

Gene-set analysis

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Faculty/Danielle/2019/Wednesday/Pathway.ppt



Understanding biology

A major goal of genetic studies is to gain mechanistic, biological insight into a disease or trait. This will aid in designing treatment and prevention strategies

- Monogenic disorders: **one causal SNP, one gene, large effect**. Investigating biology and gaining mechanistic insight relatively straightforward
- Polygenic, or 'complex', traits: **many SNPs, many genes, small effects**. Investigating biology is challenging, gaining mechanistic insight difficult.



Making sense of GWAS results for complex traits

- Annotate SNPs to genes, based on physical location or regulatory relation (also see FUMA talk Friday)
- Conduct gene-based analyses
- Conduct gene-set analyses

Single SNP analysis

GWAS: SNP by SNP analysis

Gene-based analysis

Joint association effect of all SNPs in a gene, taking into account LD

Gene-set analysis

Gene-set analysis with sets of genes as unit of analysis

- targeted gene-sets/pathways
- all known gene-sets/pathways

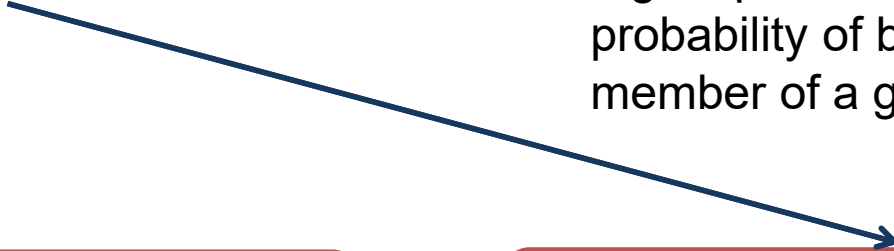
Single SNP analysis



Gene-based analysis



Gene-set analysis



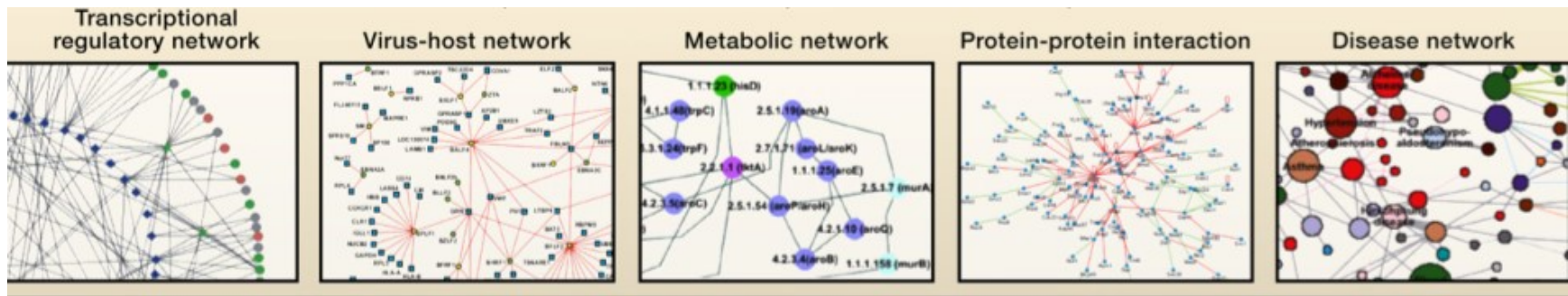
Using quantitative characteristics of genes
e.g. expression levels or
probability of being a
member of a gene-set

Gene-property analysis

Choosing gene-sets

Gene-sets can be based on e.g.

- protein-protein interaction
- co-expression
- shared cellular function
- biological pathway
- *etc*



Public databases vs. manual

Information in online databases tends to be

- somewhat biased
 - not all genes included, disease genes tend to be investigated more often
 - genes that are investigated more often will have more interactions
- not always reliable
 - Interactions or functions often not validated, sometimes only predicted.

Tools for gene-set analyses

INRICH, ALIGATOR, MAGENTA, FORGE,
SETSCREEN, DAPPLE, DEPICT, MAGMA
etc etc

-> do they all provide the same answer..?

Statistical issues in gene-set analyses

- Self-contained vs. competitive tests
- Different statistical algorithms test different alternative hypotheses
- Different statistical algorithms have different sensitivity to LD, ngenes, nSNPs, background h^2



Self-contained vs. competitive tests

Null hypothesis:

Self-contained:

H0: The genes in the gene-set are not associated with the trait

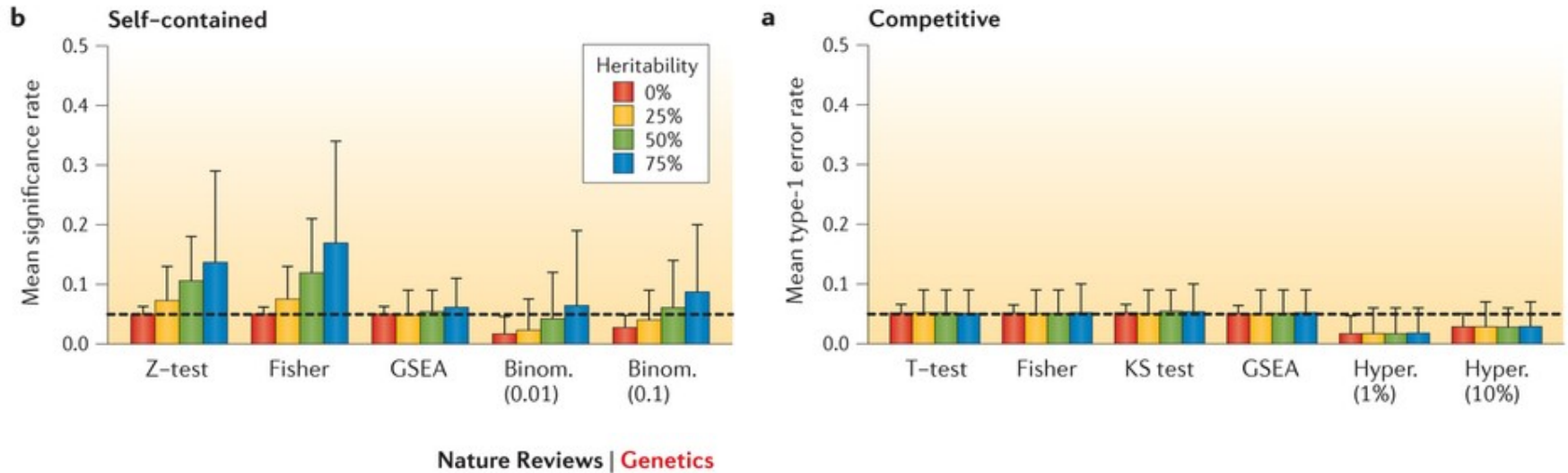
Competitive:

H0: The genes in the gene-set are not more strongly associated with the trait than the genes not in the gene-set

