Multiple QTL mapping

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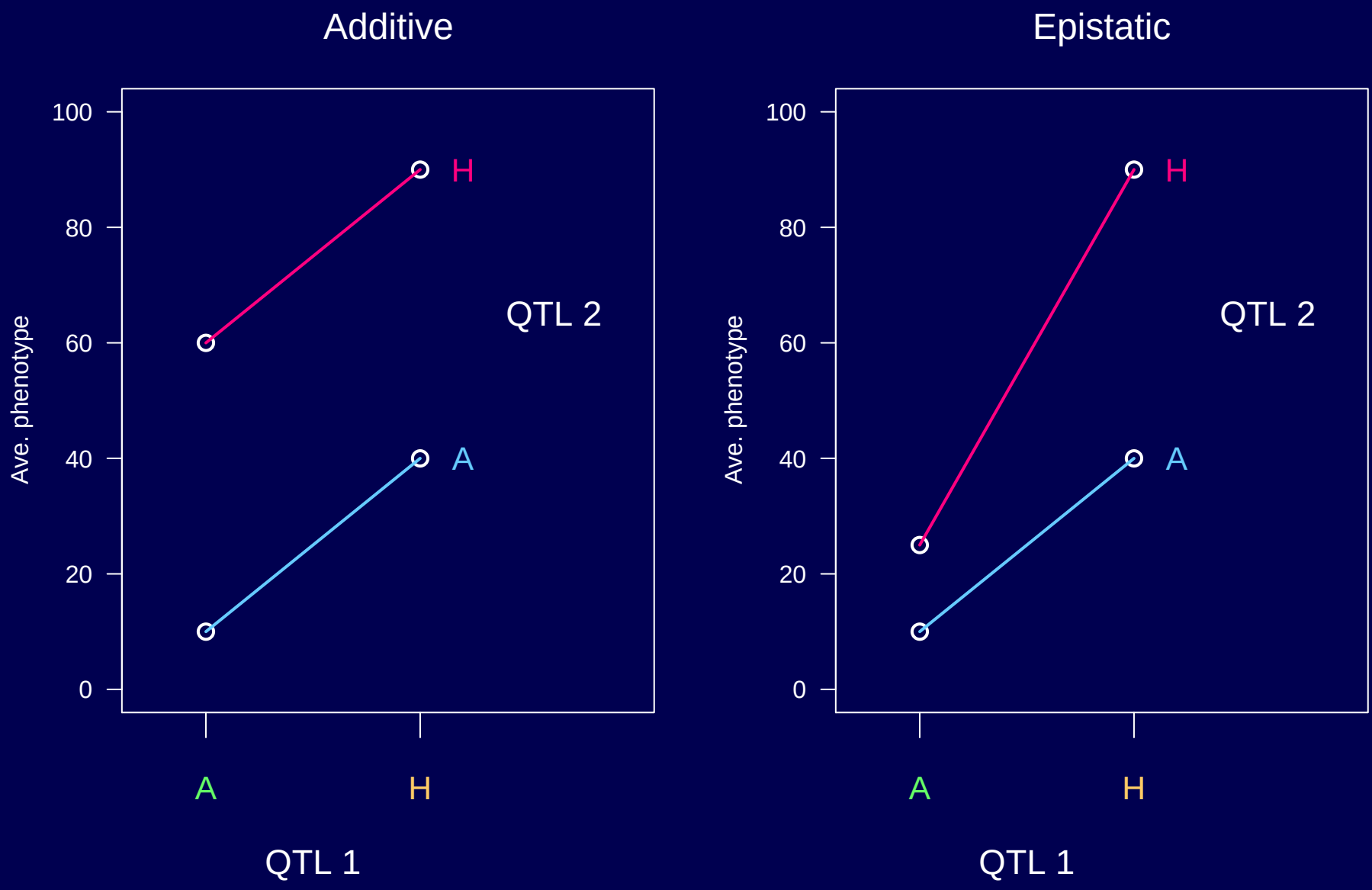
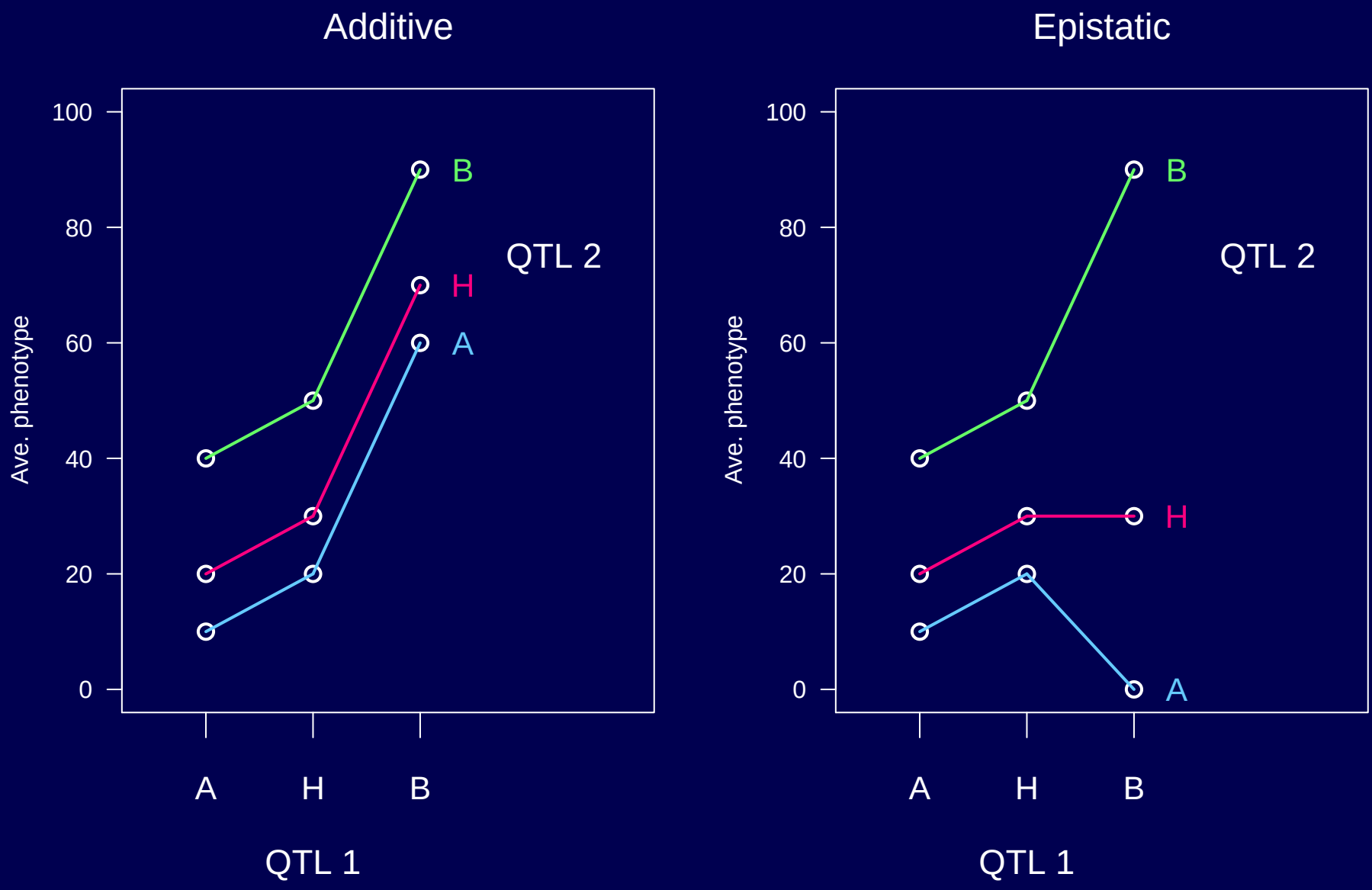
Modeling multiple QTL

- Reduce residual variation $\longrightarrow$ increased power
- Separate linked QTL
- Identify interactions among QTL (epistasis)

