HDCytoData: Collection of high-dimensional cytometry benchmark datasets in Bioconductor object formats [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]

Lukas M. Weber, Charlotte Soneson

Institute of Molecular Life Sciences, University of Zurich, Zurich, 8057, Switzerland
SIB Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Zurich, 8057, Switzerland
Friedrich Miescher Institute for Biomedical Research, Basel, 4058, Switzerland
SIB Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Basel, 4058, Switzerland

Abstract
Benchmarking is a crucial step during computational analysis and method development. Recently, a number of new methods have been developed for analyzing high-dimensional cytometry data. However, it can be difficult for analysts and developers to find and access well-characterized benchmark datasets. Here, we present HDCytoData, a Bioconductor package providing streamlined access to several publicly available high-dimensional cytometry benchmark datasets. The package is designed to be extensible, allowing new datasets to be contributed by ourselves or other researchers in the future. Currently, the package includes a set of experimental and semi-simulated datasets, which have been used in our previous work to evaluate methods for clustering and differential analyses. Datasets are formatted into standard SummarizedExperiment and flowSet Bioconductor object formats, which include complete metadata within the objects. Access is provided through Bioconductor's ExperimentHub interface. The package is freely available from http://bioconductor.org/packages/HDCytoData.

Keywords
benchmarking, high-dimensional cytometry, Bioconductor, ExperimentHub, clustering, differential analyses

This article is included in the Bioconductor gateway.

This article is included in the RPackage gateway.
We have revised the manuscript, package vignettes, and package help files to address the issues raised by the reviewers. In particular, we have added two new vignettes titled (i) “Examples and use cases”, which includes reproducible code for the example previously included in the text, as well as new examples on clustering and differential analyses, and (ii) “Contribution guidelines”, which explains the procedure and required data files for contributing new datasets. The text has been clarified in a number of locations to better explain the motivation for creating the HDCytoData package, and more clearly explain aspects that may be non-intuitive for users who are less familiar with high-dimensional flow and mass cytometry data. Specific responses to the issues raised by the reviewers are listed in the responses to the reviewers.

Any further responses from the reviewers can be found at the end of the article.

Introduction

Benchmarking analyses are frequently used to evaluate and compare the performance of computational methods, for example by users interested in selecting a suitable method, or by developers to demonstrate performance improvements of a newly developed method. A critical part of any benchmark is the selection of appropriate benchmark datasets\(^1\,2\). In some cases, suitable publicly available datasets may be found in the literature. Alternatively, new experimental or simulated datasets containing a known ground truth may be created by the authors of the benchmark\(^1\,2\).

High-dimensional cytometry refers to a set of recently developed technologies that enable measurement of expression levels of up to dozens of proteins in hundreds to thousands of cells per second, using targeted antibodies labeled with various types of reporter tags. This includes multi-color flow cytometry, mass cytometry (or CyTOF), and sequence-based cytometry (or genomic cytometry). Due to the large size and high dimensionality of the resulting data, numerous computational methods have been developed for analyzing these datasets\(^3\). Many of these methods are based on the fundamental concept of analyzing cells in terms of cell populations, for example using clustering to define cell populations, or detecting differential cell populations between conditions.

In our previous work, we have collected a number of benchmark datasets to evaluate methods for clustering\(^4\) and differential analyses\(^5\) in high-dimensional cytometry data. This includes publicly available datasets previously published by other groups or our experimental collaborators, as well as new semi-simulated datasets that we generated. In these previous publications, we recorded links to original data sources and made all data available via FlowRepository\(^6\). FlowRepository is a widely used resource in the cytometry community, which provides a permanent record of publicly available datasets associated with peer-reviewed publications, and which has also been used by other authors to distribute benchmark datasets (e.g., \(7,8\)). However, FlowRepository is primarily accessed via a web interface, and downloading and loading data for further analysis in R requires customized code and matching of metadata (e.g., sample information), which can hinder accessibility and reproducibility.

Here, we introduce the HDCytoData package, which provides a resource for re-distributing high-dimensional cytometry benchmark datasets through Bioconductor's ExperimentHub\(^9\), in order to improve accessibility. ExperimentHub provides a flexible platform for hosting datasets in the form of R/Bioconductor objects, which can be directly loaded within an R session. We have formatted the datasets in HDCytoData into standard SummarizedExperiment and flowSet Bioconductor object formats\(^10\,12\), which include all required metadata within the objects and facilitate interoperability with R/Bioconductor-based workflows. The data objects are intended to be static, with no major updates following release. We envisage that these datasets will be useful for future benchmarking studies, as well as other activities such as teaching, examples, and tutorials. The package is extensible, allowing new datasets to be contributed by ourselves or other researchers in the future. It is designed to be accessible for users who are familiar with R and Bioconductor, but who may not have used ExperimentHub packages before. The package is freely available from \(\text{http://bioconductor.org/packages/HDCytoData}\).