Why use competitive tests

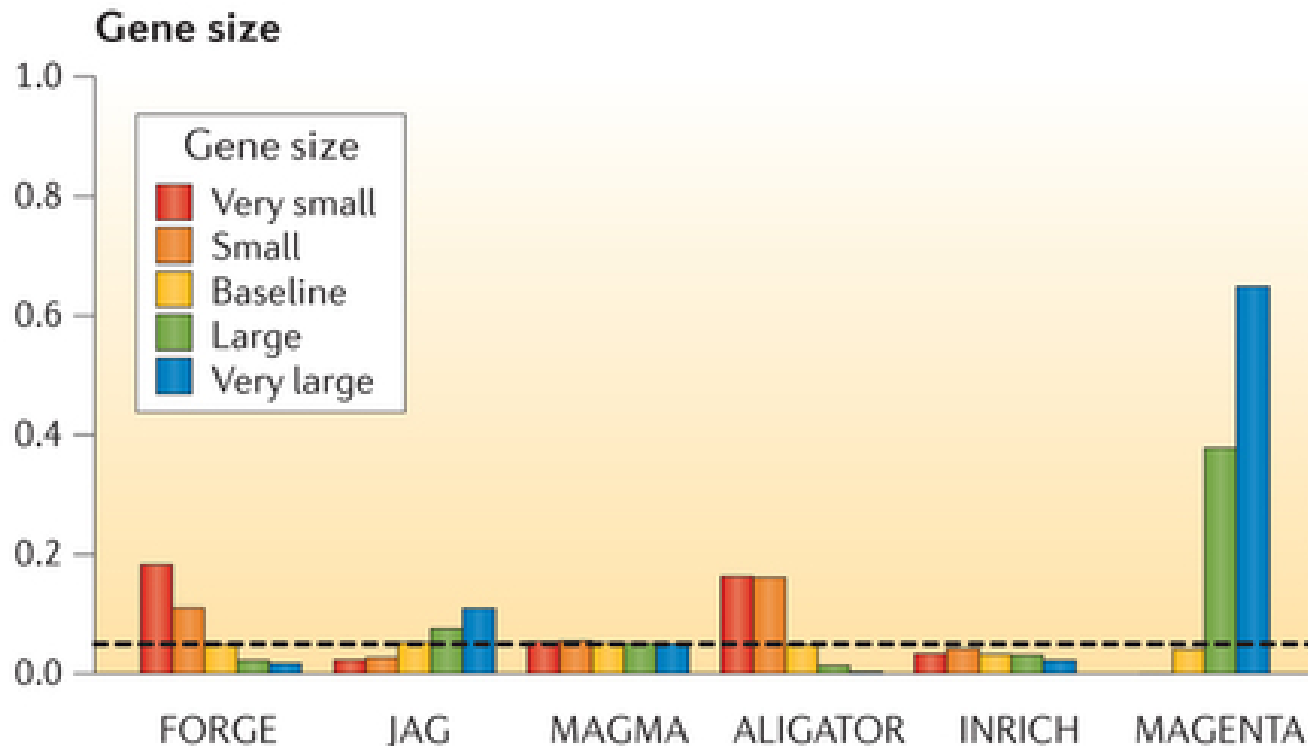
- Polygenic traits influenced by thousands of SNPs in hundreds of genes
- Very likely that many combinations (i.e. gene-sets) of genes are significantly associated
- Competitive tests define which combinations are biologically most interpretable

Polygenicity and number of significant gene-sets in self-contained versus competitive testing



For self-contained methods, type I error rates increase with heritability, whereas they are constant for competitive methods.

Different tools are differentially affected by gene size

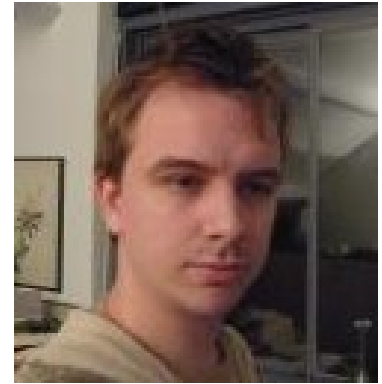


De Leeuw, Neale, Heskes, Posthuma. Nat Rev Genet, 2016



MAGMA

- gene and gene-set analysis
 - Command-line interface
- Input
 - Genotype and phenotype data
 - Or: (full) published GWAS results (plus reference data)
 - Gene definitions
 - Gene sets



Christiaan de Leeuw

de Leeuw CA, Mooij JM, Heskes T, Posthuma D. PLoS Comput Biol. 2015



MAGMA - workflow

- Three main steps
 1. **Annotation**: map SNPs onto genes
 2. **Gene analysis**: compute association of genes with phenotype
 3. **Gene-set analysis**: test gene associations in gene sets
- Generalized gene-set analysis
 4. Continuous 'sets'
 5. Conditional (joint) analysis
 6. Interaction analysis

1. Annotation

- Map SNPs to a gene based on physical location
 - If located inside the transcription region of the gene
 - Optionally, if located in window around the gene
 - Especially upstream of transcription start site
 - A SNP can be mapped to multiple genes
- Manual annotation of SNPs to genes
 - MAGMA by default annotates SNPs to genes based on distance, but you could create your own annotation manually

2. Gene analysis

4 models available in MAGMA

- Principal component linear regression
 - Performs test on explained phenotypic variance (F-test)
 - Requires raw genotype data
- SNP-wise models: compute SNP associations with phenotype first
 - SNP-wise Mean: performs test on mean SNP association
 - SNP-wise Top: performs test on strongest SNP association
 - SNP-wise Multi: combines SNP-wise Top and Mean

3. Gene-set analysis (GSA)

An analysis of genes:

- Genes are data points in the analysis
- The gene set is a grouping variable
- Genetic association with the phenotype is the outcome variable



gene-set analysis is like a t-test
Testing the mean association of
genes in the gene set

Gene ID	Association	In gene set
1	1.32	Yes
2	-0.76	Yes
3	0.48	Yes
4	1.12	Yes
5	-0.02	Yes
6	-1.04	No
7	0.86	No
8	-1.27	No
9	0.41	No
10	0.11	No

3. Gene-set analysis

Gene ID	Association	In gene set
1	1.32	Yes
2	-0.76	Yes
3	0.48	Yes
4	1.12	Yes
5	-0.02	Yes
6	-1.04	No
7	0.86	No
8	-1.27	No
9	0.41	No
10	0.11	No

} μ_S

} μ_0

Competitive analysis:

- Is the mean genetic association of genes in the gene set greater than that of genes outside the gene set?

$$- H_0: \mu_S = \mu_0$$

Only competitive analysis allows any inference about the gene set itself

Issues of interpretation in GSA

Statistically significant gene sets are concluded to play a role in the phenotype

Is this a valid conclusion?

Issues of interpretation in GSA

GSA tests for accumulation of genetic association in the set, which may be because:

- **Direct effect:** the set (or biological function) itself is involved
- **Confounding:** the set itself is not involved, but many genes in the set overlap with genes in another set that is involved
- **Interaction:** the set itself is partially involved, with the effect specific to a subset defined by another gene set

