will not be attempted if the response range is less than the cutoff. Default = 20%.

...              for additional curve class2 parameters (currently none)

### Details

**cc2 = 1.1** 2-asymptote curve, pvalue < 0.05, emax > 6\*classSD  
**cc2 = 1.2** 2-asymptote curve, pvalue < 0.05, emax <= 6\*classSD & emax > 3\*classSD  
**cc2 = 1.3** 2-asymptote curve, pvalue >= 0.05, emax > 6\*classSD  
**cc2 = 1.4** 2-asymptote curve, pvalue >= 0.05, emax <= 6\*classSD & emax > 3\*classSD  
**cc2 = 2.1** 1-asymptote curve, pvalue < 0.05, emax > 6\*classSD  
**cc2 = 2.2** 1-asymptote curve, pvalue < 0.05, emax <= 6\*classSD & emax > 3\*classSD  
**cc2 = 2.3** 1-asymptote curve, pvalue >= 0.05, emax > 6\*classSD  
**cc2 = 2.4** 1-asymptote curve, pvalue >= 0.05, emax <= 6\*classSD & emax > 3\*classSD  
**cc2 = 3** single point activity, pvalue = NA, emax > 3\*classSD  
**cc2 = 4** inactive, pvalue >= 0.05, emax <= 3\*classSD  
**cc2 = 5** inconclusive, high bt, further investigation is needed

### Value

A list of output parameters from Curve Class2 model fit. If the data are fit or not fittable (fit = 0), the default value for tp, ga, gw, bt pvalue, masks, nmask is NA. For cc2 = 4, it is still possible to have fit parameters.

- modl: model type, i.e., cc2
- fit: fittable, 1 (yes) or 0 (no)
- aic: NA, it is not calculated for this model. The parameter is kept for compatibility.
- cc2: curve class2, default = 4
- tp: model top, <0 means the fit for decreasing direction is preferred
- ga: ac50 (log10 scale)
- gw: Hill coefficient
- bt: model bottom
- pvalue: from F-test, for fit quality
- r2: fitness
- masks: a string to indicate at which positions of response are masked
- nmask: number of masked responses

### References

Huang R (2022). “A Quantitative High-Throughput Screening Data Analysis Pipeline for Activity Profiling.” *Methods in molecular biology (Clifton, N.J.)*, **2474**, 133—145. ISSN 1064-3745, doi:10.1007/9781071622131\_13.

**See Also**[fit\\_modls\(\)](#)**Examples**

```
fit_cc2_modl(c(-9, -8, -7, -6, -5, -4), c(0, 2, 30, 40, 50, 60))
```

---

fit\_modls

*Fit one set of concentration-response data using types of models*


---

**Description**

A convenient function to fit data using available models and to sort the outcomes by AIC values.

**Usage**

```
fit_modls(Conc, Resp, Mask = NULL, modls, ...)
```

**Arguments**

Conc	A vector of log10 concentrations.
Resp	A vector of numeric responses.
Mask	Default = NULL or a vector of 1 or 0. 1 is for masking the respective response.
modls	The model types for the fitting. Currently available models are 3-parameter Hill model (hill), constant model (cnst), and Curve Class2 4-parameter Hill model (cc2). Multiple values are only allowed for the hill and cnst combination.
...	The named input configurations for replacing the default configurations. The input configuration needs to add model type as the prefix. For example, hill_pdir = -1 will set the Hill fit only to the decreasing direction. Another common parameter for cc2 model is cc2_classSD. The default value of cc2_classSD is 5%, which might be too small for noiser endpoints.

**Details**

The backbone of fit method using hill (3-parameter Hill model) and cnst (constant model) is based on the implementation from tcpl package. But the lower bound of ga is lower by log10(1/100). The cc2 model is the 4-parameter Hill model from Curve Class2.

**Value**

A list of components named by the models. The models are sorted by their AIC values (when multiple models are used). Thus, the first component has the best fit.