Methods

Implementation

The benchmark datasets currently included in the HDCytoData package consist of experimental and semi-simulated data, and can be grouped into datasets useful for benchmarking algorithms for (i) clustering and (ii) differential analyses. Table 1 and Table 2 provide an overview of the datasets.
Table 1. Summary of benchmark datasets for evaluating clustering algorithms. For more details on these datasets, see Table 2 in 4, or the HDCytoData help files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>ExperimentHub ID</th>
<th>Number of cells</th>
<th>Number of dimensions</th>
<th>Number of reference cell populations</th>
<th>Type of ground truth</th>
<th>FlowRepository ID</th>
<th>Original reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levine_32dim</td>
<td>EH2240–EH2241</td>
<td>265,627</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Manual gating</td>
<td>FR-FCM-ZZPH</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samusik_01</td>
<td>EH2244–EH2245</td>
<td>86,864</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Manual gating</td>
<td>FR-FCM-ZZPH</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samusik_all</td>
<td>EH2246–EH2247</td>
<td>841,644</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Manual gating</td>
<td>FR-FCM-ZZPH</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosmann_rare</td>
<td>EH2250–EH2251</td>
<td>396,460</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1 (rare population)</td>
<td>Manual gating</td>
<td>FR-FCM-ZZPH</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Summary of benchmark datasets for evaluating methods for differential analyses. For more details on these datasets, see Supplementary Note 1 in 5, or the HDCytoData help files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>ExperimentHub ID</th>
<th>Type of data</th>
<th>Number of cells</th>
<th>Number of dimensions</th>
<th>Type of ground truth</th>
<th>Type of differential analysis</th>
<th>FlowRepository ID</th>
<th>Original reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Krieg_Anti_PD_1</td>
<td>EH2252–EH2253</td>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>85,715</td>
<td>24 (cell type)</td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>Differential abundance</td>
<td>FR-FCM-ZYL8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodenmiller_BCR_XL</td>
<td>EH2254–EH2255</td>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>172,791</td>
<td>24 (10 cell type; 14 cell state)</td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>Differential states</td>
<td>FR-FCM-ZYL8</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weber_AML_sim</td>
<td>EH3025–EH3046</td>
<td>Semi-simulated (multiple simulation scenarios)</td>
<td>157,593 (excluding spike-in)</td>
<td>16 (cell type)</td>
<td>Spike-in cell labels</td>
<td>Differential abundance</td>
<td>FR-FCM-ZYL8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weber_BCR_XL_sim</td>
<td>EH3047–EH3064</td>
<td>Semi-simulated (multiple simulation scenarios)</td>
<td>85,331 (main simulation; excluding spike-in)</td>
<td>24 (10 cell type; 14 cell state)</td>
<td>Spike-in cell labels</td>
<td>Differential states</td>
<td>FR-FCM-ZYL8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The raw datasets were collected from various sources (Table 1 and Table 2), and have been extensively reformatted and documented for inclusion in the HDCytoData package. Each dataset is stored in both SummarizedExperiment and flowSet formats, since these are the most commonly used R/Bioconductor data structures for high-dimensional cytometry data (and there is generally no straightforward way to convert between the two). The objects each contain one or more tables of expression values, as well as all required metadata. Following standard conventions used for cytometry data\(^1\), rows contain cells, and columns contain protein markers. Row metadata includes sample IDs, group IDs, patient IDs, reference cell population labels (where available), and labels identifying ‘spiked in’ cells (where available). Column metadata includes channel names, protein marker names, and protein marker classes (cell type, cell state, as well as non protein marker columns). Note that raw expression values should be transformed prior to performing any downstream analyses. Standard transformations include the inverse hyperbolic sine (\(\text{asinh}\)) with cofactor parameter equal to 5 for mass cytometry or 150 for flow cytometry data (\(\text{20, Supplementary Figure S2}\)); several other alternatives also exist\(^2\).