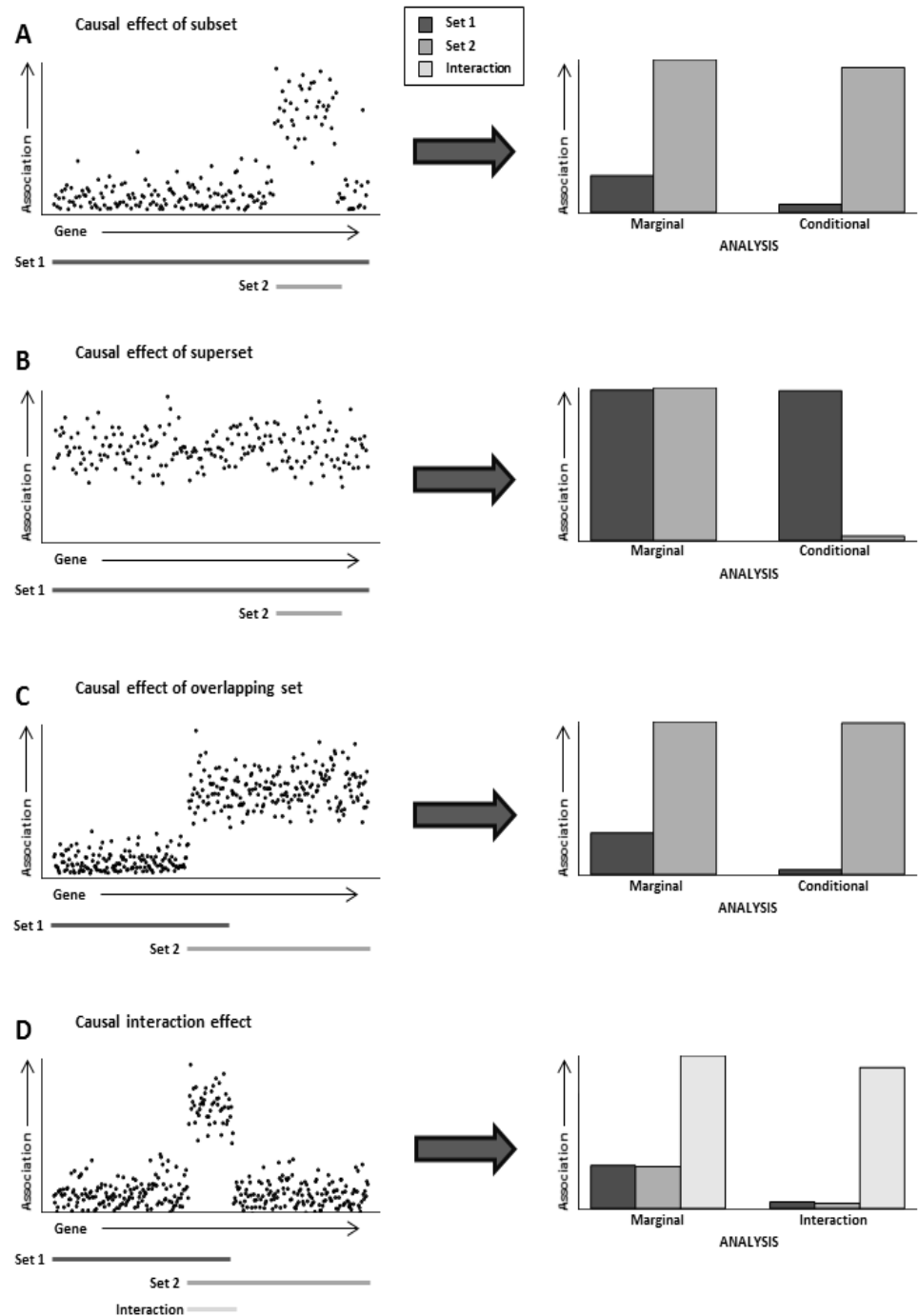
Four general confounding scenarios:

Overlap with actually associated set induces spurious association

- **A:** set1 includes a causal subset
- **B:** set1 is causal and set2 is subset of set1
- **C:** set1 partly overlaps with causal set2

Interaction can be seen as special instance of subset confounding

- **D:** set1 and set2 overlap and the overlapping set of genes is causal



Conditional gene-set analysis

Confounding among gene sets can be tested using a conditional analysis

In MAGMA: linear regression framework, can add potential confounders as covariates in the analysis to evaluate their influence

When analysing a 'causal' set A and an overlapping set B:

Conditioning set B (on A) will make its association disappear, whereas conditioning set A (on B) will only reduce its association

Confounding remains problematic if 'causal' set not available

Interaction gene-set analysis

- The interaction term is the set AB of genes shared by A and B
- The interaction can be evaluated by testing AB conditional on A and B
- A gene set interaction arises if the genetic associations are specific to genes that share the same multiple functions

Conclusion

- GSA can identify biologically relevant gene-sets for a trait
- This helps to generate hypotheses that can be tested in functional experiments, with the aim to gain mechanistic insight
- Be aware of statistical issues
- Always check overlap between gene-sets and conduct conditional analyses

- *de Leeuw CA, Mooij JM, Heskes T, Posthuma D. MAGMA: generalized gene-set analysis of GWAS data. PLoS Comput Biol. 2015*
- *de Leeuw CA, Neale BM, Heskes T, Posthuma D. The statistical properties of gene-set analysis. Nat Rev Genet. 2016*
- *de Leeuw CA, Stringer S, Heskes T, Posthuma D. Conditional and interaction gene-set analysis reveals novel functional pathways for blood pressure. Nat Comm, 2018*

Setting up for the practical

1. Open terminal

2. Copy practical files into your home directly

```
cp /faculty/danielle/2019/Wednesday/magma_practical.zip ./
```

3. Unzip

```
unzip magma_practical.zip
```

4. Cd into magma_practical folder

```
cd magma_practical
```

5. Open magma_practical.pdf

Instruction of practical

6. Open magma_commands.txt

All MAGMA commands used in the practical

7. **(OPTIONAL)** Open followup_scripts.txt

Some scripts to answer practical questions

Input files

Under your working directory

files

```
|-- reactome.sets
|-- step3a.signif
|-- tissue_gex.cov
|-- step6a.partitioned.sets
```

Shared files (**DO NOT COPY TO YOUR WORKING DIR**)

/data/magma/files

```
|-- NCBI37.3.gene.loc
|-- practical.bed/bim/fam
|-- practical.cov
```

Output files

All output files will be created under `output` folder in your working directory.

Example output files are available at

/faculty/danielle/2019/Wednesday/magma_practical_example_output.zip

Practical

Step 1: Gene annotation

Step 2: Gene analysis

Step 3: Gene-set analysis and basic conditional analysis

Step 4: Tissue expression analysis

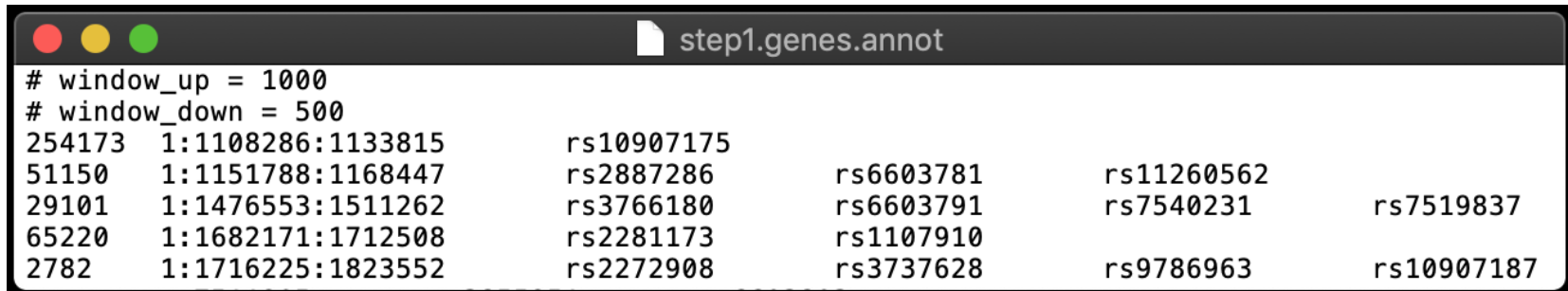
Step 5: Joint analysis of gene-set and tissue expression (**OPTIONAL**)

Step 6: Interaction gene-set analysis (**OPTIONAL**)

Step 1: Gene annotation

Output files

- step1.genes.annot
- step1.log



```
# window_up = 1000
# window_down = 500
254173 1:1108286:1133815 rs10907175
51150 1:1151788:1168447 rs2887286 rs6603781 rs11260562
29101 1:1476553:1511262 rs3766180 rs6603791 rs7540231 rs7519837
65220 1:1682171:1712508 rs2281173 rs1107910
2782 1:1716225:1823552 rs2272908 rs3737628 rs9786963 rs10907187
```

Number of genes in gene location file

```
### 1.1
```

```
wc -l /data/magma/files/NCBI37.3.gene.loc
```

```
> 19427
```

Number of genes in genes.annot file

```
### 1.2
```

```
grep -v ^# output/step1.genes.annot | wc -l
```

