

Interbull estimation of SNP effects

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Intro

Sale of semen increasing based on genomic EBVs

We want them to be as accurate as possible

(for all traits in all breeds and countries and between breeds)

i.e. We want estimated SNP effects to be as accurate as possible

High accuracy ← high N, non-linear estimation, one-step, sequence data, functional information

Intro

High N

Human genetics

meta-analysis of 270,000 people for height → more SNPs,
increased accuracy

in UK 500,000 people with WGS

in USA 1M people with WGS

Dairy cattle

1,000,000s world wide if we collaborate

not within-breed, within-country for all traits

Intro

Non linear method (i.e. Bayesian method)

Higher accuracy

More robust

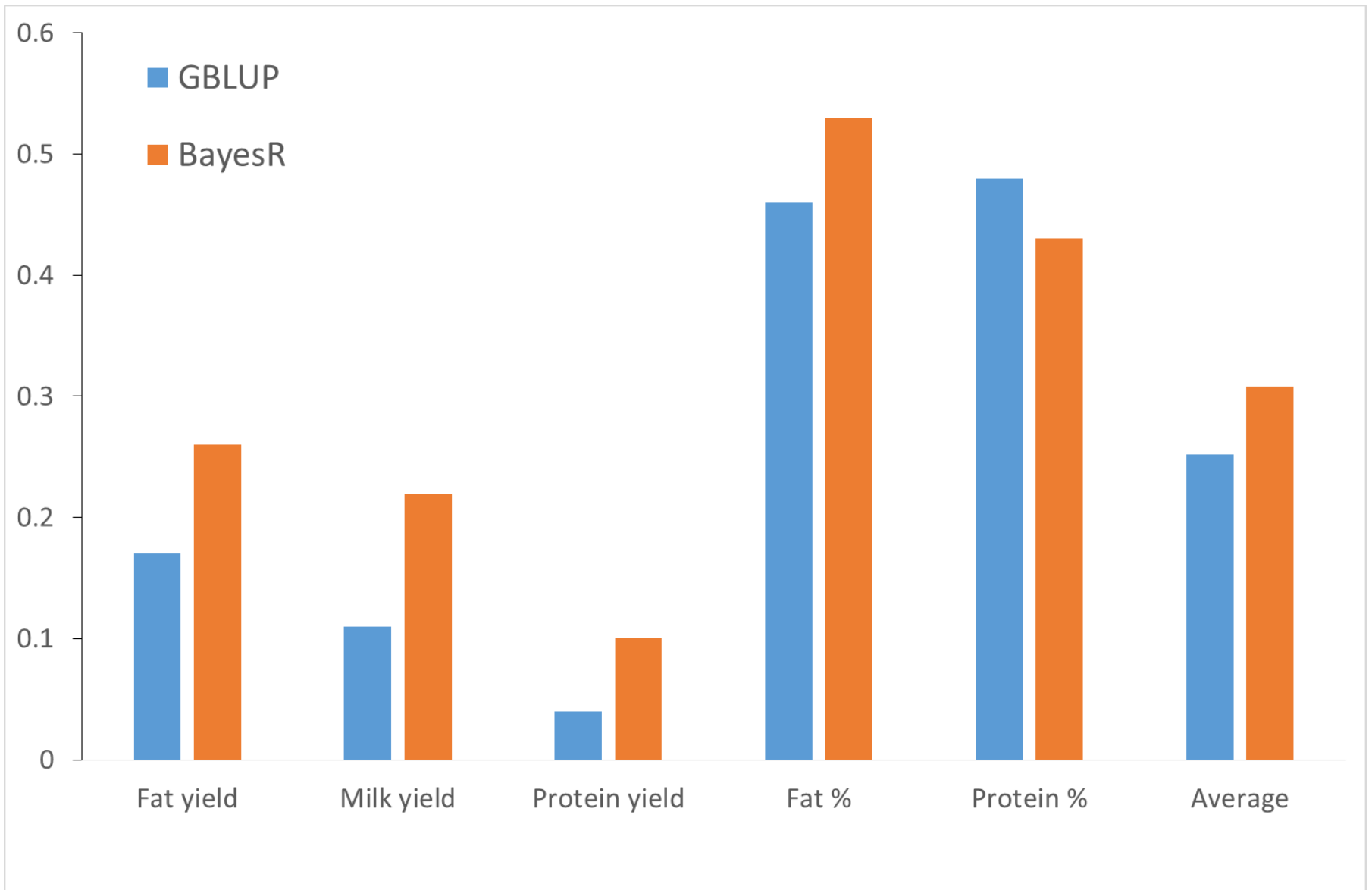
Benefits from multiple breeds

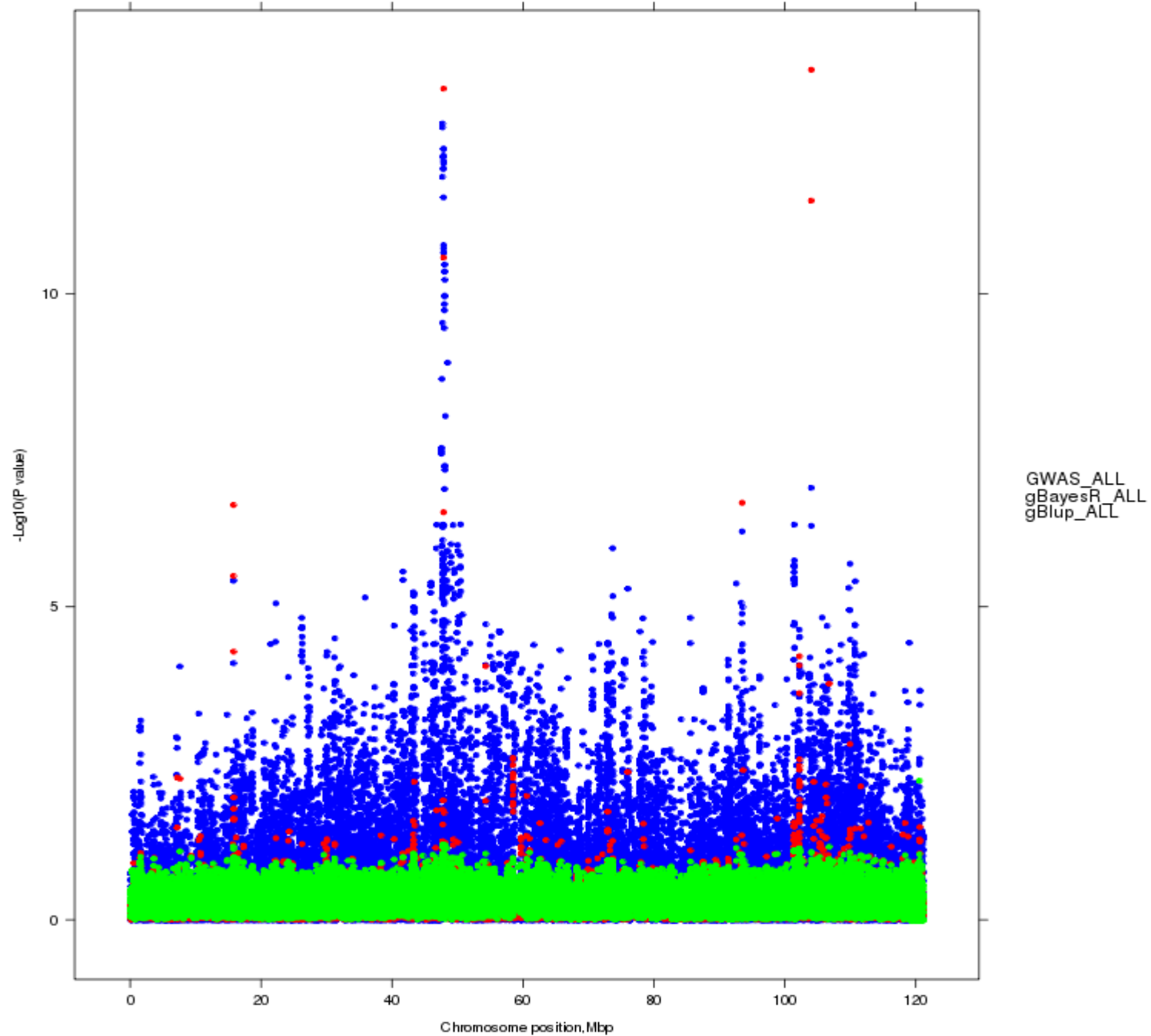
Benefits from genome sequence data

Benefits from biological knowledge

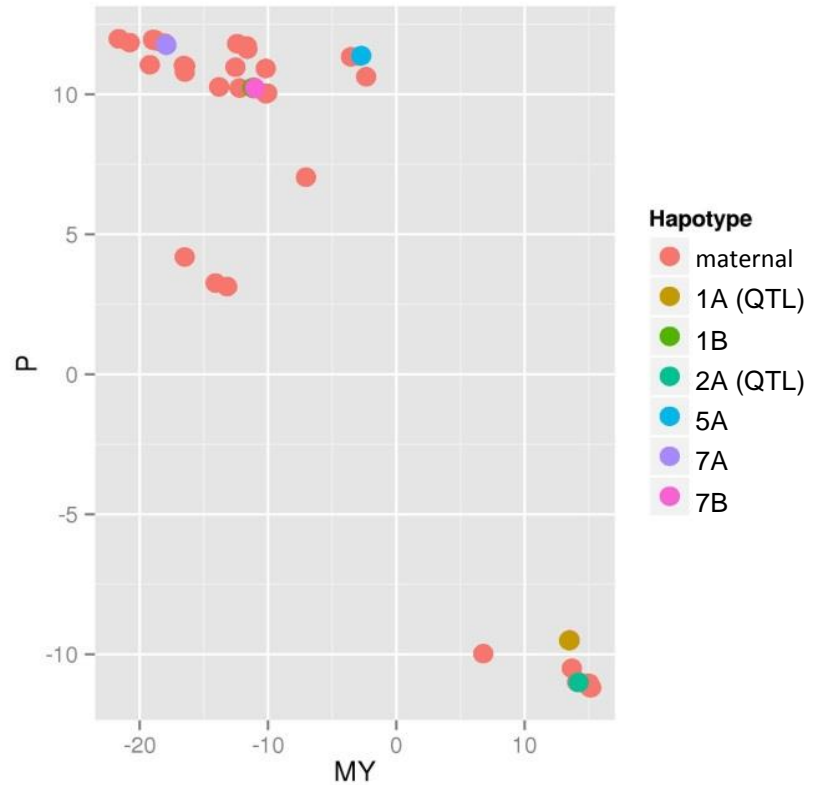
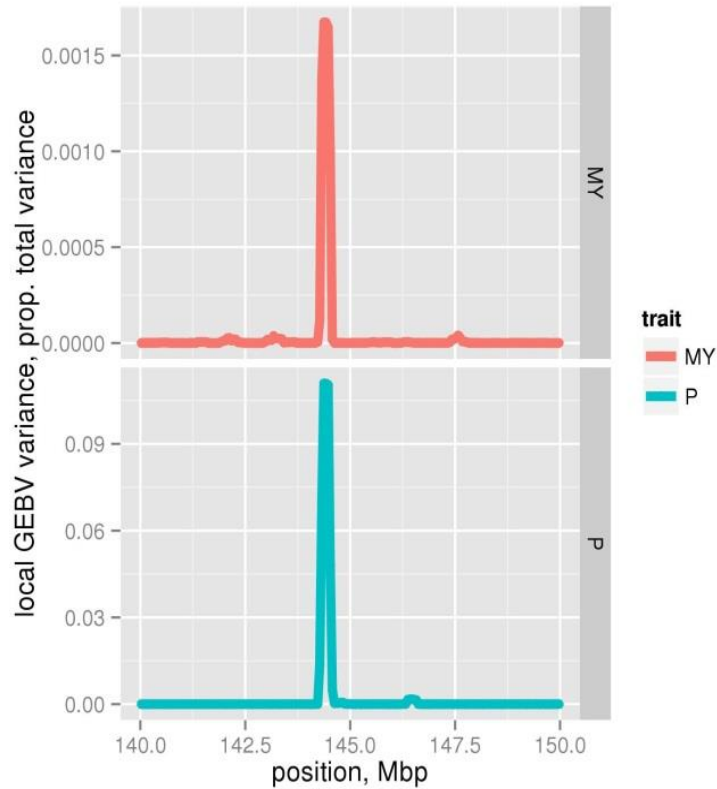
Combining one-step and non-linear method is research problem

