

Linkage in selected samples

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QIMR

1. Which nonparametric linkage statistics to use?

First, type-I error. Then, power.

Influenced by ascertainment, measurement scale, normality.

2. How to estimate the type-I error empirically?

Gene-dropping simulations.

Family ascertainment

Random ascertainment

Proband selection
Concordant affected sib pairs
Discordant sib pairs
Mixture
More complex

Selective ascertainment

Nonparametric linkage statistics

References for different Nonparametric linkage statistics

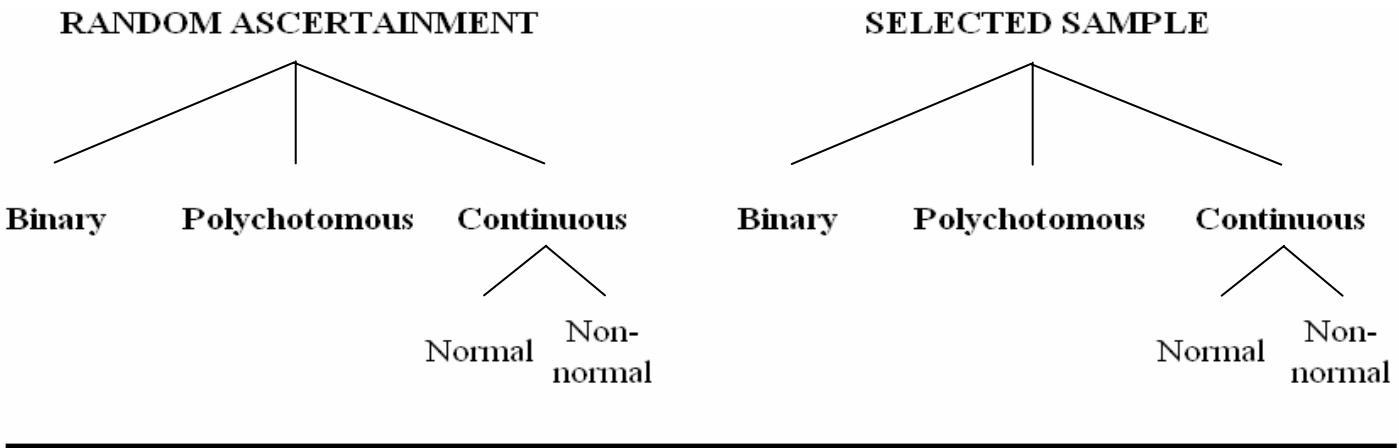
HE	Haseman & Elston 1972, Behav Genet. 1972 Mar;2(1):3-19
VC (binary, polych.)	Duggirala et al. 1997, Genet Epidemiol 14:987-992
VC (continuous)	Almasy & Blangero 1998 Am J Hum Genet 62:1198-1211
Mean IBD	Risch & Zhang 1995, Science. 1995 Jun 16;268(5217):1584-9; Zhang & Risch 1996, Am J Hum Genet. 1996 Oct;59(4):951-7
MERLIN-REG	Sham et al. 2002, Am J Hum Genet. 2002 Aug;71(2):238-53
VC-R	Sham et al. 2000, Genet Epidemiol. 2000;19 Suppl 1:S22-8.
NPL	Whittemore & Halpern 1994, Biometrics. 1994 Mar;50(1):118-27; Kong & Cox 1997, Am J Hum Genet. 1997 Nov;61(5):1179-88
F&F	Forrest & Feingold 2000, Am J Hum Genet. 2000 May;66(5):1642-60
VC-AC	de Andrade & Amos 2000, Genet Epidemiol. 2000 Dec;19(4):333-44

Software implementing different Nonparametric linkage statistics

HE	GENEHUNTER, QTL EXPRESS, MX
VC (binary)	SOLAR, MX
VC (polychotomous)	SOLAR, MX
VC (continuous)	MERLIN, SOLAR, GENEHUNTER, MX
Mean IBD	GENEHUNTER, MX
MERLIN-REG	MERLIN-REGRESS, MX
VC-R	MX
NPL	GENEHUNTER, MERLIN, MX
F&F	MX
VC-AC	SOLAR, MX

Reviews

Feingold 2002, Am J Hum Gen 71, 217–222
Posthuma et al 2003, Twin Research, 6, 361–376
Ferreira 2004, Twin Research, 7(5), 513–530