Epistasis in BC



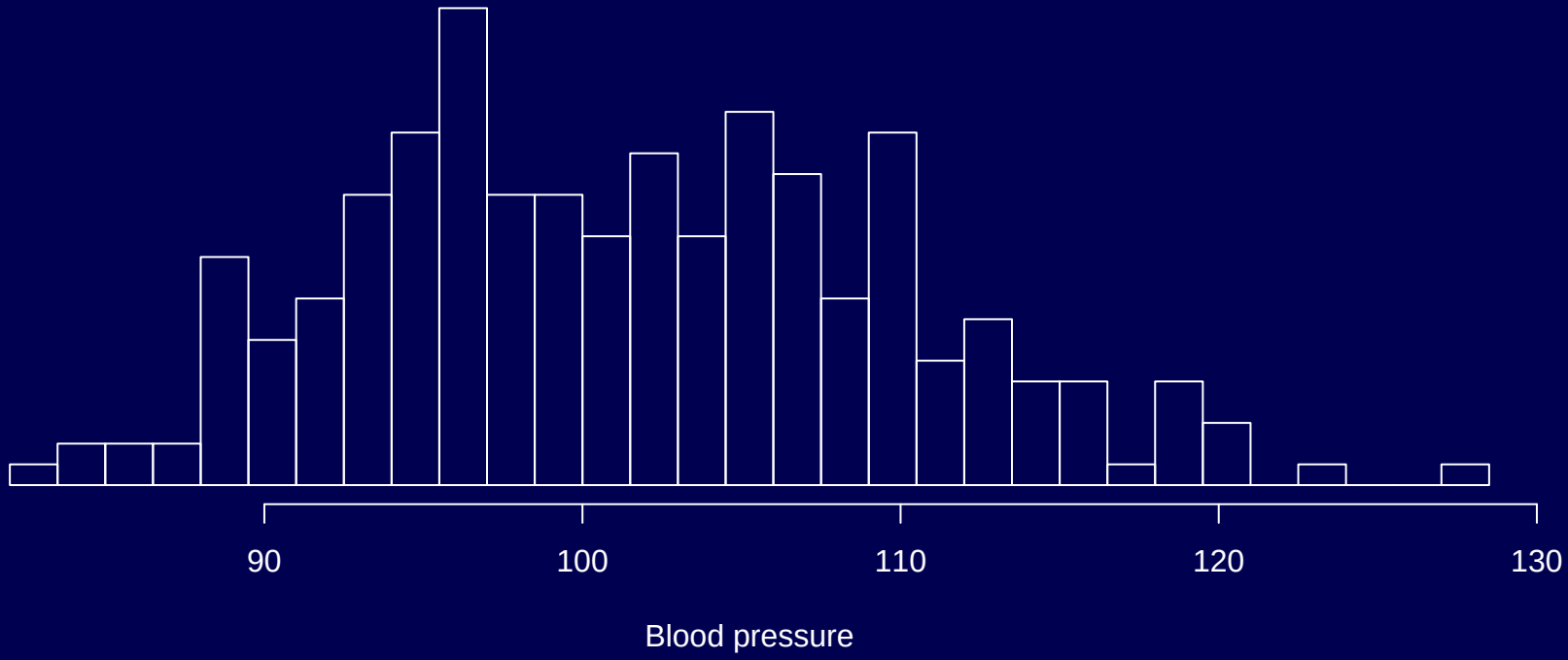
Epistasis in F_2



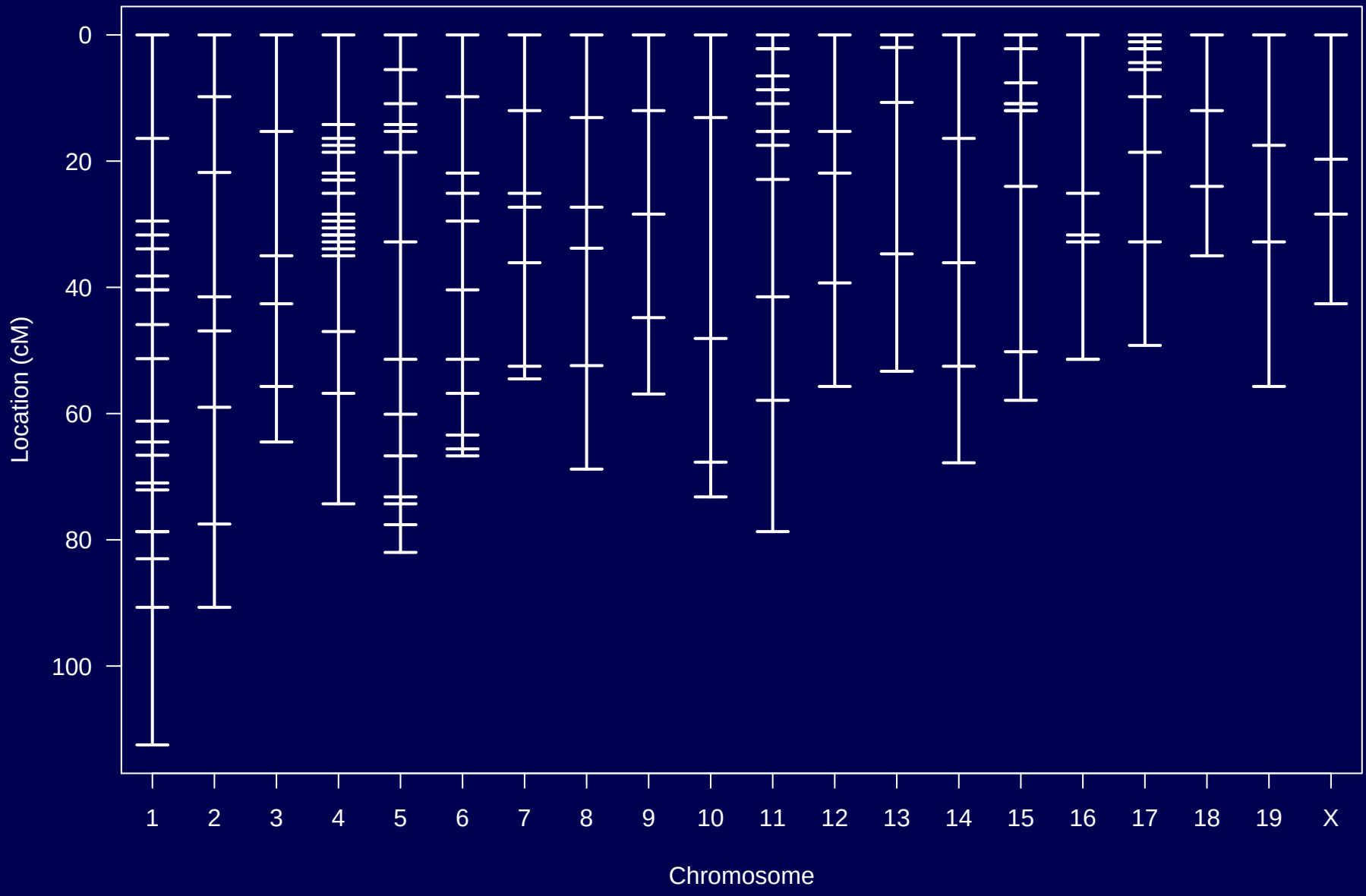
Example

Sugiyama et al. Genomics 71:70-77, 2001

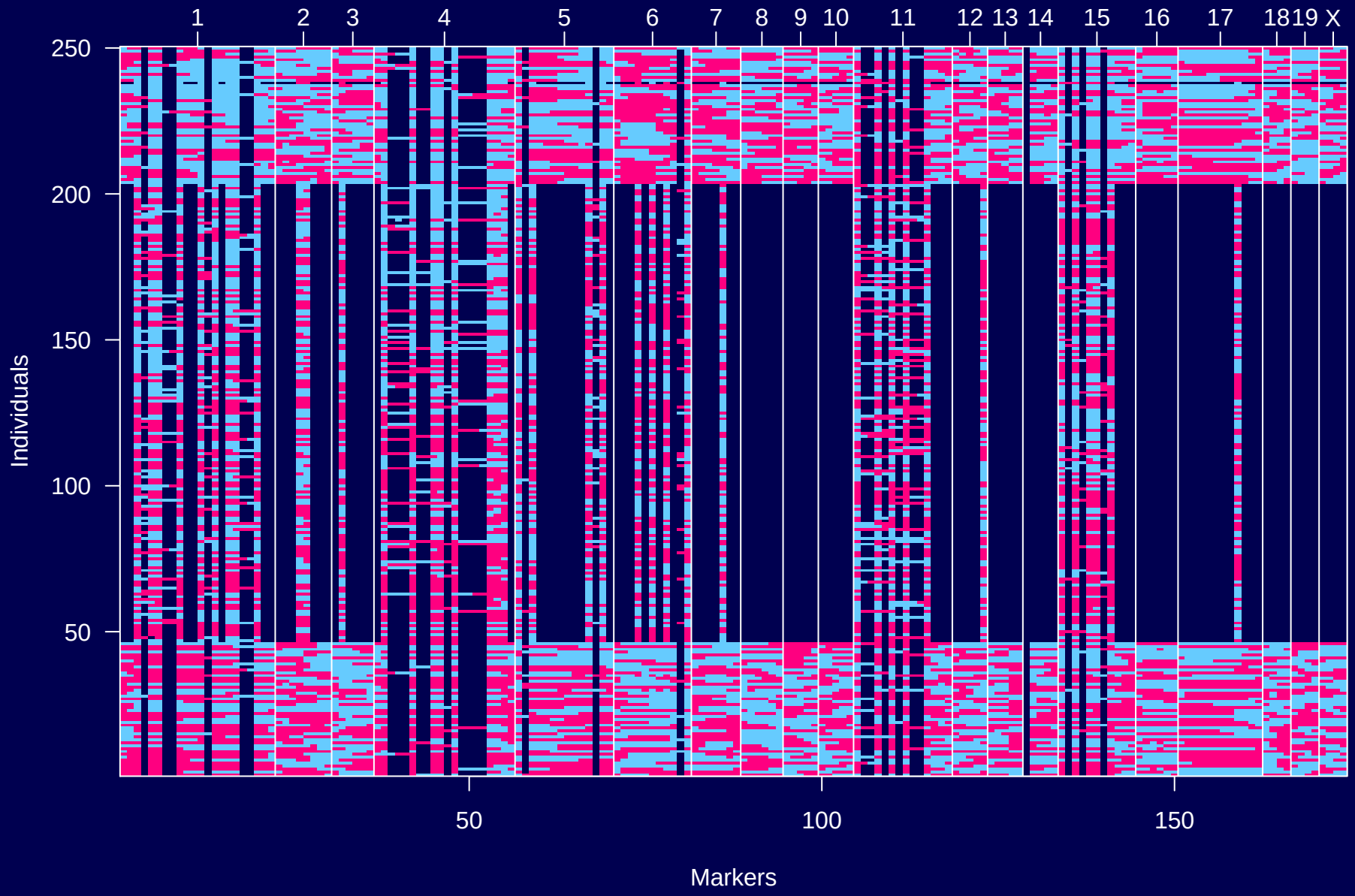
250 male mice from the backcross (A $\times$ B) $\times$ B
Blood pressure after two weeks drinking water with 1% NaCl