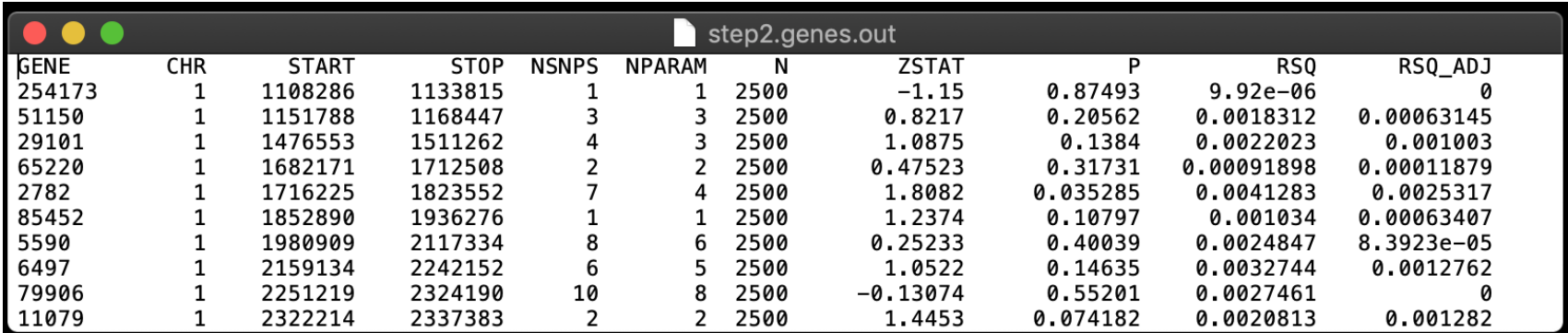
```
> 13772
```

5,655 genes were not in genes.annot file because there were not SNPs assigned to those genes within 1kb and 0.5kb window.

Step 2: Gene analysis

Output files

- `step2.genes.out`
- `step2.genes.raw`
- `step2.log`



GENE	CHR	START	STOP	NSNPS	NPARAM	N	ZSTAT	P	RSQ	RSQ_ADJ
254173	1	1108286	1133815	1	1	2500	-1.15	0.87493	9.92e-06	0
51150	1	1151788	1168447	3	3	2500	0.8217	0.20562	0.0018312	0.00063145
29101	1	1476553	1511262	4	3	2500	1.0875	0.1384	0.0022023	0.001003
65220	1	1682171	1712508	2	2	2500	0.47523	0.31731	0.00091898	0.00011879
2782	1	1716225	1823552	7	4	2500	1.8082	0.035285	0.0041283	0.0025317
85452	1	1852890	1936276	1	1	2500	1.2374	0.10797	0.001034	0.00063407
5590	1	1980909	2117334	8	6	2500	0.25233	0.40039	0.0024847	8.3923e-05
6497	1	2159134	2242152	6	5	2500	1.0522	0.14635	0.0032744	0.0012762
79906	1	2251219	2324190	10	8	2500	-0.13074	0.55201	0.0027461	0
11079	1	2322214	2337383	2	2	2500	1.4453	0.074182	0.0020813	0.001282

Number of significant genes after Bonferroni correction

```
### 2.1
```

```
awk '($9<0.05/13772)' output/step2.genes.out | wc -l
```

```
> 2
```

Number of genes with $P < 0.05$

```
### 2.2
```

```
awk '($9<0.05)' output/step2.genes.out | wc -l
```

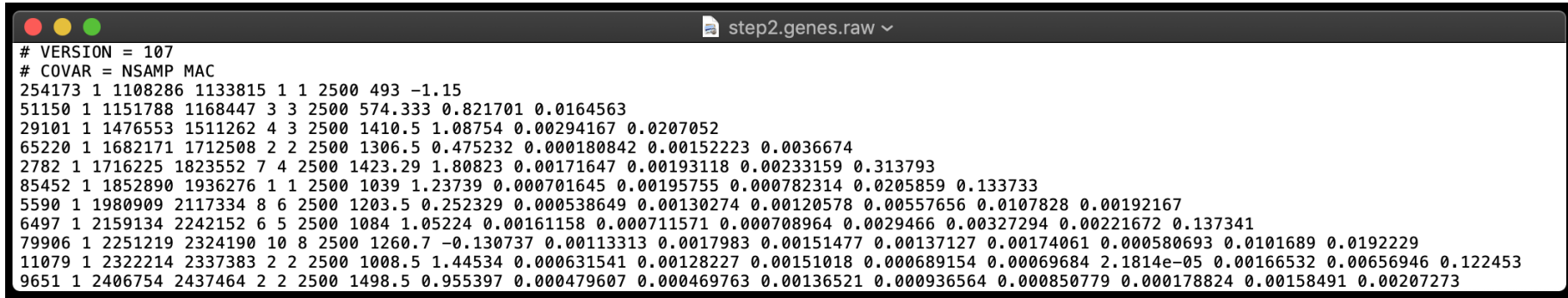
```
> 857
```

This is 6.2% of all the tested genes. We would expect 5% if there is no genetic signal.

Step 2: Gene analysis

Output files

- `step2.genes.out`
- `step2.genes.raw`
- `step2.log`



```
# VERSION = 107
# COVAR = NSAMP MAC
254173 1 1108286 1133815 1 1 2500 493 -1.15
51150 1 1151788 1168447 3 3 2500 574.333 0.821701 0.0164563
29101 1 1476553 1511262 4 3 2500 1410.5 1.08754 0.00294167 0.0207052
65220 1 1682171 1712508 2 2 2500 1306.5 0.475232 0.000180842 0.00152223 0.0036674
2782 1 1716225 1823552 7 4 2500 1423.29 1.80823 0.00171647 0.00193118 0.00233159 0.313793
85452 1 1852890 1936276 1 1 2500 1039 1.23739 0.000701645 0.00195755 0.000782314 0.0205859 0.133733
5590 1 1980909 2117334 8 6 2500 1203.5 0.252329 0.000538649 0.00130274 0.00120578 0.00557656 0.0107828 0.00192167
6497 1 2159134 2242152 6 5 2500 1084 1.05224 0.00161158 0.000711571 0.000708964 0.0029466 0.00327294 0.00221672 0.137341
79906 1 2251219 2324190 10 8 2500 1260.7 -0.130737 0.00113313 0.0017983 0.00151477 0.00137127 0.00174061 0.000580693 0.0101689 0.0192229
11079 1 2322214 2337383 2 2 2500 1008.5 1.44534 0.000631541 0.00128227 0.00151018 0.000689154 0.00069684 2.1814e-05 0.00166532 0.00656946 0.122453
9651 1 2406754 2437464 2 2 2500 1498.5 0.955397 0.000479607 0.000469763 0.00136521 0.000936564 0.000850779 0.000178824 0.00158491 0.00207273
```

`genes.raw` file contains gene Z-score and pair-wise correlation (LD) between tested genes. This file is input of gene-set analysis but in practice, you don't need to read this file to obtain results of gene based analysis.