**hill:**

Fit output from Hill equation

- modl: model type, i.e., hill
- fit: fittable, 1 (yes) or 0 (no)
- aic: AIC value
- tp: model top, <0 means the fit for decreasing direction is preferred
- ga: ac50 (log10 scale)
- gw: Hill coefficient
- er: scale term for Student's t distribution

**cnst:**

Fit output from constant model

- modl: model type, i.e., cnst
- fit: fittable?, 1 or 0
- aic: AIC value
- er: scale term

**cc2:**

Fit output from Curve Class 2 model

- modl: model type, i.e., cc2
- fit: fittable, 1 (yes) or 0 (no)
- aic: NA, it is not calculated for this model. The parameter is kept for compatability.
- cc2: curve class2, default = 4
- tp: model top, <0 means the fit for decreasing direction is preferred
- ga: ac50 (log10 scale)
- gw: Hill coefficient
- bt: model bottom
- pvalue: from F-test, for fit quality
- r2: fitness
- masks: a string to indicate at which positions of response are masked
- nmask: number of masked responses

**See Also**

[tcpl::tcplObjHill\(\)](#), [tcpl::tcplObjCnst\(\)](#), [get\\_hill\\_fit\\_config\(\)](#) [fit\\_cc2\\_modl\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
concd <- c(-9, -8, -7, -6, -5, -4)
respd <- c(0, 2, 30, 40, 50, 20)
maskd <- c(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)

# run hill only
fit_modls(concd, respd, modls = "hill")

# run hill only + increasing direction only
fit_modls(concd, respd, modls = "hill", hill_pdir = 1)

# run cc2 only + change of classSD
fit_modls(concd, respd, modls = "cc2", cc2_classSD = 10)

# run hill + cnst
fit_modls(concd, respd, modls = c("hill", "cnst"))

# run with mask at the highest concentration
fit_modls(concd, respd, maskd, modls = "hill")
```

---

get\_hill\_fit\_config    *Get the default configurations for the Hill fit*

---

### Description

The function gives the default settings by using one set of concentration-response data.

### Usage

```
get_hill_fit_config(Conc, Resp, optimf = "tcplObjHill")
```

### Arguments

Conc	A vector of log10 concentrations.
Resp	A vector of numeric responses.
optimf	The default optimized function is <code>tcpl::tcplObjHill()</code> . but can be changed to <code>ObjHillnorm()</code> .

### Value

A list of input configurations.

- theta: initial values of parameters for Hill equation: tp, ga, gw, er
- f: the object function
- ui: the bound matrix
- ci: the bound constraints

**See Also**

`tcpl::tcplObjHill()`, `fit_modls()`

---

`merge_rcurvep_objs`      *Merge results from multiple rcurvep objects*

---

**Description**

Sometimes user may want to try multiple curvep setting and pick the one that can capture the shape (wAUC != 0). The highest absolute wAUC from the chemical-endpoint(-sample\_id) pair will be picked.

**Usage**

```
merge_rcurvep_objs(...)
```

**Arguments**

```
...                    rcurvep objects
```

**Value**

an updated rcurvep object with config = NULL

**Examples**

```
data(zfishbeh)

# combine default + mask
out1 <- combi_run_rcurvep(zfishbeh, TRSH = 10)
out2 <- combi_run_rcurvep(zfishbeh, TRSH = 10, mask = 1)
m1 <- merge_rcurvep_objs(out1, out2)

# use same set of samples to combine
out1 <- combi_run_rcurvep(zfishbeh, TRSH = 10, n_samples = 2, seed = 300)
out2 <- combi_run_rcurvep(zfishbeh, TRSH = 10, mask = 1, n_samples = 2, seed = 300)
m1 <- merge_rcurvep_objs(out1, out2)
```

---

plot.rcurvep_bmr	<i>Plot BMR diagnostic curves</i>
------------------	-----------------------------------

---

### Description

Plot BMR diagnostic curves

### Usage

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

### Arguments

x	The rcurvep_bmr object from <a href="#">estimate_dataset_bmr()</a> .
...	Allowed values: n_in_page, number of endpoints in a page.

### Value

A ggplot object.

### Examples

```
data(zfishdev_act)  
bmr_out <- estimate_dataset_bmr(zfishdev_act, plot = FALSE)  
plot(bmr_out)
```

---

run_fit	<i>Run parametric fits using types of models on concentration-response datasets</i>
---------	---

---

### Description

Confidence intervals of activity metrics can be obtained through bootstrap approach. The bootstrap samples are generated by adding the residuals (the difference between the original responses and the Hill fit) to the fitted response (only for Hill equation, 3-parameter).

### Usage