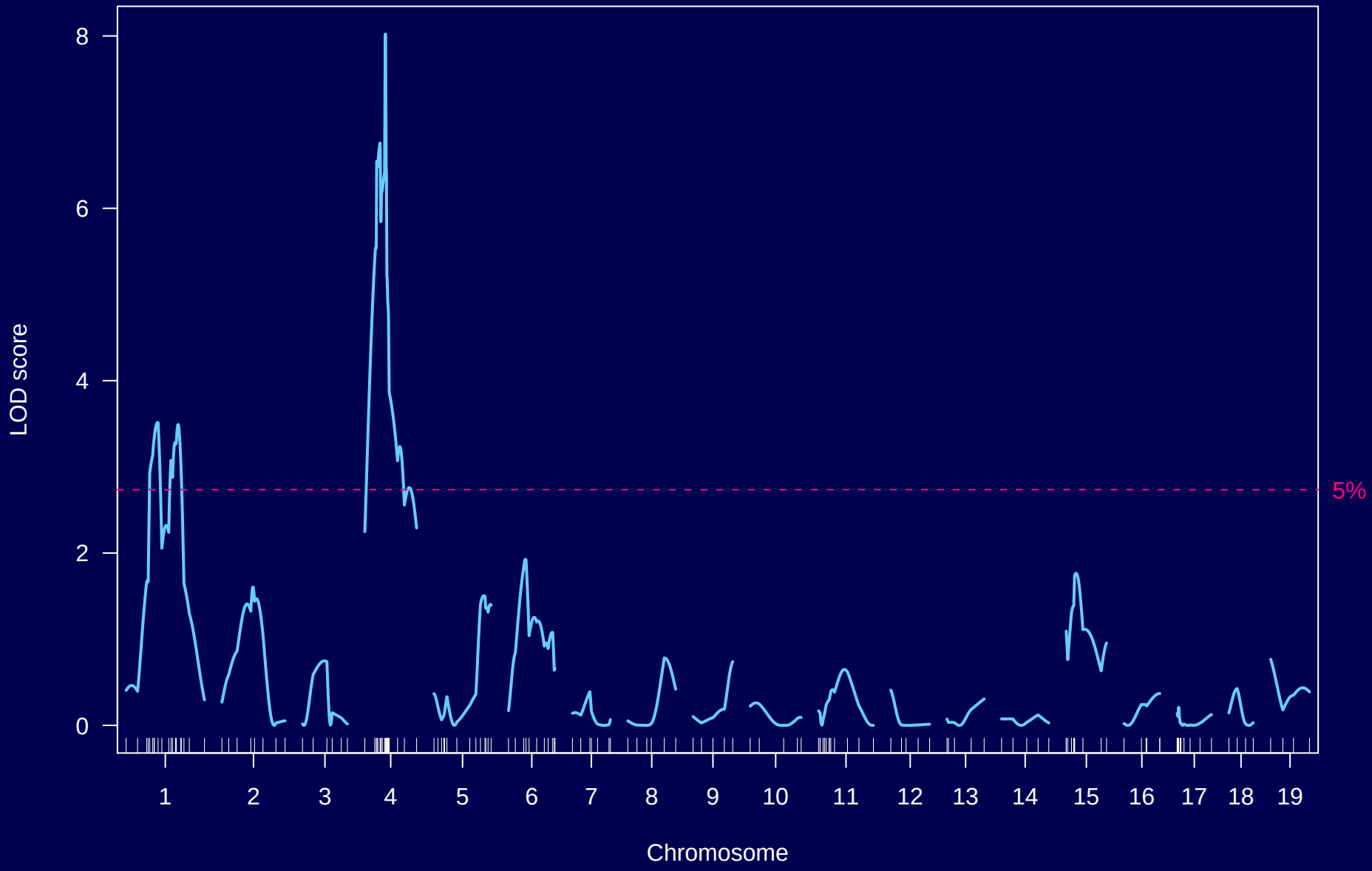
Genetic map


Location (cM)
0
20
40
60
80
100
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
X
Chromosome

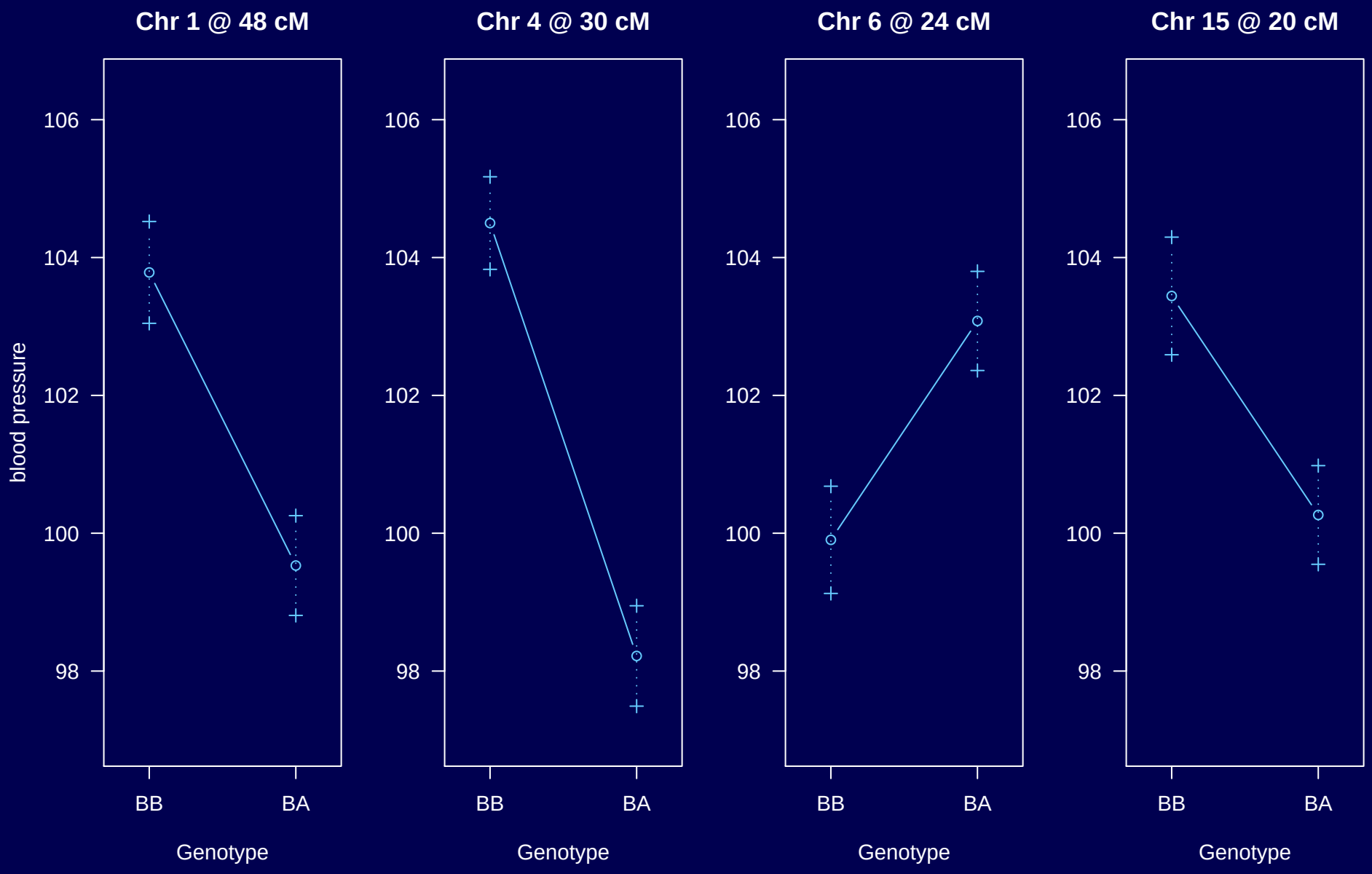
Genotype data



LOD curves


LOD score
0
2
4
6
8
5%
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
Chromosome