Accuracy $r(\text{DGV}, \text{DTD})$ in Aussie Red Bulls





e.g. pleiotropic milk yield and phosphorus QTL on BTA1



	Effect	P-value	Prop. σ^2_p
<i>Additional traits</i>			
phosphorus conc.	41.8	1.10x10⁻¹¹	0.107
eSLC37A1	0.160	3.55x10⁻¹⁸	0.224
<i>Key production trait, milk yield</i>			
milk yield – Holstein cows	-37.6	2.19x10⁻³	0.001
milk yield – Holstein bulls	-40.3	3.17x10⁻³	0.003
milk yield – Jersey cows	-45.2	3.26x10⁻³	0.002

That is the allele that *increases* expression of SLC27A1 (an antiporter):

1. *Increases* phosphorus concentration
2. *Decreases* milk yield

Intro

Evaluating bulls  Evaluating SNPs

Interbull

Proposal

Short term

Combine BLUP SNP solutions for 50k SNP chip using SNP-MACE

Medium term

Identify sequence variants for inclusion in national evaluation

Short term SNP-MACE

Within country i data can be modelled

$$y_i = \text{other effects} + Z_i g_i + e_i$$

where $V(g_i) = B_i$ diagonal
 $V(e_i) = R_i$ diagonal

After absorbing other effects, can mimic equations by

$$(Z_i' R_i^{-1} Z_i + B_i^{-1}) g_i = Z_i' R_i^{-1} y_i$$

Short term SNP-MACE

Multiple country data

$$y' = (y_i \ y_j), \ g' = (g_i \ g_j), \ e' = (e_i \ e_j)$$

$$V(g) = B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{ii} & B_{ij} \\ B_{ji} & B_{jj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V(e) = R = \begin{pmatrix} R_{ii} & 0 \\ 0 & R_{jj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(Z'R^{-1}Z + B^{-1})g = Z'R^{-1}y$$

Short term SNP-MACE

Multiple country data

$$(Z'R^{-1}Z + B^{-1})g = Z'R^{-1}y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Z_i'R_i^{-1}Z_i + B^{ii} & B^{ij} \\ B^{ij} & Z_j'R_j^{-1}Z_j + B^{jj} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g_i \\ g_j \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Z_i'R_i^{-1}y_i \\ Z_j'R_j^{-1}y_j \end{pmatrix}$$

That is, we need the $Z_i'R_i^{-1}Z_i$, $Z_i'R_i^{-1}y_i$ and B_i from each country and the r_g between countries only.

Note, if we have $Z_i'R_i^{-1}Z_i$ and B_i , we can compute $Z_i'R_i^{-1}y_i$

That is, we only need the equations used by each country not the original data.

Short term SNP-MACE

Fall back position

$Z_i' R_i^{-1} Z_i$ is a 50k x 50k matrix.

If we cant get it?

Use diagonal elements of $Z_i' R_i^{-1} Z_i$ and approximate off-diagonals by a sample of $Z_i' Z_i$
(Yang et al 2012)

And compute by $Z_i' R_i^{-1} y_i$

by

$$(Z_i' R_i^{-1} Z_i + B_i^{-1}) g_i = Z_i' R_i^{-1} y_i$$

Short term SNP-MACE

Complications

1. $C(e_i, e_j) \neq 0$ because some phenotypes used in both countries
causes off-diagonal blocks in $Z'R^{-1}Z$
can approximate by number of shared animals between countries
2. Different SNPs used in different countries
Back solve from GEBVs to get equivalent SNP solutions for any SNP set