Step 3a: Basic competitive gene set analysis

Output files

- step3a.gsa.out
- step3a.gsa.genes.out
- step3a.gsa.sets.genes.out
- step3a.log

```
step3a.gsa.out
# MEAN_SAMPLE_SIZE = 2500
# TOTAL_GENES = 13772
# TEST_DIRECTION = one-sided, positive (set), two-sided (covar)
# CONDITIONED_INTERNAL = gene size, gene density, inverse mac, log(gene size), log(gene density), log(inverse mac)
VARIABLE          TYPE  NGENES      BETA      BETA_STD      SE      P  FULL_NAME
REPAIR_SYNTHESIS_FOR_GAP-FIL... SET    14      -0.23224     -0.0074012    0.25057    0.82299 REPAIR_SYNTHESIS_FOR_GAP-FILLING_BY_DNA_POLYMERASE_IN_TC-NER
REGULATION_OF_HYPOXIA-INDUCI... SET    19      -0.082464     -0.003061    0.22199    0.64485 REGULATION_OF_HYPOXIA-INDUCIBLE_FACTOR_HIF_BY_OXYGEN
RNA_POLYMERASE_II_TRANSCRIPT...1 SET    61      -0.09382     -0.0062304    0.11895    0.78486 RNA_POLYMERASE_II_TRANSCRIPTION
REGULATION_OF_IFNA_SIGNALING... SET     9       0.037676     0.00096285    0.32494    0.45385 REGULATION_OF_IFNA_SIGNALING
RNA_POLYMERASE_II_TRANSCRIPT...2 SET    25       0.046714     0.0019886    0.19004    0.40291 RNA_POLYMERASE_II_TRANSCRIPTION_ELONGATION
REPRODUCTION      SET    18      -0.27417     -0.0099057    0.23818    0.87514 REPRODUCTION
REGULATION_OF_IFNG_SIGNALING... SET    10       0.20261     0.0054578    0.30558    0.25366 REGULATION_OF_IFNG_SIGNALING
RNA_POLYMERASE_II_TRANSCRIPT...3 SET    20       0.048777     0.0018575    0.21243    0.4092  RNA_POLYMERASE_II_TRANSCRIPTION_INITIATION
REGULATION_OF_INSULIN-LIKE G... SET    14       0.066257     0.0021115    0.28262    0.40733 REGULATION_OF_INSULIN-
```

Number of significant gene sets after Bonferroni correction

```
### 3.1
```

```
grep -v ^# output/step3a.gsa.out | awk '($7<0.05/1013)' | wc -l
> 10
```

Check significant gene sets

```
grep -v ^# output/step3a.gsa.out | awk '(NR==1 || $7<0.05/1013)'
| sort -k 7g
```

Significant gene set in the competitive analysis means that mean association of genes in the gene set is higher than mean association of genes outside of the gene set.

Step 3a: Basic competitive gene set analysis

Output files

- step3a.gsa.out
- step3a.gsa.genes.out
- step3a.gsa.sets.genes.out
- step3a.log

```
# _SET1_ VARIABLE = SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH1_T (set)
# _SET1_ NGENES = 53
# _SET1_ P-VALUE = 8.66559e-07
_SET1_ GENE CHR START STOP NSNPS NPARAM N ZSTAT P
_SET1_ 26508 1 40088603 40106348 2 2 2500 3.3914 0.00034766
_SET1_ 23385 1 160312063 160329242 5 5 2500 2.3807 0.0086394
_SET1_ 5664 1 227056885 227084304 5 4 2500 2.5387 0.0055633
_SET1_ 6868 2 9628892 9696917 8 6 2500 -0.93801 0.82588
_SET1_ 6233 2 55458039 55463489 1 1 2500 1.7636 0.03897
_SET1_ 92737 2 230221845 230580286 57 35 2500 -0.69455 0.75633
_SET1_ 9759 2 239969364 240324346 37 23 2500 2.4882 0.0064187
_SET1_ 79885 3 13520671 13548424 3 3 2500 2.804 0.0025234
_SET1_ 8850 3 20880524 20196396 26 18 2500 2.8138 0.0024478
_SET1_ 79718 3 176738042 176916048 14 10 2500 1.1544 0.12416
_SET1_ 3280 3 193852931 193856901 1 1 2500 -0.40471 0.65716
_SET1_ 3516 4 26164877 26437253 23 17 2500 1.6773 0.046738
_SET1_ 55534 4 140637045 141076233 76 51 2500 1.2115 0.11286
_SET1_ 55294 4 153241910 153457393 10 7 2500 -0.84805 0.8018
_SET1_ 6500 5 133491582 133513724 2 2 2500 -0.95387 0.82993
_SET1_ 54492 5 172067266 172119043 10 7 2500 0.033839 0.4865
_SET1_ 9794 5 179158833 179208535 6 5 2500 0.14356 0.44292
_SET1_ 892 6 99989763 100017849 6 4 2500 1.5322 0.062732
_SET1_ 3066 6 114256820 114293359 3 3 2500 -0.43056 0.66661
_SET1_ 23493 6 126065211 126082915 2 2 2500 0.79556 0.21314
_SET1_ 9734 7 18125572 19039635 136 87 2500 0.66499 0.25303
_SET1_ 8454 7 148394631 148498702 13 9 2500 2.1004 0.017848
_SET1_ 7091 9 82185878 82342158 19 13 2500 1.7183 0.04287
_SET1_ 7088 9 84198089 84304596 26 16 2500 0.91941 0.17894
_SET1_ 4851 9 139388396 139441238 2 2 2500 0.51966 0.30165
_SET1_ 9148 10 105252735 105352809 6 5 2500 -1.6612 0.95167
_SET1_ 23220 11 58938812 58976560 4 3 2500 1.7849 0.037138
_SET1_ 408 11 74970666 75063875 14 11 2500 0.42942 0.33381
_SET1_ 84441 11 95710940 96077344 82 54 2500 0.58793 0.27829
_SET1_ 1272 12 41085244 41466714 61 39 2500 0.29444 0.38421
_SET1_ 51564 12 48176005 48214763 5 4 2500 0.13199 0.4475
_SET1_ 1840 12 113493514 113536333 1 1 2500 0.063142 0.47483
_SET1_ 9612 12 124808457 125053079 18 14 2500 1.0952 0.13671
_SET1_ 1024 13 26827262 26979875 18 11 2500 1.2439 0.10676
_SET1_ 3091 14 62161118 62215477 1 1 2500 0.82082 0.20588
_SET1_ 8650 14 73741358 73926288 14 10 2500 0.79592 0.21304
_SET1_ 22938 14 78183442 78228542 6 4 2500 1.9738 0.024203
_SET1_ 102 15 58886903 59043177 15 9 2500 0.48994 0.31209
_SET1_ 83464 15 63568749 63601825 3 2 2500 0.91999 0.17879
_SET1_ 7090 15 70339629 70391274 5 5 2500 1.6419 0.050303
_SET1_ 1387 16 3774555 3931121 7 5 2500 3.1326 0.00086627
_SET1_ 9611 17 15932908 16119874 15 10 2500 0.58148 0.28046
_SET1_ 10014 17 42153621 42202014 2 2 2500 -0.17526 0.56956
_SET1_ 57534 18 19320209 19451418 8 6 2500 2.7483 0.0029951
_SET1_ 7089 19 2997136 3048846 2 2 2500 -0.58518 0.72079
_SET1_ 182 20 10617832 10655694 7 5 2500 2.5331 0.0056534
_SET1_ 83737 20 32950041 33099698 8 6 2500 0.28489 0.38786
_SET1_ 2033 22 41487614 41576581 5 4 2500 -0.24339 0.59615
_SET1_ 83933 22 50683112 50690834 1 1 2500 -1.0835 0.86072
_SET1_ 6907 X 9430335 9688280 26 16 2500 -0.77777 0.78165
_SET1_ 10013 X 48659086 48683908 1 1 2500 0.6097 0.27103
_SET1_ 55869 X 71548866 71793953 6 4 2500 0.93561 0.17474
_SET1_ 10046 X 149528836 149682948 16 9 2500 0.87671 0.19032
```

Number of significant genes in the gene set

SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH_T

3.2

```
grep ^_SET1_
output/step3a.gsa.sets.genes.out
| awk '($10<0.05/13772)' | wc -l
> 0
```

Number of genes with P<0.05 in the gene set

SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH_T

```
grep ^_SET1_
output/step3a.gsa.sets.genes.out
| awk '($10<0.05)' | wc -l
> 15
```

The gene set does not have significant gene but 28.3% (15/53) of genes have P<0.05 which is much higher than 6.2% across the genome.