Estimated effects



Modeling multiple QTL

- Reduce residual variation $\longrightarrow$ increased power
- Separate linked QTL
- Identify interactions among QTL (epistasis)

2-dim, 2-QTL scan

For all pairs of positions, fit the following models:

$$H_f : y = \mu + \beta_1 q_1 + \beta_2 q_2 + \gamma q_1 q_2 + \epsilon$$

$$H_a : y = \mu + \beta_1 q_1 + \beta_2 q_2 + +\epsilon$$

$$H_1 : y = \mu + \beta_1 q_1 + \epsilon$$

$$H_0 : y = \mu + \epsilon$$

$\log_{10}$ likelihoods:

$l_f(s,t)$ $l_a(s,t)$ $l_1(s)$ l_0

2-dim, 2-QTL scan

LOD scores:

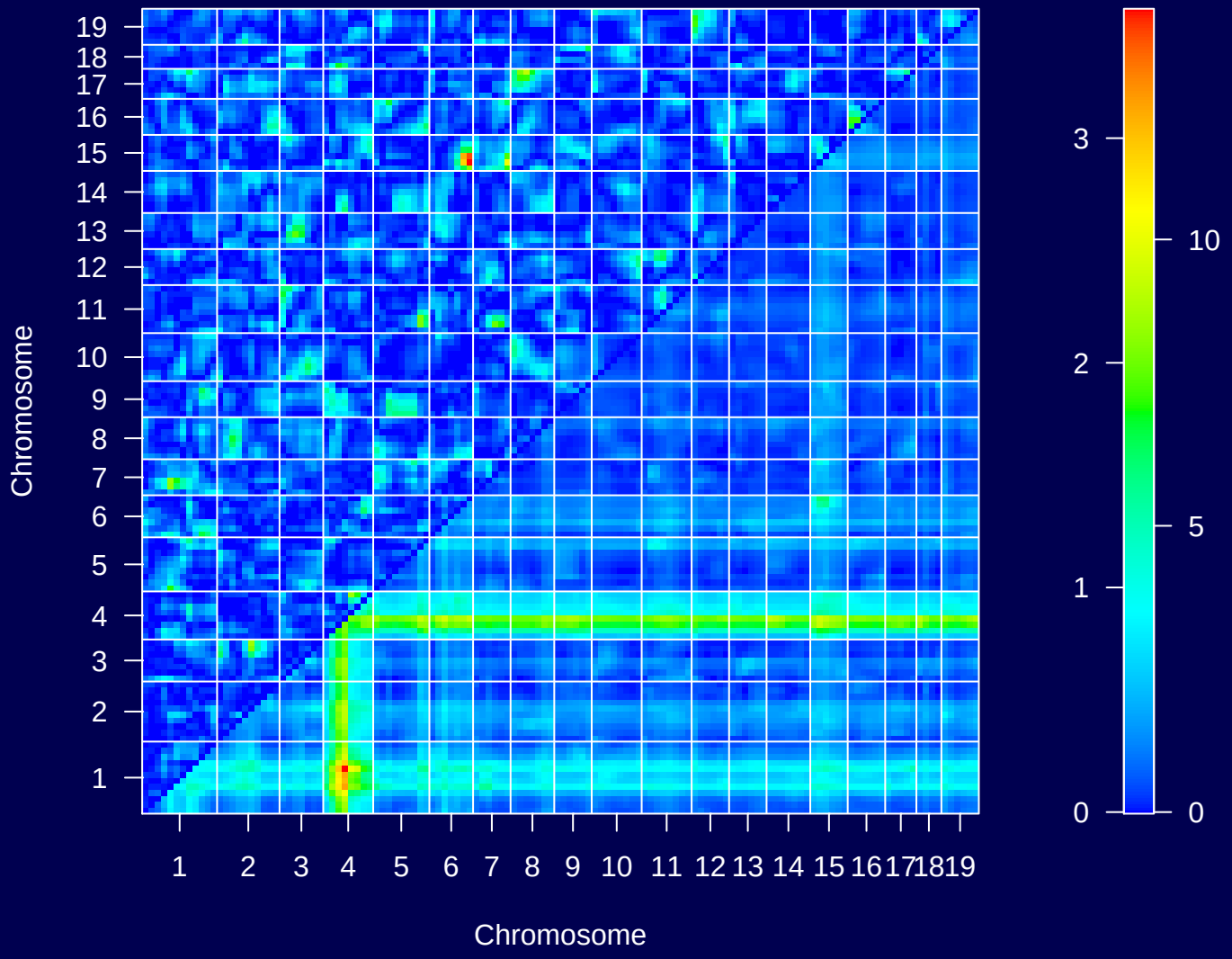
$$\mathrm{LOD}_f(s,t) = l_f(s,t) - l_0$$

$$\mathrm{LOD}_a(s,t) = l_a(s,t) - l_0$$

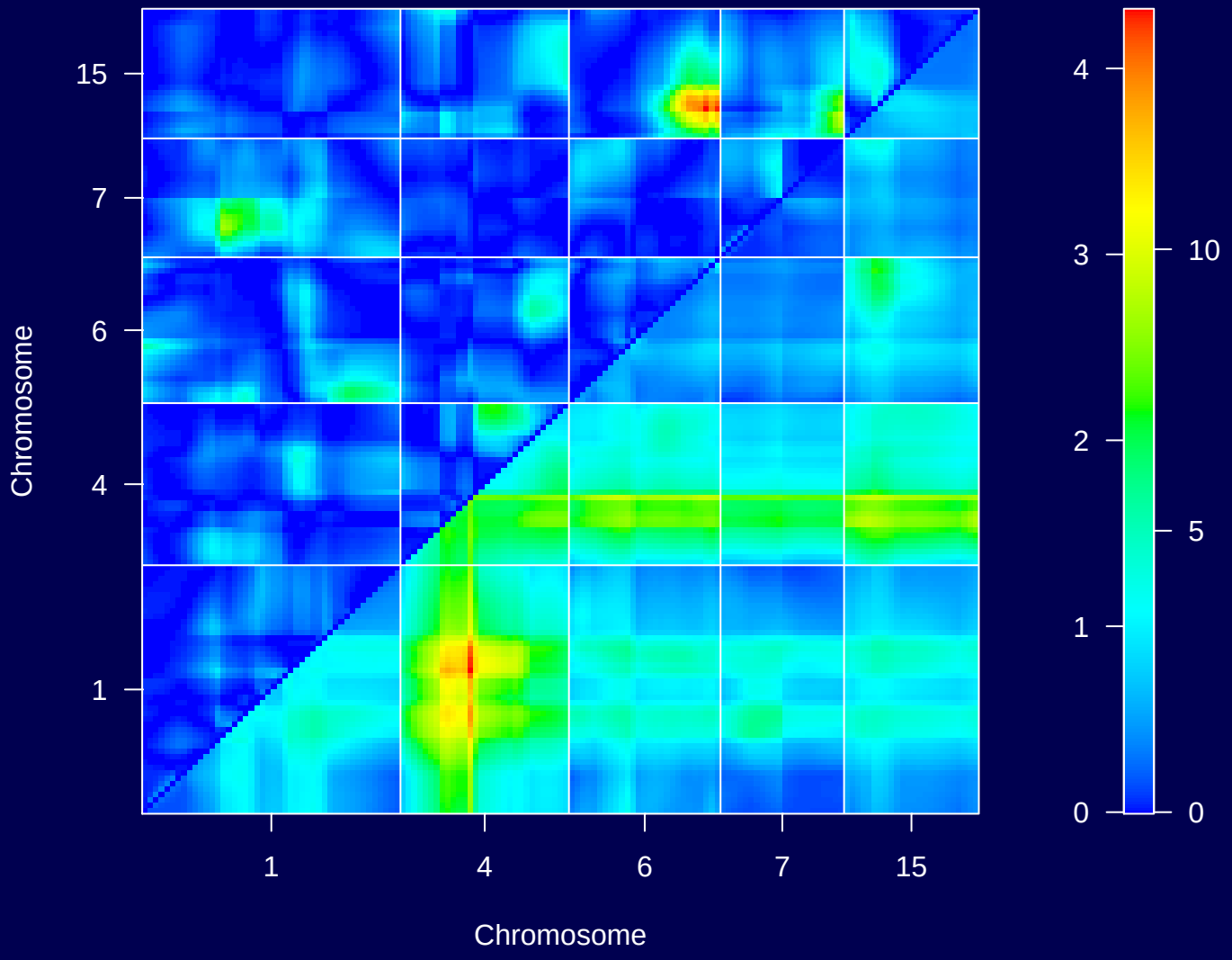
$$\mathrm{LOD}_i(s,t) = l_f(s,t) - l_a(s,t)$$

$$\mathrm{LOD}_1(s) = l_1(s) - l_0$$

Results: LOD_i and LOD_f



Results: LOD_i and LOD_f



Summaries

Consider each pair of chromosomes, (j, k),
and let $c(s)$ denote the chromosome for position s.