Most of these datasets include a known ground truth, enabling the calculation of statistical performance metrics. The ground truth information consists of reference cell population labels for the clustering datasets, and labels identifying computationally ‘spiked in’ cells for the differential analysis datasets. The datasets without a ground truth...
instead consist of experimental datasets that contain a known biological signal, which can be used to evaluate methods in qualitative terms; i.e., whether methods can reproduce the known biological result.

Extensive documentation is available via the help files for each dataset—including descriptions of the datasets, details on accessor functions required to access the expression tables and metadata, and links to original sources. In addition, reproducible R scripts demonstrating how the formatted SummarizedExperiment and flowSet objects were generated from the original raw data files from FlowRepository are included within the source code of the package.

New datasets may be contributed by ourselves or other authors in the future. The procedure for external contributions is described in the vignette titled “Contribution guidelines”, available from Bioconductor. This vignette describes the submission procedure (via GitHub), as well as the required files (data objects in SummarizedExperiment and flowSet formats containing all necessary metadata, reproducible R scripts showing how the formatted objects were generated from the original raw data files, documentation, and package metadata).

**Operation**

The HDCytoData package can be installed by following standard Bioconductor package installation procedures. All datasets listed in Table 1 and Table 2 are available in Bioconductor version 3.10 and above. Minimum system requirements include a recent version of R (3.6 or later; this paper was prepared using R version 3.6.1), on a Mac, Windows, or Linux system. Example installation code is shown below.

```r
# install BiocManager
ingstall.packages("BiocManager")

# install HDCytoData package
BiocManager::install("HDCytoData")
```

Once the HDCytoData package is installed, the datasets can be downloaded from ExperimentHub and loaded directly into an R session using only a few lines of R code. This can be done by either (i) referring to named functions for each dataset, or (ii) creating an ExperimentHub instance and referring to the dataset IDs.

Example code for each option for one of the datasets is shown below. Note that each dataset is available in both SummarizedExperiment and flowSet formats. After an object has been downloaded, the ExperimentHub client stores it in a local cache for faster retrieval. File sizes for these datasets range from 2.4 MB (Nilsson_rare) to 194.5 MB (Samusik_all) (see help files). The local download cache can be cleared using the removeCache function from the ExperimentHub package (see HDCytoData package help file or main vignette). For more details on accessing ExperimentHub resources, refer to the ExperimentHub vignette available from Bioconductor.

```r
# load HDCytoData package
library(HDCytoData)

# option 1: load datasets using named functions
d_SE <- Bodenmiller_BCR_XL_SE()
d_flowSet <- Bodenmiller_BCR_XL_flowSet()

# option 2: load datasets by creating ExperimentHub instance
ehub <- ExperimentHub()
query(ehub, "HDCytoData")
d_SE <- ehub["EH2254"]
d_flowSet <- ehub["EH2255"]
```

Once the datasets have been downloaded and loaded, they are available to the user as R objects within the R session. They can then be inspected and manipulated using standard accessor and subsetting functions (for either the SummarizedExperiment or flowSet object class). Example code to inspect a SummarizedExperiment is displayed below. For more details on how to load and inspect datasets, including the expected output from each function shown here, refer to the HDCytoData package main vignette available from Bioconductor.
# inspect SummarizedExperiment object
d_SE
assays(d_SE)
rowData(d_SE)
colData(d_SE)
metadata(d_SE)

Documentation describing each dataset is available in the help files for the objects, which can be accessed using the standard R help interface, as shown below.

# display documentation (help files)
?Bodenmiller_BCR_XL
help(Bodenmiller_BCR_XL)

**Use cases**
The datasets currently included in the HDCytoData package (Table 1 and Table 2) can be used to benchmark methods for either (i) clustering or (ii) differential analyses. In addition, these datasets may be useful for other activities such as teaching, examples, and tutorials (e.g., demonstrating how to use a new computational tool).

For the clustering benchmark datasets (Table 1), performance can be evaluated by calculating metrics such as the mean F1 score or adjusted Rand index, which measure the similarity between two sets of cell labels (i.e., the cluster labels and the ground truth or reference cell population labels). A short example is shown in the vignette titled “Examples and use cases”, available from Bioconductor. For more extensive examples and evaluations, see the GitHub repository accompanying our previous study.