```
run_fit(d, modls, keep_sets = c("fit_set", "resp_set"), n_samples = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

d	Datasets with concentration-response data. An example is <a href="#">zfishbeh</a> . mask column is optional.
modls	The model types for the fitting. Currently available models are 3-parameter Hill model (hill), constant model (cnst), and Curve Class2 4-parameter Hill model (cc2). Multiple values are only allowed for the hill and cnst combination.
keep_sets	Output datasets. Multiple values are allowed. Default values are fit_set and resp_set. fit_set is a must. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fit_set: a tibble with output from model fits</li> <li>resp_set: a tibble with fitted response data from the winning model. If winning model is hill + no fit or cc2 + hit=4(inactive), response is NA. If winning model is cnst, median of all responses is reported for each concentration.</li> </ul>
n_samples	NULL (default) for no bootstrap samples are generated or number of samples to be generated from bootstrapping. When n_samples is not NULL, modls currently needs to be hill.
...	The named input configurations for replacing the default configurations. The input configuration needs to add model type as the prefix. For example, hill_pdir = -1 will set the Hill fit only to the decreasing direction. Add cc2_classSD = 10 will set the classification SD to 10%. Often 5% or 10% are used.

**Value**

A list of named components: result and result\_nested. The result component is also a list of output sets depending on the parameter, *keep\_sets*. The result\_nested component is a tibble with input data nested in a column, input, and output data nested in a column, output.

**Data structure**

output | result (list) | fit\_set | resp\_set | result\_nested (tibble)

The prefix of the column names in the *fit\_set* are the used models. The *win\_modl* is the winning model.

**See Also**

[fit\\_modls\(\)](#) for model fit information and the following analyses using [summarize\\_fit\\_output\(\)](#). for dichotomous response (see [zfishdev](#)), use [create\\_dataset\(\)](#) first.

**Examples**

```
# It is suggested to use na.omit on the dataset to see if any data will be removed

# use hill + cnst model
fitd <- run_fit(zfishbeh, modls = c("hill", "cnst"))

# use only hill model and fit only to the decreasing direction, keep only the fit_set output
fitd <- run_fit(zfishbeh, modls = "hill", keep_sets = "fit_set", hill_pdir = -1)
```

```
# use cc2 model + higher classification SD
fitd <- run_fit(zfishbeh, modls = "cc2", cc2_classSD = 10)

# fit to the bootstrap samples using hill
fitd <- run_fit(zfishbeh, n_samples = 2, modls = "hill")
```

---

run\_rcurvep

*Run Curvep on datasets of concentration-response data*


---

## Description

The concentration-response relationship per endpoint and chemical has to be 1-to-1. If not, use [create\\_dataset\(\)](#) for pre-processing or use [combi\\_run\\_rcurvep\(\)](#), which has both pre-processing and more flexible parameter controls.

## Usage

```
run_rcurvep(
  d,
  mask = 0,
  config = curvep_defaults(),
  keep_sets = c("act_set", "resp_set", "fp_set"),
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

d	Datasets with columns: endpoint, chemical, conc, and resp, mask (optional) Example datasets as <a href="#">zfishbeh</a> . It is required that the baseline of responses in the resp column to be 0.
mask	Default = 0, for no mask (values in the mask column all 0). Use a vector of integers to mask the responses: 1 to mask the response at the highest concentration; 2 to mask the response at the second highest concentration, and so on. If mask column exists, the setting will be ignored.
config	Default configurations set by <a href="#">curvep_defaults()</a> .
keep_sets	The types of output to be reported. Allowed values: act_set, resp_set, fp_set. Multiple values are allowed. act_set is the must. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>act_set: activity data</li> <li>resp_set: response data</li> <li>fp_set: fingerprint data</li> </ul>
...	Curvep settings. See <a href="#">curvep_defaults()</a> for allowed parameters. These can be used to overwrite the default values.

**Value**

An rcurvep object. It has two components: result, config The result component is also a list of output sets depending on the parameter, *keep\_sets*. The config component is a *curvep\_config* object.

Often used columns in the *act\_set*: AUC (area under the curve), wAUC (weighted AUC), POD (point-of-departure), EC50 (Half maximal effective concentration), nCorrected (number of corrected points).

**See Also**

[create\\_dataset\(\)](#), [combi\\_run\\_rcurvep\(\)](#), [curvep\\_defaults\(\)](#).

**Examples**