$$M_f(j,k) = \max_{c(s)=j, c(t)=k} LOD_f(s,t)$$

$$M_a(j,k) = \max_{c(s)=j, c(t)=k} LOD_a(s,t)$$

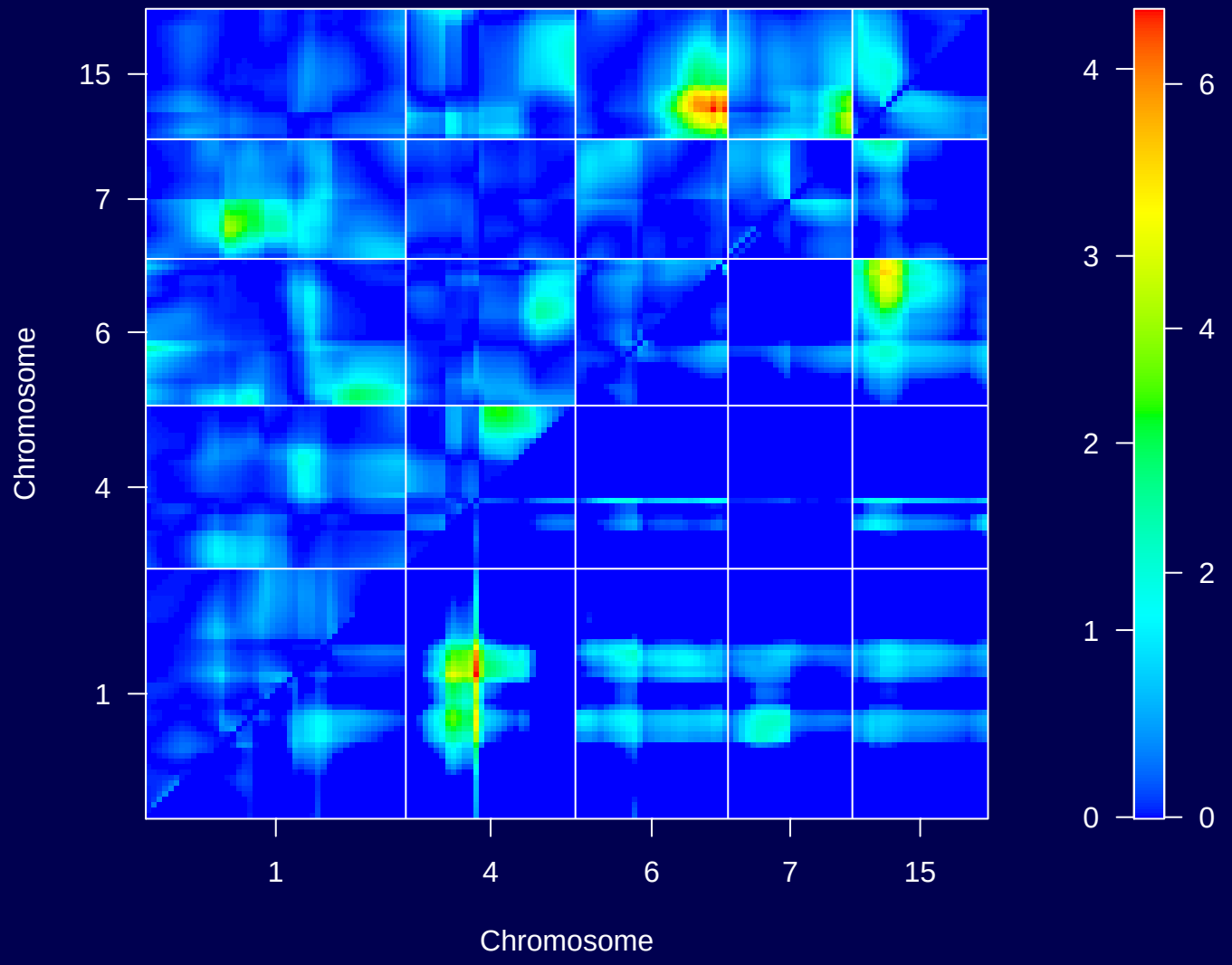
$$M_1(j,k) = \max_{c(s)=j \text{ or } k} LOD_1(s)$$

$$M_i(j,k) = M_f(j,k) - M_a(j,k)$$

$$M_{fv1}(j,k) = M_f(j,k) - M_1(j,k)$$

$$M_{av1}(j,k) = M_a(j,k) - M_1(j,k)$$

Results: LOD_i and LOD_{fv1}



→ R

- `scantwo()`
- `iplotScantwo()` in R/qtlcharts

Thresholds

A pair of chromosomes (j, k) is considered interesting if:

$$M_f(j,k) > T_f \quad \text{and} \quad \{\, M_{fv1}(j,k) > T_{fv1} \text{ or } M_i(j,k) > T_i \,\}$$

or

$$M_a(j,k) > T_a \quad \text{and} \quad M_{av1}(j,k) > T_{av1}$$

where the thresholds $(T_f, T_{fv1}, T_i, T_a, T_{av1})$ are determined by a permutation test with a 2d scan

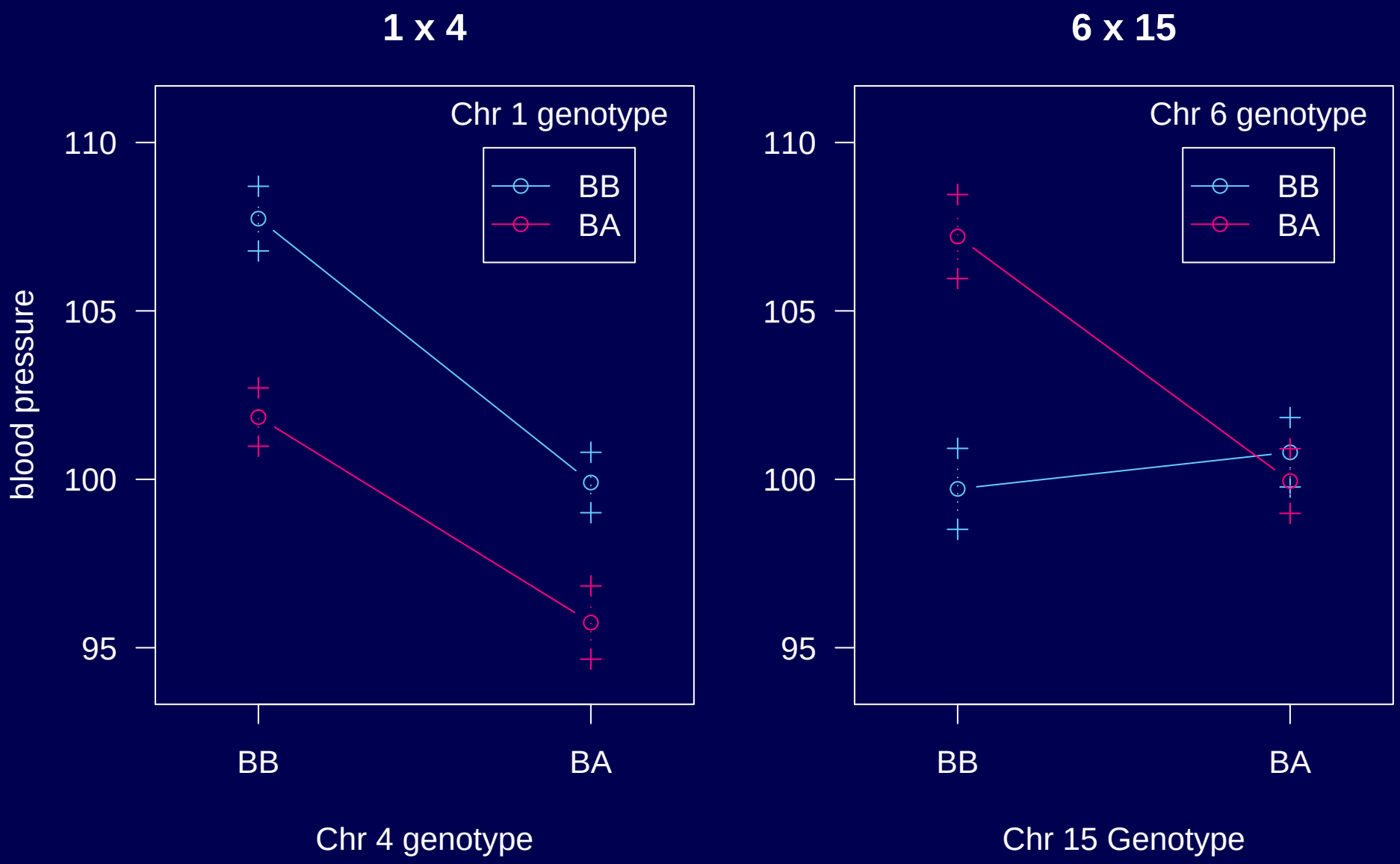
2d scan summary

	pos1f	pos2f	lod.full	lod.fv1	lod.int
c1:c4	71.3	30.0	14.36	6.78	0.27
c6:c15	55.0	20.5	6.91	4.95	2.92
c1:c1	39.3	78.3	5.10	1.58	0.09