These datasets can also be used to generate visualizations demonstrating the performance of dimension reduction algorithms. For example, Figure 1 compares three different dimension reduction algorithms (principal component analysis [PCA], t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding [tSNE][22], and uniform manifold approximation and projection [UMAP][24,25]), for one of the datasets (Levine_32dim), with colors indicating the ground truth cell population labels. The figure shows a clear visual separation between the populations, with varying performance for the different algorithms. Reproducible R code for this figure is available in the “Examples and use cases” vignette, and the GitHub repository [http://github.com/lmweber/HDCytoData-example](http://github.com/lmweber/HDCytoData-example).

For the differential analysis benchmark datasets (Table 2), methods can be evaluated by their ability to recover the known differential signals, either in quantitative terms using the ground truth spike-in cell labels (for the semi-simulated datasets), or in qualitative terms (for the experimental datasets). The differential signals consist

---

**Figure 1. Example of use case for datasets in the HDCytoData package.** This example compares three different dimension reduction algorithms — principal component analysis (PCA), t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (tSNE), and uniform manifold approximation and projection (UMAP) — for visualizing cell populations in the Levine_32dim dataset (Table 1). Colors indicate the known ground truth cell populations.
of either differential abundance of cell populations, or differential states within cell populations (i.e., differential expression of additional functional markers within cell populations), providing conceptually distinct differential analysis tasks. A short example showing how to perform differential analyses on these datasets is provided in the “Examples and use cases” vignette. For more extensive examples and evaluations, see the GitHub repository accompanying our previous study.

**Summary**

The HDCytoData package is an extensible resource providing streamlined access to a number of publicly available benchmark datasets used in our previous work on high-dimensional cytometry data analysis. Datasets are provided in standard Bioconductor object formats, and are hosted on Bioconductor’s ExperimentHub platform. In the future, it may make sense to develop similar packages for other data types, e.g., imaging mass cytometry, once several well-characterized benchmark datasets become available. By facilitating access to these datasets, we hope they will be useful for other researchers interested in designing rigorous benchmarks for method development or other computational analyses, as well as other activities such as teaching, examples, and tutorials.

**Data availability**

All data underlying the results are available as part of the article and no additional source data are required.

**Software availability**

Software available from: http://bioconductor.org/packages/HDCytoData

Source code available from: https://github.com/lmweber/HDCytoData

Archived source code at time of publication: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3551051

Licence: MIT License

**Acknowledgments**

The authors thank Mark D. Robinson (University of Zurich, Switzerland) for supervising the projects where these datasets were previously used for benchmarking, and feedback on the manuscript; and Lori Shepherd (Bioconductor Core Team and Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, USA) for assistance in making the datasets available through Bioconductor’s ExperimentHub.

**References**


Reference Sources


Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status: ✔ ✔

Version 2

Reviewer Report 10 December 2019
https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.23700.r57458

© 2019 Ghazanfar S. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Shila Ghazanfar
Cancer Research UK Cambridge Institute (CRUK CI), Cambridge, UK

The authors have done an excellent job in addressing my comments and concerns. The manuscript contains further detail, including information suitable to those less familiar with high dimensional cytometry data, and two new vignettes have been added to the HDCytoData package containing further examples and use-cases, as well as guidelines towards contribution.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: statistics, high throughput genomics, transcriptomics, R software, high-dimensional data analysis

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 04 December 2019
https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.23700.r57457

© 2019 Gatto L. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Laurent Gatto
De Duve Institute, University of Louvain (UCLouvain), Brussels, Belgium

Thank you for the amendments.

I hope the new vignette and guidelines will promote the contribution by other developers/users to further improve this, already very useful, package.
Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Computational biology, method development, research software engineering.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Laurent Gatto
De Duve Institute, University of Louvain (UCLouvain), Brussels, Belgium

Weber and Soneson present HDCytoData, a Bioconductor data package providing pre-formatted high-dimensional cytometry data. The preparation of the datasets as SummarizedExperiment and flowSet objects makes these amendable for benchmarking, a crucial step when developing new methods.

My main comment centres around the contribution of new data. While the curated/formatted data in the package have already been useful to the authors in their previous work, the ambition is to make it possible for others to benefit from them and, to enable this in the longer term, to expand the package with additional data. These contributions are anticipated to come from the original authors and, ideally, also by new contributors.

The contribution procedure, while crucial, (1) isn't described very clearly and, at least in its current form, (2) only applies to seasoned R users/programmers. These two points constitute a serious barrier to external contributions.

Indeed, the only information that is provided are a list of three required artefacts (objects, scripts and documentation), without details as to how to produce these, nor how to provide them. I would suggest to add a 'How to contribute' vignette to the package, describing all these aspects, including an example for one of the existing data. I would also suggest to include a contribution code of conduct, given that external contributions are explicitly advertised.