Step 3b: Basic conditional gene set analysis

Output files

- step3b.gsa.out
- step3b.gsa.genes.out
- step3b.gwa.sets.genes.out
- step3b.log

```
step3b.gsa.out
# MEAN_SAMPLE_SIZE = 2500
# TOTAL_GENES = 13772
# TEST_DIRECTION = one-sided, positive (set), two-sided (covar)
# CONDITIONED_INTERNAL = gene size, gene density, inverse mac, log(gene size), log(gene density), log(inverse mac)
# CONDITIONED_VARIABLES = CRITICAL_PATHWAY (set)
VARIABLE      TYPE  MODEL  NGENES    BETA    BETA_STD    SE          P  FULL_NAME
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    1     49    0.95243    0.056712    0.13779  2.4939e-12  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH1_T  SET    1     53    0.65831    0.040761    0.1367   7.4163e-07  SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH1_T
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    2     49    0.952     0.056686    0.13781  2.5688e-12  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
CONSTITUTIVE_SIGNALING_BY_NO...  SET    2     41    0.67094    0.036555    0.15494  7.4971e-06  CONSTITUTIVE_SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH1_HD+PEST_DOMAIN_MUTANTS
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    3     49    0.84373    0.05024     0.16808  2.6204e-07  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
ELASTIC_FIBRE_FORMATION  SET    3     35    0.22967    0.011564    0.20728   0.13394  ELASTIC_FIBRE_FORMATION
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    4     49    0.84875    0.050539    0.15126  1.0251e-08  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
ACTIVATION_OF_THE_PHOTOTRANS...  SET    4     7     0.59952    0.013513    0.3674   0.051375  ACTIVATION_OF_THE_PHOTOTRANSDUCTION_CASCADE
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    5     49    0.79311    0.047225    0.20224  4.4199e-05  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
THE_PHOTOTRANSDUCTION_CASCADE  SET    5     25    0.29321    0.012482    0.27609   0.14413  THE_PHOTOTRANSDUCTION_CASCADE
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    6     49    0.95181    0.056675    0.13783  2.6054e-12  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
NOTCH1_INTRACELLULAR_DOMAIN...  SET    6     37    0.66003    0.034166    0.16356  2.7417e-05  NOTCH1_INTRACELLULAR_DOMAIN_REGULATES_TRANSCRIPTION
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    7     49    0.73468    0.043746    0.19505  8.309e-05  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
INACTIVATION_RECOVERY_AND_RE...  SET    7     24    0.43026    0.017946    0.27537   0.059101  INACTIVATION_RECOVERY_AND_REGULATION_OF_THE_PHOTOTRANSDUCTION_CASCADE
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    8     49    1.0863     0.064684    0.18826  4.0408e-09  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
MOLECULES_ASSOCIATED_WITH_EL...  SET    8     24   -0.29321   -0.01223    0.27609   0.85587  MOLECULES_ASSOCIATED_WITH_ELASTIC_FIBRES
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    9     49     NA         NA         NA         NA  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    9     49     NA         NA         NA         NA  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET   10     49    0.58906    0.035075    0.37606   0.058639  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
ANOTHER_CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET   10     48    0.39131    0.023062    0.37907   0.15098  ANOTHER_CRITICAL_PATHWAY
```

Step 3b: Basic conditional gene set analysis

Output files

- step3b.gsa.out
- step3b.gsa.genes.out
- step3b.gwa.sets.genes.out
- step3b.log

```
step3b.gsa.out
# MEAN_SAMPLE_SIZE = 2500
# TOTAL_GENES = 13772
# TEST_DIRECTION = one-sided, positive (set), two-sided (covar)
# CONDITIONED_INTERNAL = gene size, gene density, inverse mac, log(gene size), log(gene density), log(inverse
# CONDITIONED_VARIABLES = CRITICAL_PATHWAY (set)
VARIABLE          TYPE  MODEL  NGENES      BETA    BETA_STD      SE          P
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    1      49    0.95243    0.056712    0.13779    2.4939e-12
SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH1_T  SET    1      53    0.65831    0.040761    0.1367     7.4163e-07
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    2      49     0.952     0.056686    0.13781    2.5688e-12
CONSTITUTIVE_SIGNALING_BY_NO...  SET    2      41    0.67094    0.036555    0.15494    7.4971e-06
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    3      49    0.84373    0.05024     0.16808    2.6204e-07
ELASTIC_FIBRE_FORMATION  SET    3      35    0.22967    0.011564    0.20728     0.13394
```

Gene sets that are no longer significant by conditioning CRITICAL_PATHWAY

```
### 3.4
```

```
grep -v ^# output/step3b.gsa.out | grep -v ^CRITICAL_PATHWAY | awk
' (NR==1 || $8>=0.05/1013) '
```

Association of those gene sets are confounding of the CRITICAL_PATHWAY.

Step 3b: Basic conditional gene set analysis

Output files

- step3b.gsa.out
- step3b.gsa.genes.out
- step3b.gwa.sets.genes.out
- step3b.log

```
# MEAN_SAMPLE_SIZE = 2500
# TOTAL_GENES = 13772
# TEST_DIRECTION = one-sided, positive (set), two-sided (covar)
# CONDITIONED_INTERNAL = gene size, gene density, inverse mac, log(gene size), log(gene density), log(inverse
# CONDITIONED_VARIABLES = CRITICAL_PATHWAY (set)
VARIABLE          TYPE  MODEL  NGENES      BETA    BETA_STD      SE          P
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    1      49    0.95243    0.056712    0.13779    2.4939e-12
SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH1_T  SET    1      53    0.65831    0.040761    0.1367     7.4163e-07
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    2      49     0.952     0.056686    0.13781    2.5688e-12
CONSTITUTIVE_SIGNALING_BY_NO...  SET    2      41    0.67094    0.036555    0.15494    7.4971e-06
CRITICAL_PATHWAY  SET    3      49    0.84373    0.05024     0.16808    2.6204e-07
ELASTIC_FIBRE_FORMATION  SET    3      35    0.22967    0.011564    0.20728     0.13394
```

Find models where CRITICAL_PATHWAY is no longer significant

```
### 3.5
```

```
grep -v ^# output/step3b.gsa.out | grep ^CRITICAL_PATHWAY | awk
' ($8 >= 0.05) '
```

Extract results of these models

```
### 3.6
```

```
grep -v ^# output/step3b.gsa.out | awk '(NR==1 || $3==10)'
```

Association of both CRITICAL_PATHWAY and ANOTHR_CRITICAL_PATHWAY completely disappear, mainly due to large overlap of genes. Both pathways are contributing into the same signal but the model cannot distinguish which is the true signal.

Step 4a: Tissue expression analysis

Output files

- step4a.gsa.out
- step4a.log

```
step4a.gsa.out
# MEAN_SAMPLE_SIZE = 2500
# TOTAL_GENES = 13472
# TEST_DIRECTION = one-sided, positive (set), one-sided, positive (covar)
# CONDITIONED_INTERNAL = gene size, gene density, inverse mac, log(gene size), log(gene density), log(inverse mac)
VARIABLE          TYPE  NGENES      BETA      BETA_STD      SE          P
ARTERY_EXPR       COVAR 13472    0.013797    0.023539    0.0048916    0.0024015
BLOOD_EXPR        COVAR 13472    0.017012    0.027675    0.0051167    0.00044377
BRAIN_EXPR        COVAR 13472    0.023789    0.039411    0.0050496    1.2439e-06
COLON_EXPR        COVAR 13472    0.014258    0.024251    0.0049136    0.0018586
ESOPHAGUS_EXPR   COVAR 13472    0.014737    0.024842    0.0049449    0.0014426
HEART_EXPR        COVAR 13472    0.016558    0.027071    0.0051081    0.00059573
KIDNEY_EXPR       COVAR 13472    0.017837    0.029145    0.0050949    0.00023251
LIVER_EXPR        COVAR 13472    0.015362    0.025284    0.0050716    0.0012291
LUNG_EXPR         COVAR 13472    0.015439    0.025928    0.0049662    0.00094103
PANCREAS_EXPR    COVAR 13472    0.014521    0.022201    0.0054467    0.0038429
SKIN_EXPR         COVAR 13472    0.01163     0.019781    0.0049124    0.0089635
AVERAGE_EXPR     COVAR 13472    0.020107    0.029554    0.0056742    0.00019797
```

Number of tissues significant after Bonferroni correction

```
### 4.1
```

```
grep -v ^# output/step4a.gsa.out | awk '($7<0.05/12)' | wc -l
> 11
```

11 out of 12 tissues showed significant (positive) association including AVERAGE_EXPR. This represent the trait is associated with general gene expression level but does not tell tissue specificity.