	Binary	Polychotomous	Continuous Normal	Continuous Non-normal		Binary	Polychotomous	Continuous Normal	Continuous Non-normal
HE	-	-	✓	✓		-		✓	✓
VC	✓	✓	✓	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗
Mean IBD	✓	-	-	-		✓	-	-	-
MERLIN-REG	-	-	✓	✓		-	-	✓	✗
VC-R	?	?	✓	✓		?	?	✓	✓
NPL	✓	-	-	-		✓	-	-	-
F&F	-	-	✓	✓		-	-	✓	✓
VC-AC	✓	✓	✓	✗		✓	✓	✓	✗

Correct type-I error (~0.05)

Inflated type-I error (>0.05)

HE: Haseman-Elston (SD, SS, CP, COM); **VC:** Variance Components; **Mean IBD:** Mean IBD sharing statistic; **MERLIN-REG:** Pedwide-regression analysis ("reverse regression"); **VC-R:** Reverse Variance components; **NPL:** Non Parametric Linkage Analysis that is based on IBD scoring functions; **F&F:** Forrest & Feingold composite statistic; **VC-AC:** Variance Components with ascertainment correction.

Complex traits = nonparametric linkage analysis

Sibships only: HE, Mean IBD, NPL, Composite

Assessing type-I error empirically

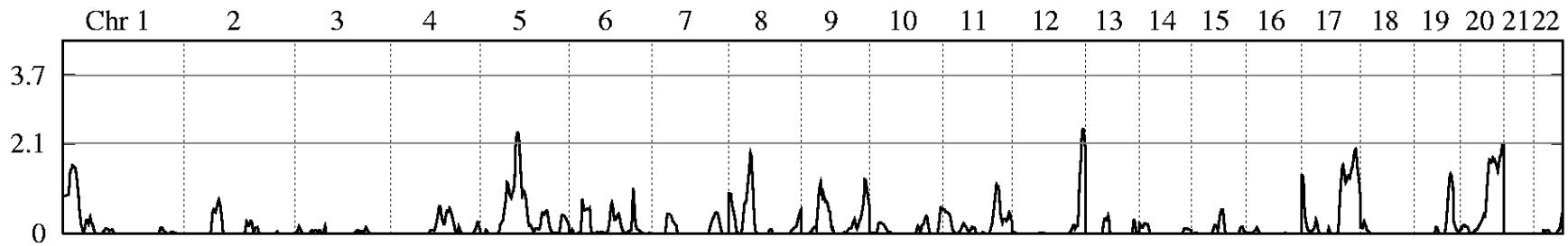
Selected sample (proband selection), Continuous trait, Slightly non-normal (k=1.5)

asthma.ped

22	1	3	4	2	0	151/155	133/133	237/237	226/230	175/179	251/257	248/256	107/111	1. 540	
22	2	3	4	2	0	151/151	125/133	237/237	0/ 0	175/185	243/251	248/248	109/111	1. 890	
22	3	0	0	1	0	151/155	125/133	237/237	0/ 0	179/185	243/257	0/ 0	107/109	x	
22	4	0	0	2	0	151/153	133/133	237/243	226/226	173/175	243/251	248/256	109/111	x	
65	1	3	4	2	0	149/151	125/129	243/245	226/232	175/181	243/255	248/256	107/113	2.140	
65	2	3	4	2	0	149/151	125/129	245/247	226/232	175/181	243/255	248/256	107/109	2.070	
65	|	3	0	0	1	0	151/151	129/133	245/247	226/232	175/181	243/243	248/260	107/107	x
65	4	0	0	2	0	149/155	125/133	243/245	226/226	175/181	243/255	256/260	109/113	x	
65	51	3	4	1	0	149/151	125/133	243/245	226/226	175/181	243/243	256/260	107/113	1.600	

► 1. Analyse your dataset

merlin -d asthma.dat -p asthma.ped -m asthma.map --start:0 --grid:2 --vc --usecovariates



