

# Package ‘TrumpetPlots’

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**Title** Visualization of Genetic Association Studies

**Version** 0.0.1.1

**Description** Visualizes the relationship between allele frequency and effect size in genetic association studies. The input is a data frame containing association results. The output is a plot with the effect size of risk variants in the Y axis, and the allele frequency spectrum in the X axis. Corte et al (2023) <[doi:10.1101/2023.04.21.23288923](https://doi.org/10.1101/2023.04.21.23288923)>.

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**Encoding** UTF-8

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**LazyData** true

**NeedsCompilation** no

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plot\_trumpets

*Trumpets*


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## Description

This function generates trumpet plots

## Usage

```
plot_trumpets(
  dataset = toy_data,
  rsID = "rsID",
  freq = "freq",
  A1_beta = "A1_beta",
  Analysis = "Analysis",
  Gene = "Gene",
  calculate_power = TRUE,
  show_power_curves = TRUE,
  exist_datapwr = NULL,
  threshold = c(0.7, 0.9),
  N = 1e+05,
  alpha = 5e-08,
  Nfreq = 500,
  power_color_palette = c("purple", "deeppink"),
  analysis_color_palette = c("#018571", "#a6611a")
)
```

## Arguments

dataset	Input text file with genetic association results. Columns required are rsID, freq, A1_beta, Analysis and Gene.
rsID	(required) Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) name.
freq	(required) allele frequency of effect SNP.
A1_beta	(required) risk allele effect size.
Analysis	(optional) adds colour to the type of analysis (e.g. GWAS, Sequencing).
Gene	(optional) Candidate gene name (can be empty).
calculate_power	(TRUE/FALSE) Calculate power curves. Choose TRUE to add power curves for a given threshold, alpha, sample size N and number of allele frequencies. Choose FALSE if you already ran powerCurves() outside or do not want to show power curves.
show_power_curves	(TRUE/FALSE) Show power curves in plot
exist_datapwr	Existing dataframe containing columns: freq, pos.b.for.f, neg.b.for.f, powerline.

threshold	Required if power == TRUE. Can be a single number or a vector of statistical power thresholds.
N	(Required if calculate_power == TRUE). Sample size used to test the association.
alpha	(Required if calculate_power == TRUE).
Nfreq	(Required if calculate_power == TRUE). Number of allele frequency data points generated to calculate the power curves. We recommend Nfreq>1000 for power curves with high resolution. Note that this will slow down the rendering of the plot.
power_color_palette	A vector of colours for the power curves. Number of colors should match number of thresholds supplied.
analysis_color_palette	A vector of colours for the analysis types.

**Value**

Creates a Trumpet plot with variant allele frequency (X axis, log10 scale) and effect size information (Y axis).

**Examples**

```
plot_trumpets(dataset = toy_data)
```

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powerCurves	<i>Power Curves for Trumpet Plots</i>
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**Description**

This function generates curves indicating statistical power in Trumpet plots

**Usage**

```
powerCurves(threshold = 0.8, N = 4e+05, alpha = 5e-08, Nfreq = 500)
```

**Arguments**

threshold	user-specified power level
N	sample size
alpha	significance threshold
Nfreq	Number of allele frequency data points generated to calculate the power curves

**Value**

A data frame with the power estimated for each allele frequency and effect size, given a: Statistical power threshold, significance threshold (alpha value), and sample size

**Examples**

```
powerCurves(threshold = 0.8, N=400000, alpha = 5e-8)
```

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toy\_data

*Toy dataset*

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**Description**

A data frame with 9999 genetic associations

**Usage**

```
data(toy_data)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 9999 genetic associations

**Details**

- rsID. SNP name
- freq. allele frequency of effect SNP
- A1\_beta. effect size
- Analysis. adds colour to the type of analysis (e.g. GWAS, Sequencing)
- Gene. Candidate gene name
- N.
- trait. ToyDataPheno

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