```
data(zfishbeh)
d <- create_dataset(zfishbeh)

# default
out <- run_rcurvep(d)

# change TRSH
out <- run_rcurvep(d, TRSH = 30)

# mask response at highest and second highest concentration
out <- run_rcurvep(d, mask = c(1, 2))
```

---

summarize\_fit\_output *Summarize the results from the parametric fitting using types of models*

---

**Description**

The function first extracts the activity data based on the fit the supplied input parameters. In addition, summary of activity data (e.g., confidence interval, hit confidence) can be produced.

**Usage**

```
summarize_fit_output(
  d,
  thr_resp = 20,
  perc_resp = 10,
  ci_level = 0.95,
  extract_only = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>d</code>	The output from the <code>run_fit()</code> .
<code>thr_resp</code>	The response cutoff to calculate the potency. Default = 20 (POD20)
<code>perc_resp</code>	The percentage cutoff to calculate the potency. Default = 10 (EC10).
<code>ci_level</code>	The confidence level for the activity metrics. Default is = 0.95.
<code>extract_only</code>	Whether act_summary data should be produced. Default = FALSE.

**Details**

A tibble, `act_set` is generated. When (`extract_only = FALSE`), a tibble, `act_summary` is generated with confidence intervals of the activity metrics. The quantile approach is used to calculate the confidence interval. Currently only bootstrap calculations from hill (3-parameter) can generate confidence interval For potency activity metrics, if value is NA, highest tested concentration is used in the summary. For other activity metrics, if value is NA, 0 is used in the summary.

**Value**

A list of named components: `result` and `result_nested` (and `act_summary`). The `result` and `result_nested` are the copy from the output of `run_fit()`. An `act_set` is added under the `result` component. If (`extract_only = FALSE`), an `act_summary` is added.

**Hit definition****cnst:**

If the `cnst` is the winning model and the median of responses larger than the `thr_resp`, it is considered as an hit. The median of responses is reported as `Emax` and the lowest tested concentration is reported as `EC50`, `POD`, `ECxx`.

**hill:**

The hit (=1) is considered having `POD < max tested concentration`.

**cc2:**

The hit value is from the `cc2` value

**Output structure**

output | - result (list) | - fit\_set (tibble, all output from the respective fit model included) | - resp\_set (tibble) | - act\_set (tibble, `EC50`, `ECxx`, `Emax`, `POD`, slope, hit) | - result\_nested (tibble) | - act\_summary (tibble, confidence interval)

**activity metrics**

**hit** hit call, see above definition

**EC<sub>50</sub>** half maximal effect concentration

**EC<sub>xx</sub>** effect concentration at `XX` percent, depending on the `perc_resp`

**POD** point-of-departure, depending on the `thr_resp`

**E<sub>max</sub>** max effect - min effect from the fit

**slope** slope factor from the fit

**See Also**

[run\\_fit\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
# generate some fit outputs

## fit only
fitd1 <- run_fit(zfishbeh, modls = "cc2")

## fit + bootstrap samples
fitd2 <- run_fit(zfishbeh, n_samples = 3, modls = "hill")

## fit using hill + cnst
fitd3 <- run_fit(zfishbeh, modls = c("hill", "cnst"))

# only to extract the activity data
sumd1 <- summarize_fit_output(fitd1, extract_only = TRUE)
sumd3 <- summarize_fit_output(fitd3, extract_only = TRUE)

# calculate EC20 instead of default EC10
sumd1 <- summarize_fit_output(fitd1, extract_only = TRUE, perc_resp = 20)

# calculate POD using a higher noise level (e.g., 40)
## this number depends on the response unit
sumd1 <- summarize_fit_output(fitd1, extract_only = TRUE, thr_resp = 40)

# calculate confidence intervals based on the bootstrap samples
sumd2 <- summarize_fit_output(fitd2)
```

---

summarize\_rcurvep\_output

*Clean and summarize the output of rcurvep object*

---

**Description**

Clean and summarize the output of rcurvep object

**Usage**

```
summarize_rcurvep_output(  
  d,  
  inactivate = NULL,  
  ci_level = 0.95,
```