Short term SNP-MACE

Integration with national evaluations

No one-step within country

Use Interbull SNP solutions instead of local ones

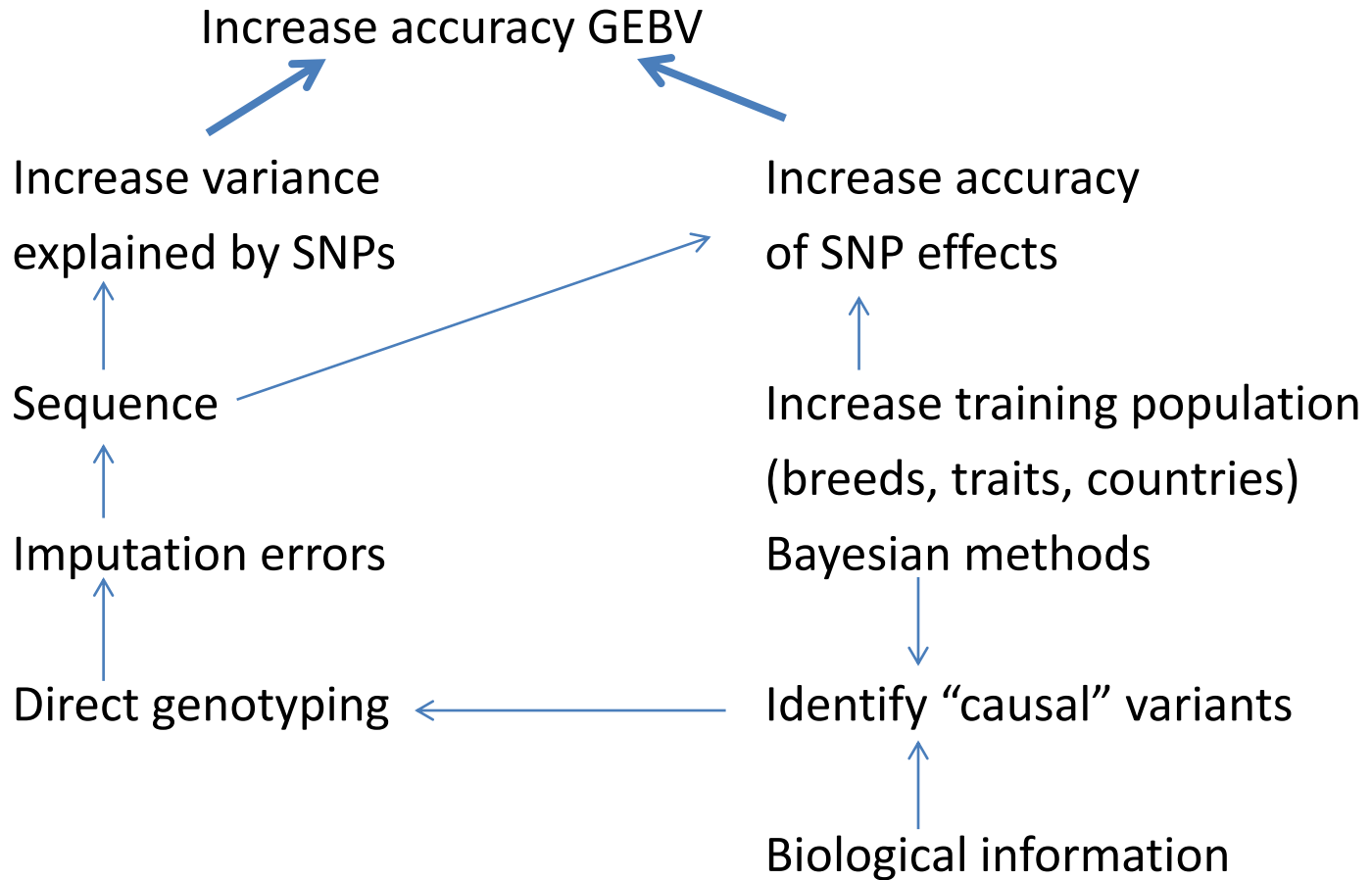
One step within country

Use one-step equations with SNP solutions and import Interbull solutions

OR

Treat Interbull SNP solutions as external data in local analysis

Medium term



Medium term

Sequence variants + Bayesian methods + use of biological information

Benefits

- Increased accuracy

- Increased stability

- Multiple breed prediction

- Prediction of breed differences

Medium term

Sequence variants + Bayesian methods + use of biological information

How to do it?