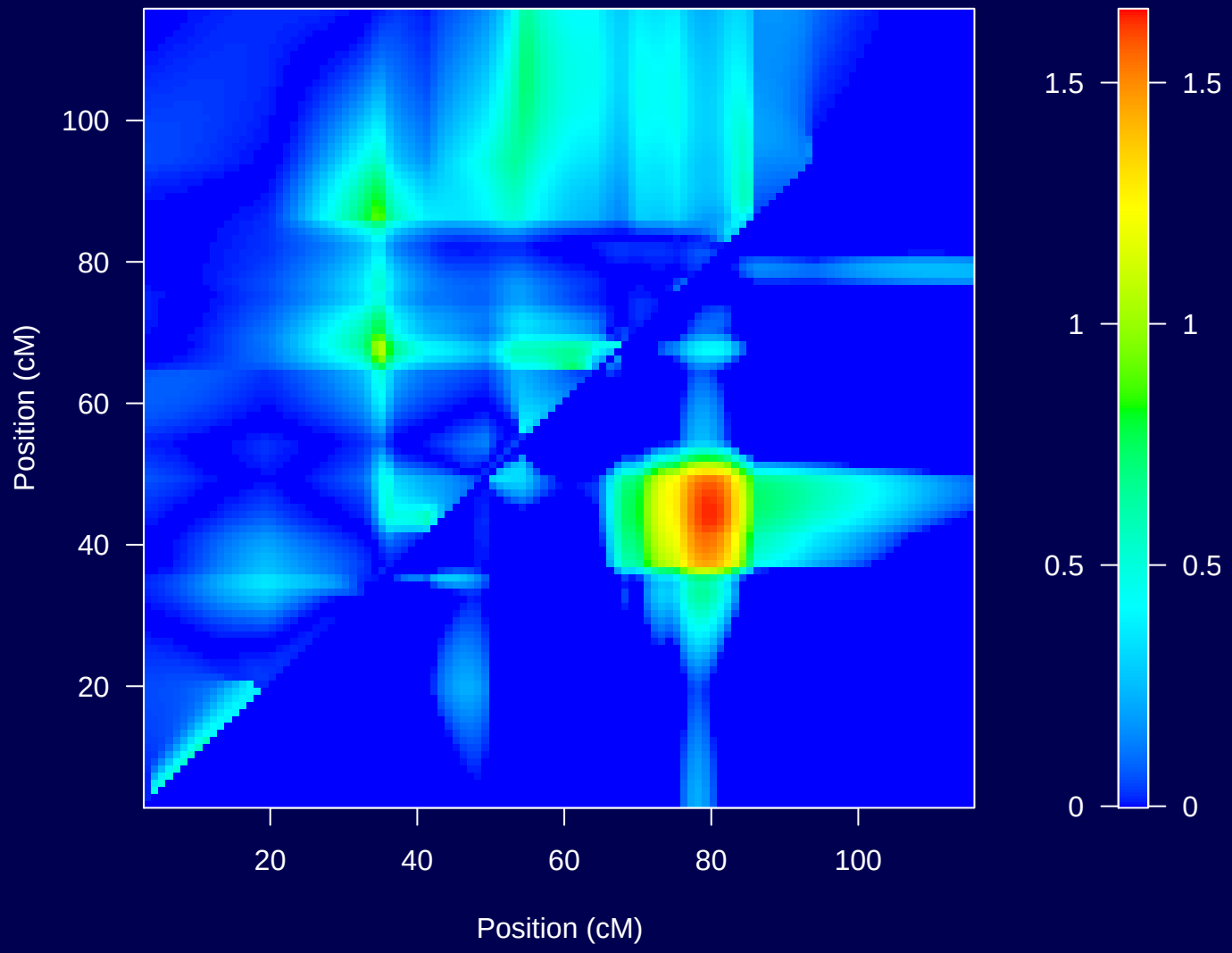
	pos1a	pos2a	lod.add	lod.av1
c1:c4	68.3	30.0	14.09	6.50
c6:c15	24.0	22.5	3.99	2.03
c1:c1	48.3	79.3	5.02	1.50

[R/qtl]

Estimated effects



Chr 1: LOD_i and LOD_{av1}



[R/qtl]

Hypothesis testing?

- In the past, QTL mapping has been regarded as a task of hypothesis testing.

  Is this a QTL?

  Much of the focus has been on adjusting for test multiplicity.

- It is better to view the problem as one of model selection.

  What set of QTL are well supported?

  Is there evidence for QTL-QTL interactions?

  Model = a defined set of QTL and QTL-QTL interactions
  (and possibly covariates and QTL-covariate interactions).

Model selection

- Class of models
  - Additive models
  - + pairwise interactions
  - + higher-order interactions
  - Regression trees
- Model fit
  - Maximum likelihood
  - Haley-Knott regression
  - extended Haley-Knott
  - Multiple imputation
  - MCMC
- Model comparison
  - Estimated prediction error
  - AIC, BIC, penalized likelihood
  - Bayes
- Model search
  - Forward selection
  - Backward elimination
  - Stepwise selection
  - Randomized algorithms

Target

- Selection of a model includes two types of errors:
  - Miss important terms (QTLs or interactions)
  - Include extraneous terms
- Unlike in hypothesis testing, we can make both errors at the same time.
- Identify as many correct terms as possible, while controlling the rate of inclusion of extraneous terms.

What is special here?

- Goal: identify the major players
- A continuum of ordinal-valued covariates (the genetic loci)
- Association among the covariates
  - Loci on different chromosomes are independent
  - Along chromosome, a very simple (and known) correlation structure

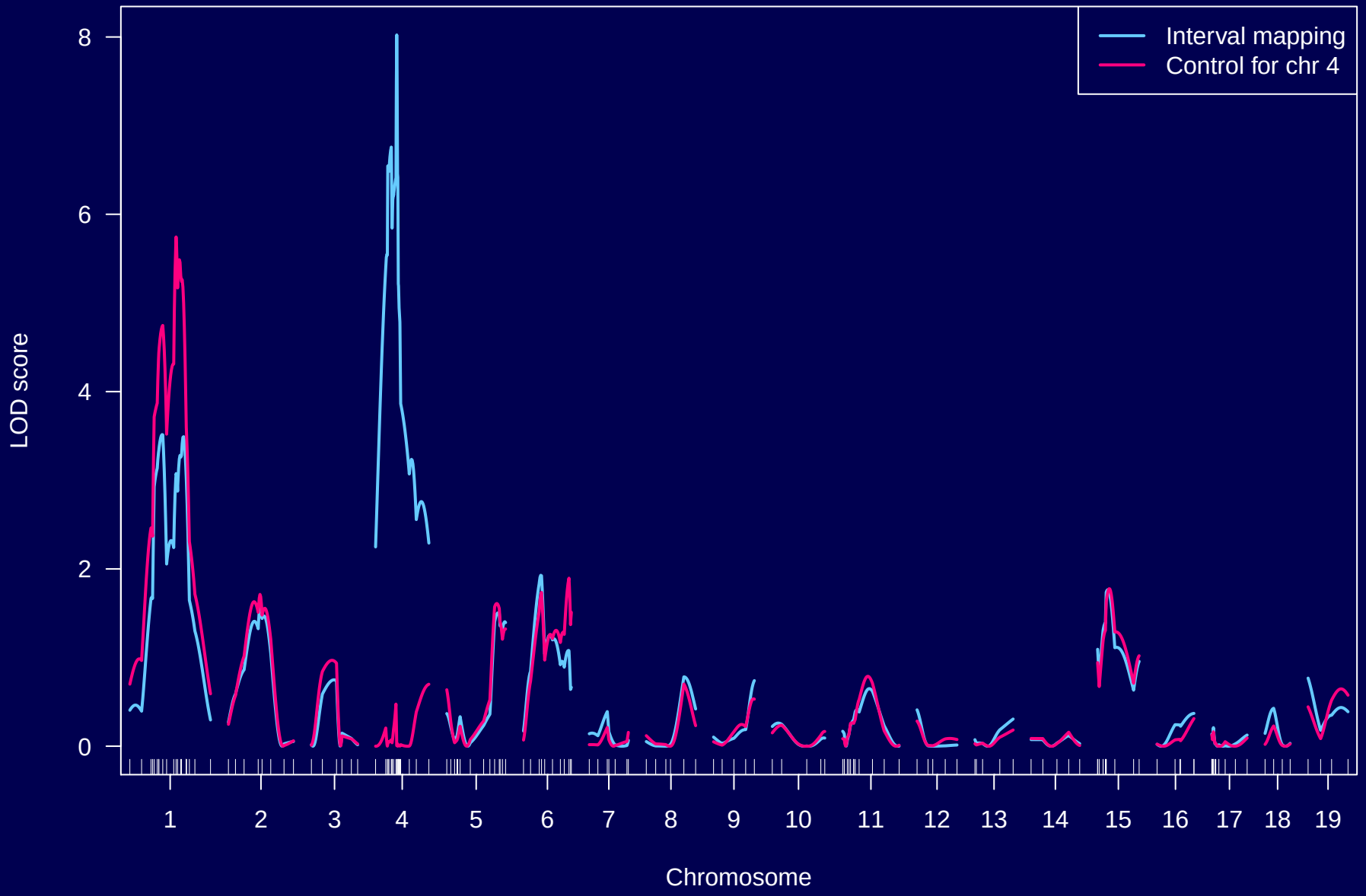
Exploratory methods

- Condition on a large-effect QTL
  - Reduce residual variation
  - Conditional LOD score:

$$\text{LOD}(q_2 \mid q_1) = \log_{10}\left\{\frac{\Pr(\text{data} \mid q_1, q_2)}{\Pr(\text{data} \mid q_1)}\right\}$$