Step 4b: Conditional tissue expression analysis

Output files

- step4b.gsa.out
- step4b.log

```
step4b.gsa.out
# MEAN_SAMPLE_SIZE = 2500
# TOTAL_GENES = 13472
# TEST_DIRECTION = one-sided, positive (set), one-sided, positive (covar)
# CONDITIONED_INTERNAL = gene size, gene density, inverse mac, log(gene size), log(gene density), log(inverse mac)
# CONDITIONED_HIDDEN = AVERAGE_EXPR (covar)
VARIABLE          TYPE  NGENES   BETA    BETA_STD    SE          P
ARTERY_EXPR       COVAR 13472   -0.022512 -0.038408   0.014584    0.93864
BLOOD_EXPR        COVAR 13472    0.007533  0.012255   0.0079823   0.17267
BRAIN_EXPR        COVAR 13472    0.027158  0.044992   0.0086497   0.00084735
COLON_EXPR        COVAR 13472   -0.013869 -0.023589   0.013242    0.85252
ESOPHAGUS_EXPR   COVAR 13472  -0.0059655 -0.010056   0.011542    0.69736
HEART_EXPR        COVAR 13472    0.0005499 0.00089901  0.012293    0.48216
KIDNEY_EXPR       COVAR 13472    0.0077645  0.012687   0.013799    0.28684
LIVER_EXPR        COVAR 13472    0.0013723  0.0022587  0.0091231   0.44022
LUNG_EXPR         COVAR 13472  -0.0091422 -0.015353   0.01443     0.73681
PANCREAS_EXPR    COVAR 13472   -0.01516  -0.023179   0.012536    0.88673
SKIN_EXPR         COVAR 13472  -0.023206  -0.039471   0.011621    0.97707
```

Tissue still significant after conditioning on average expression

```
### 4.3
```

```
grep -v ^# output/step4b.gsa.out | awk '($7<0.05/11)' | wc -l
> 1
```

Check the tissue type

```
### 4.4
```

```
grep -v ^# output/step4b.gsa.out | awk '(NR==1 || $7<0.05/11)'
```

Only brain remain significant, association of other tissues completely disappeared. This result suggest association of the trait with brain specific gene expression.

Step 5: Tissue expression analysis

Output files

- step5a.gsa.out
- step5a.gsa.genes.out
- step5a.gsa.sets.genes.out
- step5a.log

```
step3c.gsa.out
# MEAN_SAMPLE_SIZE = 2500
# TOTAL_GENES = 13772
# TEST_DIRECTION = one-sided, positive (set), two-sided (covar)
# CONDITIONED_INTERNAL = gene size, gene density, inverse mac, log(gene size), log(gene density), log(inverse mac)
VARIABLE          TYPE  NGENES  BETA  BETA_STD  SE  P  FULL_NAME
SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH1_T  SET   53    0.65515  0.040566  0.13694  8.6656e-07  SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH1_T
CONSTITUTIVE_SIGNALING_BY_NO... SET   41    0.66773  0.03638  0.1552  8.5101e-06  CONSTITUTIVE_SIGNALING_BY_NO...
ELASTIC_FIBRE_FORMATION SET   35    0.82456  0.041517  0.17021  6.4201e-07  ELASTIC_FIBRE_FORMATION
ACTIVATION_OF_THE_PHOTOTRANS... SET    7    1.4469  0.032614  0.3353  8.0269e-06  ACTIVATION_OF_THE_PHOTOTRANS...
THE_PHOTOTRANSDUCTION_CASCADE SET   25    1.0852  0.046195  0.18836  4.2628e-09  THE_PHOTOTRANSDUCTION_CASCADE
NOTCH1_INTRACELLULAR_DOMAIN... SET   37    0.65679  0.033998  0.16384  3.0698e-05  NOTCH1_INTRACELLULAR_DOMAIN...
INACTIVATION_RECOVERY_AND_RE... SET   24    1.1638  0.048543  0.19477  1.1777e-09  INACTIVATION_RECOVERY_AND_RE...
MOLECULES_ASSOCIATED_WITH_EL... SET   24    0.79132  0.033006  0.20248  4.6734e-05  MOLECULES_ASSOCIATED_WITH_EL...
CRITICAL_PATHWAY      SET   49    0.95021  0.05658  0.1379  2.9026e-12  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
ANOTHER_CRITICAL_PATHWAY SET   48    0.94372  0.055619  0.13901  5.8934e-12  ANOTHER_CRITICAL_PATHWAY
```

Step 3c
No covariate

```
step5a.gsa.out
# MEAN_SAMPLE_SIZE = 2500
# TOTAL_GENES = 13472
# TEST_DIRECTION = one-sided, positive (set), two-sided (covar)
# CONDITIONED_INTERNAL = gene size, gene density, inverse mac, log(gene size), log(gene density), log(inverse mac)
# CONDITIONED_HIDDEN = AVERAGE_EXPR (covar)
VARIABLE          TYPE  NGENES  BETA  BETA_STD  SE  P  FULL_NAME
SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH1_T  SET   53    0.65934  0.041276  0.13689  7.38e-07  SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH1_T
CONSTITUTIVE_SIGNALING_BY_NO... SET   41    0.6727  0.037055  0.15516  7.326e-06  CONSTITUTIVE_SIGNALING_BY_NO...
ELASTIC_FIBRE_FORMATION SET   35    0.82328  0.04191  0.1701  6.5676e-07  ELASTIC_FIBRE_FORMATION
ACTIVATION_OF_THE_PHOTOTRANS... SET    7    1.4414  0.032849  0.33509  8.5402e-06  ACTIVATION_OF_THE_PHOTOTRANS...
THE_PHOTOTRANSDUCTION_CASCADE SET   25    1.0892  0.04688  0.18824  3.6721e-09  THE_PHOTOTRANSDUCTION_CASCADE
NOTCH1_INTRACELLULAR_DOMAIN... SET   37    0.66437  0.034771  0.1638  2.5116e-05  NOTCH1_INTRACELLULAR_DOMAIN...
INACTIVATION_RECOVERY_AND_RE... SET   24    1.1689  0.049295  0.19465  9.8044e-10  INACTIVATION_RECOVERY_AND_RE...
MOLECULES_ASSOCIATED_WITH_EL... SET   24    0.78949  0.033294  0.20235  4.8024e-05  MOLECULES_ASSOCIATED_WITH_EL...
CRITICAL_PATHWAY      SET   49    0.95155  0.057285  0.13781  2.6307e-12  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
ANOTHER_CRITICAL_PATHWAY SET   48    0.94428  0.056266  0.13919  6.0777e-12  ANOTHER_CRITICAL_PATHWAY
```