```

    clean_only = FALSE
  )

```

### Arguments

<code>d</code>	The rcurvep object from <code>combi_run_rcurvep()</code> and <code>run_rcurvep()</code> .
<code>inactivate</code>	A character string, default = NULL, to make the curve with this string in the Comments column as inactive. or a vector of index for the rows in the <code>act_set</code> that needs to be inactive
<code>ci_level</code>	Default = 0.95 (95 percent of confidence interval).
<code>clean_only</code>	Default = FALSE, only the 1st, 2nd task will be performed (see Details).

### Details

The function can perform the following tasks:

1. add an column, `hit`, in the `act_set`
2. unhit (make result as inactive) if the Comments column contains a certain string
3. summarize the results

The curve is considered as "hit" if its responses are monotonic after processing by Curvep. However, often, if the curve is "INVERSE" (yet monotonic) is not considered as an active curve. By using the information in the Comments column, we can "unhit" these cases.

When (`clean_only = FALSE`, default), a tibble, `act_summary` is generated with confidence intervals of the activity metrics. The quantile approach is used to calculate the confidence interval. For potency activity metrics, if value is NA, highest tested concentration is used in the summary. For other activity metrics, if value is NA, 0 is used in the summary.

### Value

A list of named components: `result` and `config` (and `act_summary`). The `result` and `config` are the copy of the input `d` (but with modifications if `inactivate` is not NULL). If (`clean_only = FALSE`), an `act_summary` is added.

Suffix meaning in column names in `act_summary`: `med` (median), `cil` (lower end confidence interval), `ciu` (higher end confidence interval) Often used columns in `act_summary`: `n_curves` (number of curves used in summary), `hit_confidence` (fraction of active in `n_curves`)

### See Also

[combi\\_run\\_rcurvep\(\)](#), [run\\_rcurvep\(\)](#)

### Examples

```

data(zfishbeh)

# original datasets
out <- combi_run_rcurvep(zfishbeh, n_samples = NULL, TRSH = c(5, 10))
out_res <- summarize_rcurvep_output(out)

```

```
# unhit when comment has "INVERSE"  
out <- summarize_rcurvep_output(out, inactivate = "INVERSE")  
  
# unhit for certain rows in act_set  
out <- summarize_rcurvep_output(out, inactivate = c(2,3))  
  
# simulated datasets  
out <- combi_run_rcurvep(zfishbeh, n_samples = 3, TRSH = c(5, 10))  
out_res <- summarize_rcurvep_output(out)
```

---

zfishbeh

*Subsets of concentration response datasets from zebrafish neurotoxicity assays*

---

## Description

The datasets contain 11 toxicity endpoints and 2 chemicals. The responses have been normalized so that the baseline is 0.

## Usage

zfishbeh

## Format

A tibble with 2123 rows and 4 columns:

**endpoint** endpoint name

**chemical** chemical name + CASRN

**conc** concentrations in log<sub>10</sub>(M) format

**resp** responses after normalized using the vehicle control on each plate

## Source

Biobide study S-BBD-0017/15

---

zfishdev	<i>Subsets of concentration response datasets from zebrafish developmental toxicity assays</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

The datasets contain 4 toxicity endpoints and 3 chemicals.

**Usage**

```
zfishdev
```

**Format**

A tibble with 96 rows and 5 columns:

**endpoint** endpoint name + at time point measured

**chemical** chemical name + CASRN

**conc** concentrations in log<sub>10</sub>(M) format

**n\_in** number of incidence

**N** number of embryos

**Source**

Biobide study S-BBD-00016/15

---

zfishdev_act	<i>Activity output based on simulated datasets using zfishdev_all dataset</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

The data is an rcurvep object from the [combi\\_run\\_rcurvep\(\)](#). See [combi\\_run\\_rcurvep\(\)](#) for the code to reproduce this dataset.

**Usage**

```
zfishdev_act
```

**Format**

A list of two named components: result and config. The result component is a list with one component: act\_set.

**See Also**

[estimate\\_dataset\\_bmr\(\)](#)

---

zfishdev_all	<i>Full sets of concentration response datasets from zebrafish developmental toxicity assays</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

The datasets contain 4 toxicity endpoints and 32 chemicals.

**Usage**

```
zfishdev_all
```

**Format**

A tibble with 512 rows and 5 columns:

**Source**

Biobide study S-BBD-00016/15

**See Also**

[zfishdev](#)

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