- Piece together the putative QTL from the 1d and 2d scans
  - Omit loci that no longer look interesting (drop-one-at-a-time analysis)
  - Study potential interactions among the identified loci
  - Scan for additional loci (perhaps allowing interactions), conditional on these

Controlling for chr 4



Drop-one-QTL table

	df	LOD	%var
1@68.3	1	6.30	11.0
4@30.0	1	12.21	20.1
6@61.0	2	7.93	13.6
15@17.5	2	7.14	12.3
6@61.0 : 15@17.5	1	5.68	9.9

→ R

- `scanone()` with marker as additive covariate
- `makeqtl()`, `fitqtl()`, `addqtl()`, `refineqtl()`

Automation

- Assistance to non-specialists
- Understanding performance
- Many phenotypes

Additive QTL

$$\mathsf{y} = \mu + \sum \beta_{\mathsf{j}}\, \mathsf{q}_{\mathsf{j}} + \epsilon \qquad \text{which } \beta_{\mathsf{j}} \neq 0\text{?}$$

$$\mathsf{pLOD}(\gamma) = \mathsf{LOD}(\gamma) - \mathsf{T}\,|\gamma|$$

Additive QTL

$$y = \mu + \sum \beta_j q_j + \epsilon \qquad \text{which } \beta_j \neq 0?$$

$$\text{pLOD}(\gamma) = \text{LOD}(\gamma) - T\,|\gamma|$$

0 vs 1 QTL: $\text{pLOD}(\emptyset) = 0$

$$\text{pLOD}(\{\lambda\}) = \text{LOD}(\lambda) - T$$

Additive QTL

$$y = \mu + \sum \beta_j q_j + \epsilon \qquad \text{which } \beta_j \neq 0?$$

$$\text{pLOD}(\gamma) = \text{LOD}(\gamma) - T\,|\gamma|$$

For the mouse genome:

T = 2.69 (BC) or 3.52 (F_2)

→ R

- `stepwiseqtl()`
- `plotLodProfile()`

Epistasis

$$y = \mu + \sum \beta_j \, q_j + \sum \gamma_{jk} \, q_j \, q_k + \epsilon$$

$$\text{pLOD}(\gamma) = \text{LOD}(\gamma) - T_m \, |\gamma|_m - T_i \, |\gamma|_i$$

T_m = as chosen previously

T_i = ?

Idea 1

Imagine there are two additive QTL and consider a 2d, 2-QTL scan.

T_i = 95th percentile of the distribution of

$$\max \mathrm{LOD}_f(s,t) - \max \mathrm{LOD}_a(s,t)$$

Idea 1

Imagine there are two additive QTL and consider a 2d, 2-QTL scan.

T_i = 95th percentile of the distribution of

$$\max \mathrm{LOD}_f(s,t) - \max \mathrm{LOD}_a(s,t)$$

For the mouse genome:

T_m = 2.69 (BC) or 3.52 (F_2)

T_i^H = 2.62 (BC) or 4.28 (F_2)

Idea 2

Imagine there is one QTL and consider a 2d, 2-QTL scan.

$T_m + T_i$ = 95th percentile of the distribution of

$$\max \mathrm{LOD}_f(s,t) - \max \mathrm{LOD}_1(s)$$

Idea 2

Imagine there is one QTL and consider a 2d, 2-QTL scan.

$T_m + T_i$ = 95th percentile of the distribution of

$$\max \mathrm{LOD}_f(s,t) - \max \mathrm{LOD}_1(s)$$

For the mouse genome:

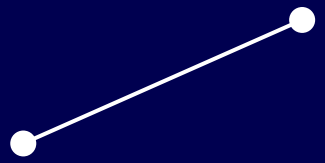
T_m = 2.69 (BC) or 3.52 (F_2)

T_i^H = 2.62 (BC) or 4.28 (F_2)

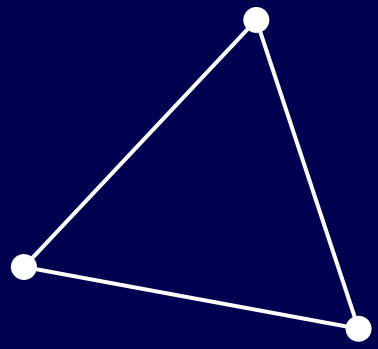
T_i^L = 1.19 (BC) or 2.69 (F_2)

Models as graphs

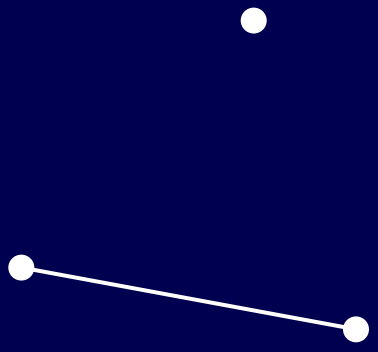
A



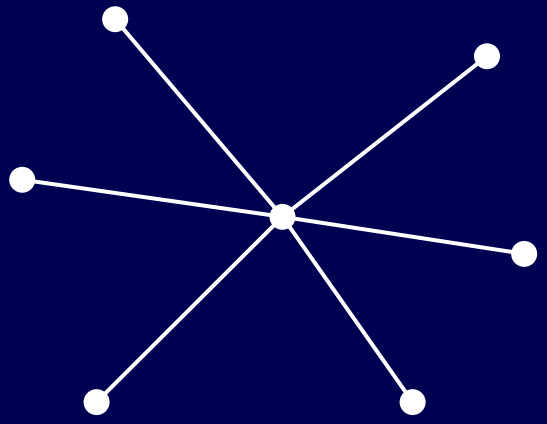
C



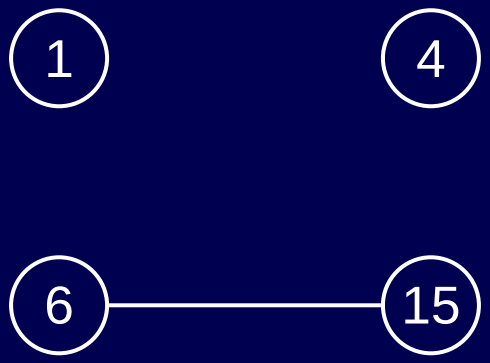
B



D

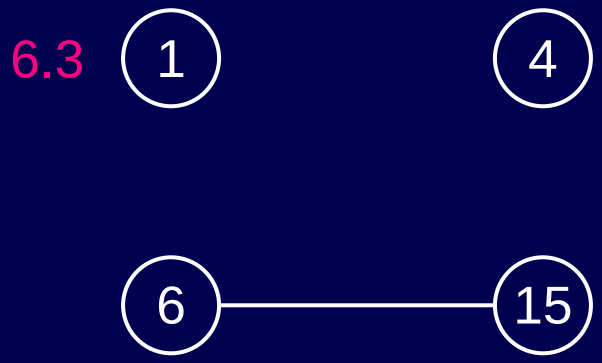


Results



LOD = 23.1

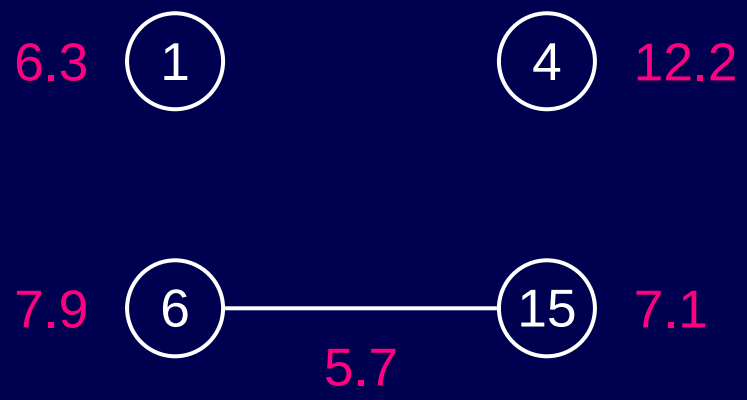
Results



LOD = 23.1

$T_m = 2.69$ $T_i^H = 2.62$ $T_i^L = 1.19$ $T_m + T_i^H = 5.31$ $T_m + T_i^L = 3.88$ $2T_m = 5.38$

Results



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Add an interaction?