I would suggest asking new contributors to send a pull request (PR) on Github, with possible alternative methods for those that aren't familiar with GitHub. The use a PR provides traceability (as opposed to an email, for instance) and publicly recognises the external contribution, as PRs are publicly recorded on GitHub. I would also suggest to explicitly define how external contributions are to be acknowledged in the contribution guide (for example addition as a 'contributor' in the DESCRIPTION file).
These additions will clarify what is expected for a contribution to be considered, how it will be managed by the authors, and how it will be acknowledged, thus hopefully facilitating the process.

Minor suggestions:

- How can a potential user find out if/when new data have been added to the package? While `?HDCytoData` gives a list of dataset, a function returning a vector or dataframe with dataset names and possibly some annotation would be useful for programmatic access (given here that `data(package = "HDCytoData")` doesn't work for data on ExperimentHub).

- It could be useful to expand the 'Use cases' section with (1) example calculations of the F1 scores and Rand indices for the clustering example and (2) adding a similar short example for the differential analysis use case.

- I am curious as to why the content of the lmweber/HDCytoData-example isn't included as a vignette in the HDCytoData package (and thus lacking the usual control and documentation that comes with R packages).

**Is the rationale for developing the new software tool clearly explained?**
Yes

**Is the description of the software tool technically sound?**
Yes

**Are sufficient details of the code, methods and analysis (if applicable) provided to allow replication of the software development and its use by others?**
Yes

**Is sufficient information provided to allow interpretation of the expected output datasets and any results generated using the tool?**
Partly

**Are the conclusions about the tool and its performance adequately supported by the findings presented in the article?**
Yes

*Competing Interests:* No competing interests were disclosed.

*Reviewer Expertise:* Computational biology, method development, research software engineering.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

---

Author Response 26 Nov 2019

**Lukas Weber,** University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Thank you for your comments and suggestions. As suggested, we have provided significant additional material on the procedure for contributing new datasets. We have expanded the section
Regarding the minor suggestions, we have also (i) updated the main vignette and package help file to show how to programmatically retrieve a data frame of all available datasets, and (ii) added a new vignette titled “Examples and use cases”, which includes the example from the previous repository (https://github.com/lmweber/HDCytoData-example), as well as new examples showing how to use the datasets in the HDCytoData package to evaluate clustering performance (e.g. adjusted Rand index) and perform differential analyses.

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.
The authors should discuss the continued curation of the data within the HDCytoData package and mention how it behaves in case of changes or updates to the 'original' data in flowRepository. Describe further how one can contribute their dataset(s)?

I'm confused as to the framing of this package as principally for benchmarking studies. Whilst it's an important aspect of understanding and improving methodology, users of this package may be more interested in a convenient and consistent way of loading the flow cytometry data altogether, especially so for some integrative analysis of multiple HDC datasets.

It's unclear how large the data files are that are being downloaded into the local cache, ideally the user would want to know this information before going ahead and downloading it.

It's not clear in this manuscript how one would remove the data once it's no longer needed, or how to clear the cache. It appears that it's assumed users are also fairly familiar with the ExperimentHub interface. The authors should make it more clear what level of experience they imagine package users should have, i.e. who are they aiming the software towards?

It would be useful to have a bulk download to cache, or possibly a bulk load to workspace option for these datasets.

Is there a functionality to switch from SummarizedExperiment object to flowSort format? If this exists in another package it should be pointed to.

For the Bodenmiller data, I was surprised to find that the help file for Bodenmiller_BCR_XL_SE() says there are measurements for 24 proteins but the exprs assay has 35 columns, looking at the colData, features are classed into "type" and "state" with the remainder having a class of "none". Some of these columns do not appear to measure specifically protein abundance but rather cell-specific (as opposed to sample-specific) features, for instance "Cell_length". Have the authors anticipated this type of extra information and how it would fit into the SummarizedExperiment or flowSort object? The slot name "exprs" suggests that the data within this slot should be some molecular quantities, should these other features go into the rowData() slot instead? Or furthermore, whether ideally for downstream analysis (such as differential expression) these extra columns should be discarded? (Note these extra columns than what is listed in the function help descriptions appears for multiple datasets.)

How do you ensure that there is enough information available here to be able to accurately normalise/standardise the data, especially so for flow cytometry data, given the particular combinations of fluorescent markers associated with the proteins, and potential overlap of the fluorescence for these markers?