Assessing type-I error empirically

► 2. Generate replicate dataset with same phenotypes but unlinked genotypes

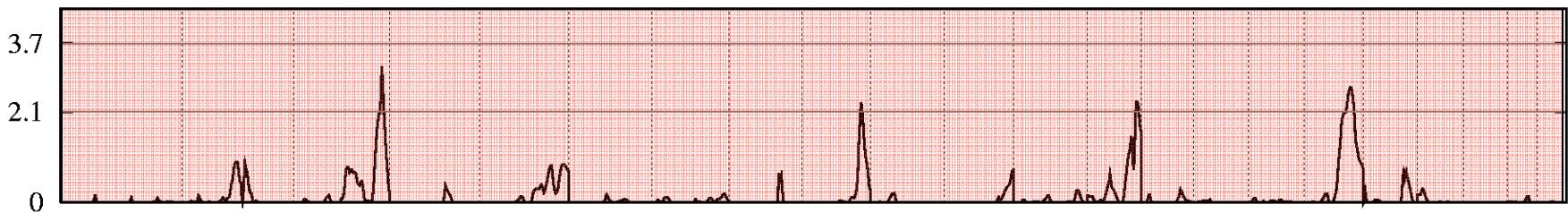
Gene-dropping simulation

```
merlin -d asthma.dat -p asthma.ped -m asthma.map --simulate --save -r $seed
```

22	1	3	4	2	0	151/155	115/155	157/237	226/230	173/173	251/251	248/256	107/111	1.540
22	2	3	4	2	0	142/151	142/151	142/237	142/183	142/183	243/251	248/248	109/112	1.890
22	3	0	0	1	0	151/155	151/155	151/237	151/183	151/183	243/251	248/248	107/109	x
22	4	0	0	2	0	151/155	151/155	151/237	151/183	151/183	243/251	248/248	107/111	x
65	1	3	4	2	0	149/151	149/151	149/237	149/237	149/183	243/243	248/248	107/109	2.140
65	2	3	4	2	0	149/151	149/151	149/237	149/237	149/183	243/243	248/248	107/109	2.070
65	|	3	0	0	1	151/155	151/155	151/237	151/237	151/183	243/243	248/248	107/107	x
65	4	0	0	2	0	151/155	151/155	151/237	151/237	151/183	243/243	248/248	109/111	x
65	51	3	4	1	0	149/151	149/151	149/237	149/237	149/183	243/243	248/248	107/107	1.600

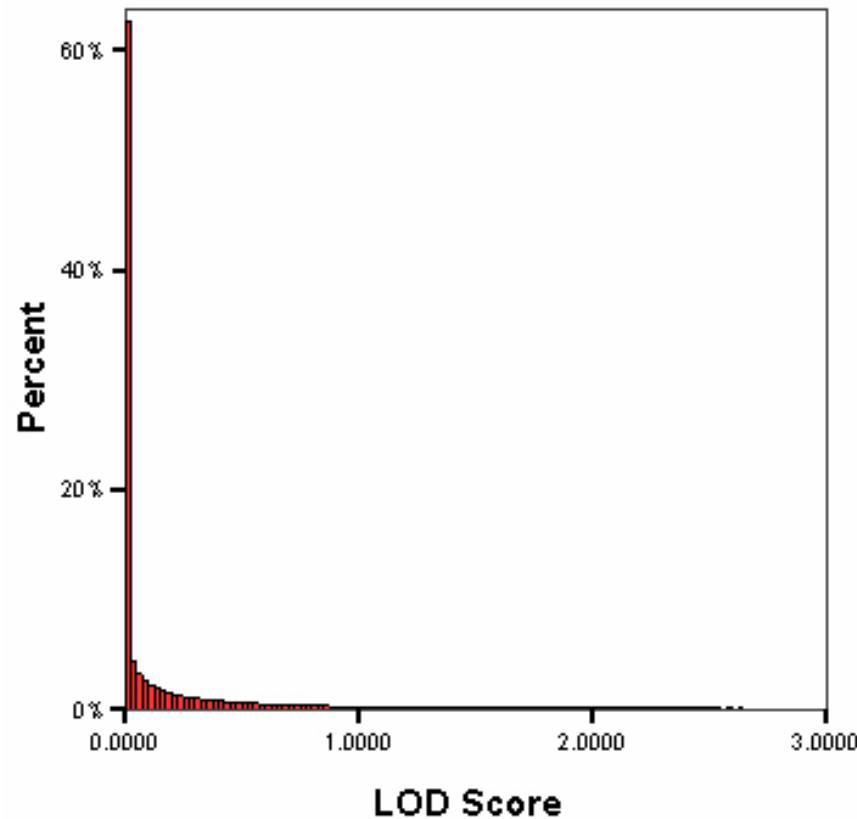
► 3. Analyse replicate dataset EXACTLY like the real dataset

```
merlin -d replicate.dat -p replicate.ped -m replicate.map --start:0 --grid:2 --vc --usecovariates
```