Step 5a
Conditioning average
expression

```
step5b.gsa.out
# MEAN_SAMPLE_SIZE = 2500
# TOTAL_GENES = 13472
# TEST_DIRECTION = one-sided, positive (set), two-sided (covar)
# CONDITIONED_INTERNAL = gene size, gene density, inverse mac, log(gene size), log(gene density), log(inverse mac)
# CONDITIONED_HIDDEN = BRAIN_EXPR (covar), AVERAGE_EXPR (covar)
VARIABLE          TYPE  NGENES  BETA  BETA_STD  SE  P  FULL_NAME
SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH1_T  SET   53    0.65699  0.041128  0.13685  7.9817e-07  SIGNALING_BY_NOTCH1_T
CONSTITUTIVE_SIGNALING_BY_NO... SET   41    0.67108  0.036966  0.15511  7.6326e-06  CONSTITUTIVE_SIGNALING_BY_NO...
ELASTIC_FIBRE_FORMATION SET   35    0.82815  0.042158  0.17005  5.6442e-07  ELASTIC_FIBRE_FORMATION
ACTIVATION_OF_THE_PHOTOTRANS... SET    7    1.4328  0.032653  0.335  9.5328e-06  ACTIVATION_OF_THE_PHOTOTRANS...
THE_PHOTOTRANSDUCTION_CASCADE SET   25    1.0881  0.046833  0.18817  3.7589e-09  THE_PHOTOTRANSDUCTION_CASCADE
NOTCH1_INTRACELLULAR_DOMAIN... SET   37    0.66095  0.034592  0.16376  2.7314e-05  NOTCH1_INTRACELLULAR_DOMAIN...
INACTIVATION_RECOVERY_AND_RE... SET   24    1.167  0.049214  0.19459  1.0294e-09  INACTIVATION_RECOVERY_AND_RE...
MOLECULES_ASSOCIATED_WITH_EL... SET   24    0.79382  0.033477  0.20229  4.3733e-05  MOLECULES_ASSOCIATED_WITH_EL...
CRITICAL_PATHWAY      SET   49    0.95296  0.05737  0.13777  2.4085e-12  CRITICAL_PATHWAY
ANOTHER_CRITICAL_PATHWAY SET   48    0.94439  0.056272  0.13914  5.9535e-12  ANOTHER_CRITICAL_PATHWAY
```

Step 5b
Conditioning average and
brain expression

Step 6a: Interaction analysis

Output files

- step6a.gsa.out
- step6a.gsa.genes.out
- step6a.gsa.inter.genes.out
- step6a.log

```
step6a.gsa.out
# MEAN_SAMPLE_SIZE = 2500
# TOTAL_GENES = 13472
# TEST_DIRECTION = one-sided, positive (set), two-sided (covar), one-sided, positive (set x set), one-sided, positive (set x cov)
# CONDITIONED_INTERNAL = gene size, gene density, inverse mac, log(gene size), log(gene density), log(inverse mac)
# CONDITIONED_VARIABLES = BRAIN_EXPR (covar)
VARIABLE      TYPE  MODEL  TERM  NGENES      BETA      BETA_STD      SE      P  FULL_NAME
BRAIN_EXPR    COVAR  1      A    13472    0.023678    0.039227    0.0051293  3.9458e-06 BRAIN_EXPR
CELL_CYCLE    SET     1      B     372     0.0445     0.0072922   0.049932   0.18641 CELL_CYCLE
INTERACT::CELL_CYCLE::BRAIN... INTER-SC 1  B*A   372     0.002109    0.00058895  0.029921   0.4719 INTERACT::CELL_CYCLE::BRAIN_EXPR
BRAIN_EXPR    COVAR  2      A    13472    0.023856    0.039522    0.0051206  3.2101e-06 BRAIN_EXPR
CELL_CYCLE,_MITOTIC SET     2      B     318     0.017206    0.0026122   0.053863   0.3747 CELL_CYCLE,_MITOTIC
INTERACT::CELL_CYCLE,_MITOTI... INTER-SC 2  B*A   318    -0.0031568  -0.00082461  0.031871   0.53945 INTERACT::CELL_CYCLE,_MITOTIC::BRAIN_EXPR
BRAIN_EXPR    COVAR  3      A    13472    0.024228    0.040138    0.0050851  1.9128e-06 BRAIN_EXPR
GLYCOGEN_STORAGE_DISEASES SET     3      B     183     0.13767    0.015937    0.07373   0.030946 GLYCOGEN_STORAGE_DISEASES
INTERACT::GLYCOGEN_STORAGE_D... INTER-SC 3  B*A   183    -0.028921   -0.005615   0.043617   0.74635 INTERACT::GLYCOGEN_STORAGE_DISEASES::BRAIN_EXPR
BRAIN_EXPR    COVAR  4      A    13472    0.024147    0.040003    0.0050679  1.9124e-06 BRAIN_EXPR
CELL-CELL_COMMUNICATION SET     4      B     107    -0.014088   -0.0012506  0.097262   0.55758 CELL-CELL_COMMUNICATION
INTERACT::CELL-CELL_COMMUNIC... INTER-SC 4  B*A   107    -0.050456   -0.0070628  0.060845   0.79651 INTERACT::CELL-CELL_COMMUNICATION::BRAIN_EXPR
```


Step 6a: Interaction analysis

Output files

- step6a.gsa.out
- step6a.gsa.genes.out
- step6a.gsa.inter.genes.out
- step6a.log

```
step6a.gsa.out
# MEAN_SAMPLE_SIZE = 2500
# TOTAL_GENES = 13472
# TEST_DIRECTION = one-sided, positive (set), two-sided (covar), one-sided, positive (set x set), one-sided, positive
# CONDITIONED_INTERNAL = gene size, gene density, inverse mac, log(gene size), log(gene density), log(inverse mac)
# CONDITIONED_VARIABLES = BRAIN_EXPR (covar)
VARIABLE          TYPE  MODEL  TERM  NGENES      BETA      BETA_STD      SE          P
BRAIN_EXPR        COVAR   1      A    13472    0.023678    0.039227    0.0051293   3.9458e-06
CELL_CYCLE        SET     1      B     372     0.0445     0.0072922   0.049932    0.18641
INTERACT::CELL_CYCLE::BRAIN_... INTER-SC 1      B*A   372     0.002109    0.00058895  0.029921    0.4719
BRAIN_EXPR        COVAR   2      A    13472    0.023856    0.039522    0.0051206   3.2101e-06
CELL_CYCLE,_MITOTIC SET     2      B     318     0.017206    0.0026122   0.053863    0.3747
INTERACT::CELL_CYCLE,_MITOTI... INTER-SC 2      B*A   318    -0.0031568  -0.00082461  0.031871    0.53945
```

Number of significant interaction terms

```
### 6.1
```

```
grep -v ^# output/step6a.gsa.out | awk '($2=="INTER-SC" &&
$9<0.05/74)' | wc -l
> 1
```

Check significant interaction term

```
grep -v ^# output/step6a.gsa.out | awk '(NR==1 || ($2=="INTER-SC"
&& $9<0.05/74))' | sort -k 9g
```

Step 6b: Interaction analysis (follow up)

Output files

- step6b.gsa.out
- step6b.gsa.genes.out
- step6b.gsa.sets.genes.out
- step6b.log

```
step6b.gsa.out
# MEAN_SAMPLE_SIZE = 2500
# TOTAL_GENES = 13472
# TEST_DIRECTION = one-sided, positive (set), two-sided (covar)
# CONDITIONED_INTERNAL = gene size, gene density, inverse mac, log(gene size), log(gene
density), log(inverse mac)
# CONDITIONED_HIDDEN = BRAIN_EXPR (covar)
VARIABLE          TYPE  NGENES      BETA      BETA_STD      SE          P
I_LOVE_BRAINS     SET    117      0.062276    0.0057786    0.090135    0.24481
I_LOVE_BRAINS#Q1  SET     30     -0.45744   -0.021563    0.17544     0.99543
I_LOVE_BRAINS#Q2  SET     29     -0.20519   -0.0095102   0.17608     0.87805
I_LOVE_BRAINS#Q3  SET     29      0.023046    0.0010682    0.18412     0.45019
I_LOVE_BRAINS#Q4  SET     29      0.94956     0.04401     0.18248     9.9201e-08
```