Is the rationale for developing the new software tool clearly explained?
Partly

Is the description of the software tool technically sound?
Yes

Are sufficient details of the code, methods and analysis (if applicable) provided to allow replication of the software development and its use by others?
Yes
Is sufficient information provided to allow interpretation of the expected output datasets and any results generated using the tool?
Yes

Are the conclusions about the tool and its performance adequately supported by the findings presented in the article?
Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: statistics, high throughput genomics, transcriptomics, R software, high-dimensional data analysis

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Author Response 26 Nov 2019
Lukas Weber, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Thank you for your comments and suggestions. We have updated the text, vignettes, and help files to clarify each of the issues raised above. Below are also responses to the specific questions:

(1) Code to process the raw .fcs files from FlowRepository into the SummarizedExperiment and flowSet formats is provided in the ‘make-data’ scripts saved in the ‘inst/scripts’ directory in the source code of the HDCytoData package. Here we have followed the standard setup for ExperimentHub packages – i.e. processed data objects that are ready to load into R, together with reproducible scripts saved in ‘inst/scripts’ – as described in the ExperimentHub vignettes. We believe this is a useful setup for these datasets. FlowRepository is primarily intended as a permanent public repository for .fcs files associated with peer-reviewed publications, which cannot be updated. FlowRepository is also primarily accessed via the web interface, so it would be much less user-friendly to only provide scripts that re-format the .fcs files after downloading. Providing these datasets as pre-formatted SummarizedExperiment and flowSet objects makes them much more easily accessible for users.

(2) In principle, any data types that can be formatted into SummarizedExperiment and flowSet formats could be added to the package. However, we believe it makes sense to keep the scope of the package relatively limited, to facilitate modularity and maintainability. For now, we plan to include only the current set of technologies, although in the future it may make sense to develop similar packages for other data types (e.g. imaging mass cytometry) (see Summary).

(3) According to the policies of FlowRepository, original .fcs files stored in FlowRepository cannot be updated after publication of the associated peer-reviewed paper. Similarly, data objects stored in ExperimentHub can only be updated manually by contacting the ExperimentHub maintainers. Therefore, we do not expect any major updates to the datasets currently stored in the HDCytoData package (except possibly minor bug fixes). We have included some additional text explaining this. We have also included a new vignette on “Contribution guidelines” (see comments for Reviewer 2).
(4) While users could indeed use the HDCytoData package to load these datasets in a consistent way for other purposes, we believe the main use cases for these particular datasets are for benchmarking and teaching / examples / tutorials. These datasets are well-characterized and have been studied in a number of previous publications, making them ideal for benchmarking. Formatting the datasets into consistent SummarizedExperiment and flowSet formats requires significant effort, so we expect this will mainly be worthwhile for datasets that can be re-used a number of times, e.g. for benchmarking.

(5-7) We have updated the text, main vignette, and help files to mention the size of the data files. The datasets range in size from 2.4 MB to 194.5 MB. We have also explained how to clear the local download cache, and updated the text to mention the expected level of experience with Bioconductor. We are not aware of a bulk download option in the ExperimentHub interface, so we have not included this. (If this functionality were added in the future, we believe it would better belong in the ExperimentHub package than in HDCytoData.)

(8) There is no simple way to convert between the SummarizedExperiment and flowSet formats. This is one of the major contributions of this package – we have pre-processed the datasets into both of these formats (with reproducible code saved in the ‘inst/scripts’ directory), so that users do not need to do this manually. We have included additional text to mention this.

(9) The additional columns of raw data (which are labeled as “none” in the “marker_class” column) contain additional information from the raw .fcs files from the mass cytometry machine, including barcodes for sample deconvolution, and event length and DNA content to identify live single cells. These columns are usually stored in the expression matrices in the original raw .fcs files, so we have also left them in the objects, e.g. for users who wish to check the pre-processing steps. We labeled these columns as “marker_class = none” to make them easier to identify, especially for users who are not already familiar with mass cytometry data. We have updated the help files to clarify that these columns are not needed for downstream analyses.

(10) Compensation for fluorescence spillover has already been performed by the original authors of the flow cytometry datasets, so users of these datasets do not need to perform this. However, users still need to apply a transformation (e.g. arcsinh), which we have described in the vignettes and help files.

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.
• Dedicated customer support at every stage

For pre-submission enquiries, contact research@f1000.com