Assessing type-I error empirically

- ▶ 4. Repeat 2 and 3 e.g. 1000 times (Shell script)



50% Point mass at zero and 50% χ_1^2

Assessing type-I error empirically

► 5. Estimate empirical genome-wide P value for peak LOD score

Replicate	Highest LOD
1	2.1
2	1.3
3	0.8
4	4.2
...	...
1000	1.3

P = proportion of replicates with a highest LOD score \geq your peak LOD score

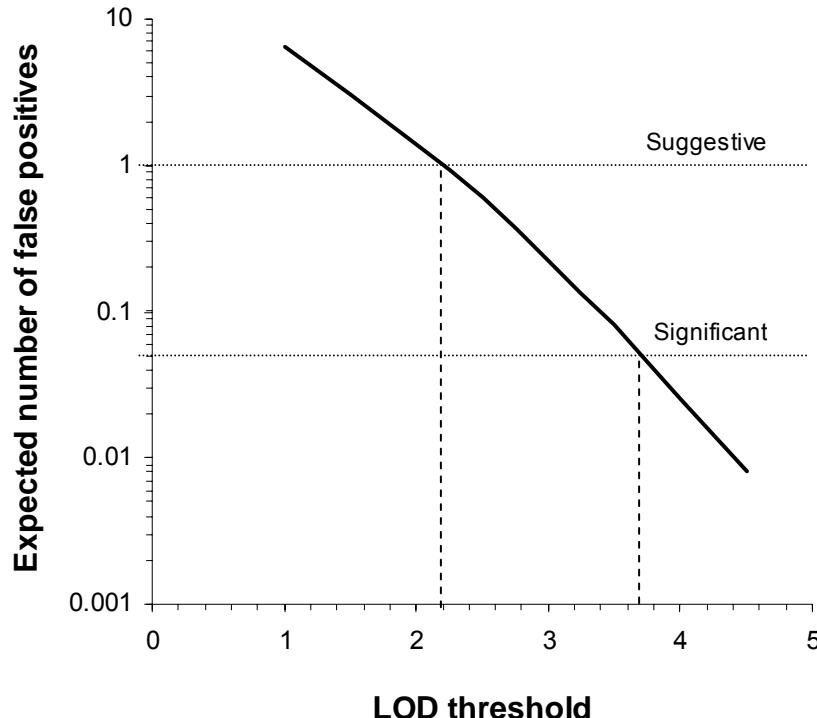
e.g. $LOD = 3.8$, $P = 20/1000 = 0.02$ (Significant linkage, since < 0.05)

Assessing type-I error empirically

► 6. Estimate empirical genome-wide thresholds for suggestive and significant

Replicate	Highest LOD						Count LODs					
	Chr1	Chr2	Chr3	Chr4	...	Chr22	≥ 0.5	≥ 1	≥ 1.5	≥ 2	...	≥ 3.5
1	2.1	0.5	1.2	3.1	...	1.4	12	9	3	1	...	1
2	0.2	1.3	2.5	1.8	...	1.3	11	6	1	0	...	0
3	0.8	2.1	2.6	0.1	...	0.8	12	7	3	2	...	0
4	3.1	0.6	2.0	1.3	...	4.2	10	5	2	1	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	0	0	...	0
1000	1.3	0.9	0.2	2.5	...	1.3	12	8	4	3	...	1
Average (N=1000)						11.0	6.2	2.2	1.2	...	0.3	

Assessing type-I error empirically



- ▶ Genome-wide threshold for significant linkage (e.g. 3.7)
LOD score that occurs by chance alone on average once per 20 scans
- ▶ Genome-wide threshold for suggestive linkage (e.g. 2.1)
LOD score that occurs by chance alone on average once per scan

References for Gene-dropping simulations

Kruglyak & Daly Am J Hum Genet. 1998 Apr;62(4):994-7

Abecasis et al. Am J Hum Genet 2004; 74: 403-417.