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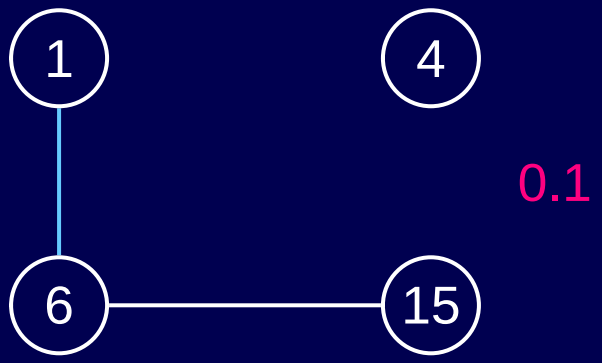

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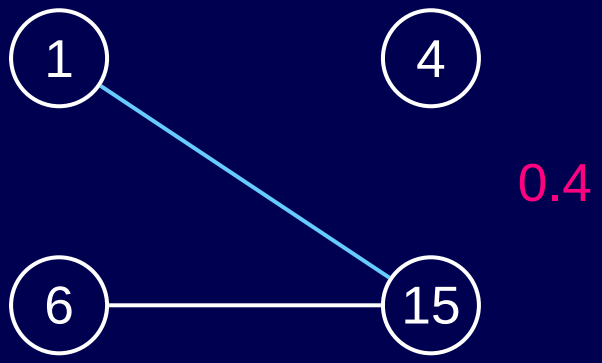

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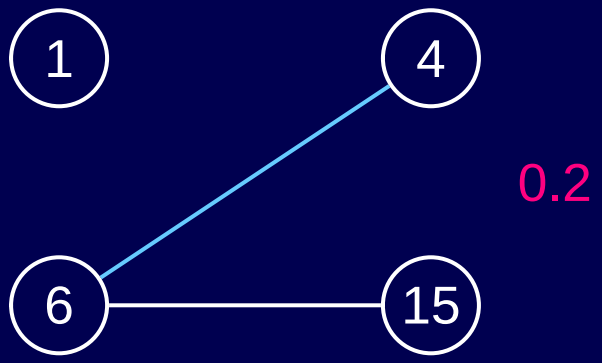

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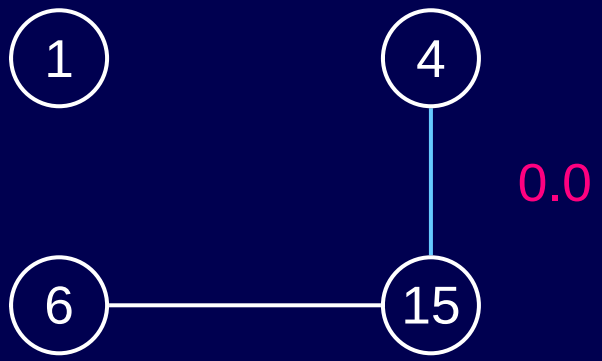

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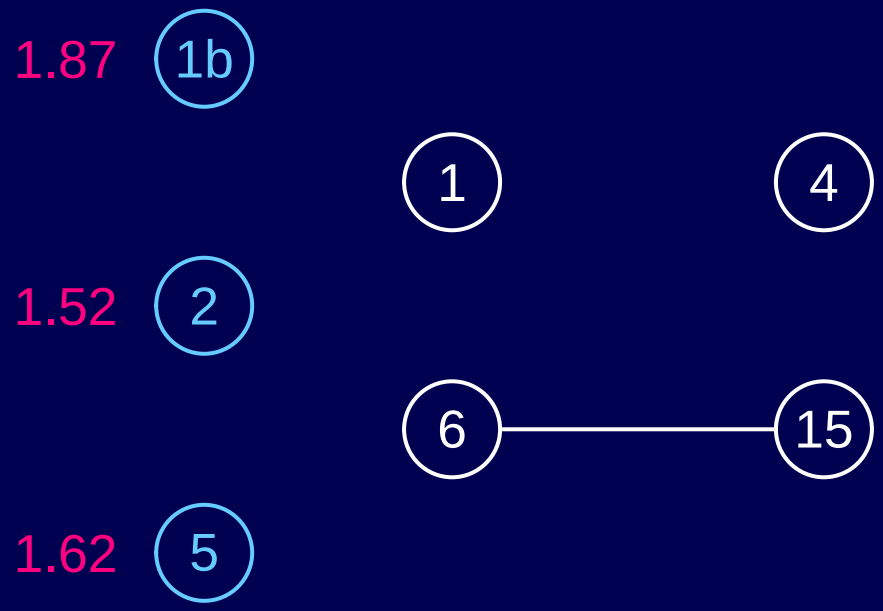
Add another QTL?



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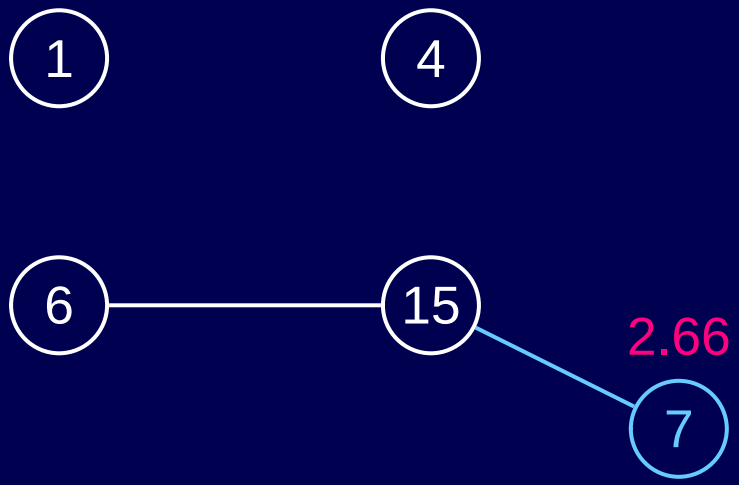

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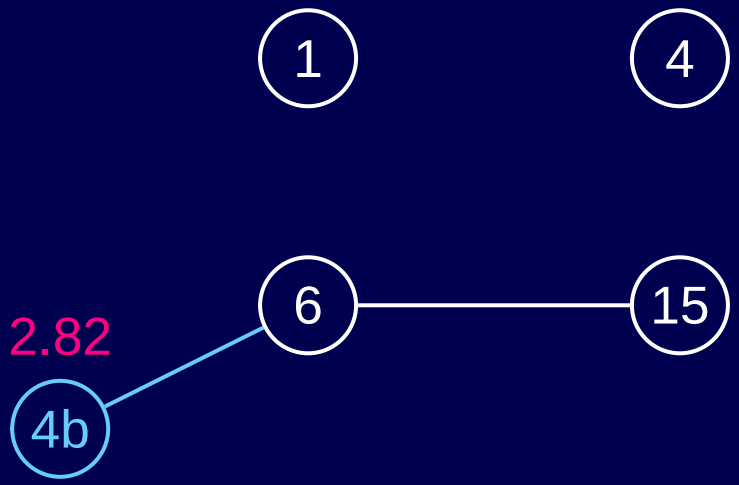

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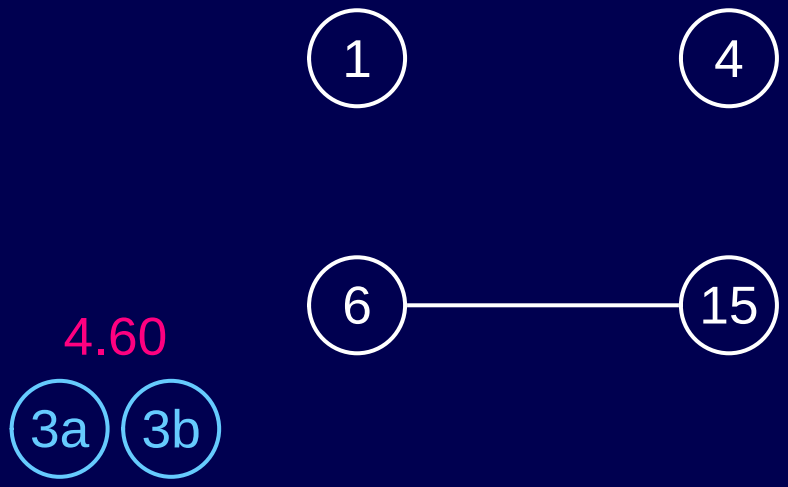
Add a pair of QTL?



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References

- Strickberger MW (1985) *Genetics*, 3rd edition. Macmillan, New York, chapter 11.

  An old but excellent general genetics textbook with a very interesting discussion of epistasis.

- Broman KW, Speed TP (2002) A model selection approach for the identification of quantitative trait loci in experimental crosses. J Roy Stat Soc B 64:641–656

  Multiple-QTL model selection with additive QTL.

- Manichaikul A, Moon JY, Sen Ś, Yandell BS, Broman KW (2009) A model selection approach for the identification of quantitative trait loci in experimental crosses, allowing epistasis. Genetics 181:1077–1086

  Also account for epistasis.