Same data as BLUP

$$Z_i'R_i^{-1}Z_i \text{ and } Z_i'R_i^{-1}y_i$$

At sequence level

Impute effects

Countries impute genotypes

Countries genotype “causal” variants

Medium term 2

Estimate genetic correlation between countries

Estimate from SNP data instead of pedigree

→ less biased estimates

Uses same data as SNP-MACE

Proposal

Two analyses

1) Production run

generates EBVs

one step

fast

limited number of SNPs

could use SNP variances or SNP effects estimated
elsewhere

could use BLUP

Proposal

Two analyses

2) Research run

Generates list of SNPs or SNP variances or SNP effects

Slow

Not necessarily one-step

Large number of SNPs (WGS)

Non-linear method (EM plus MCMC)

First eliminate most SNPs from model

Second estimate remaining SNPs

Proposal

Research analysis



List of SNPs, SNP variances, SNP effects



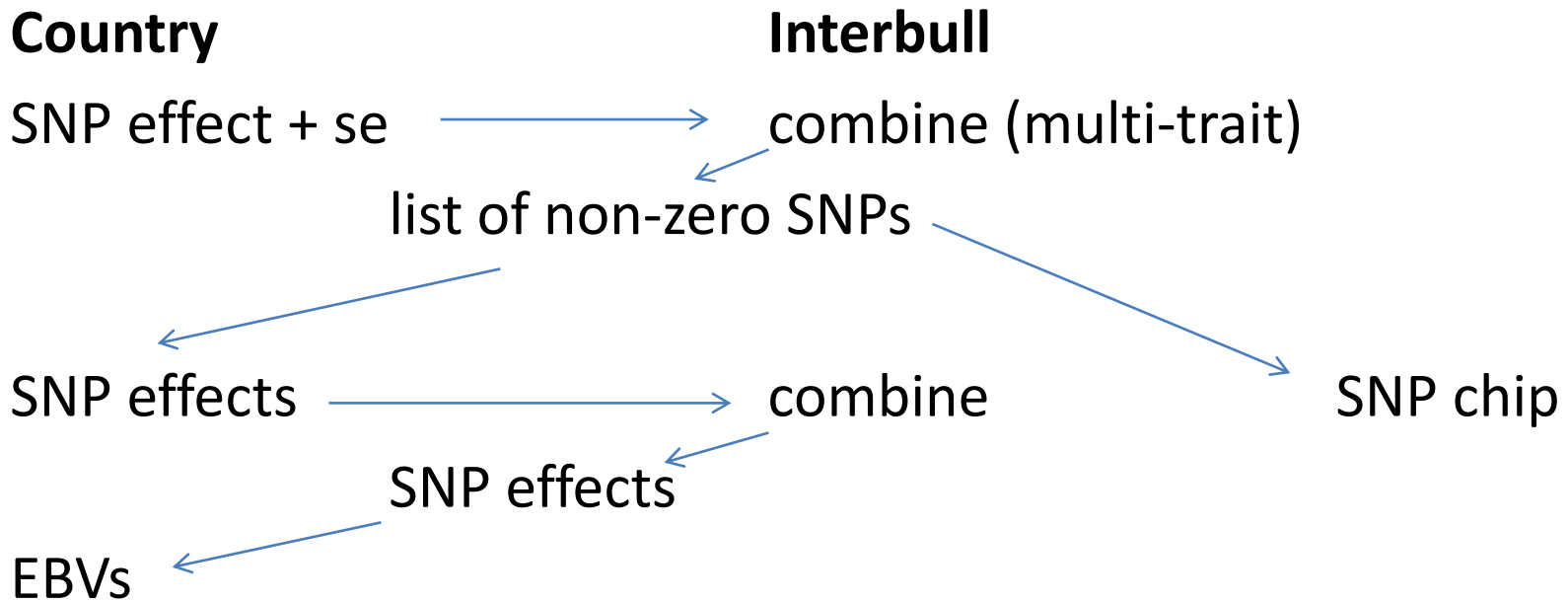
Production analysis



EBVs

Proposal

Countries could collaborate through Interbull with one or both of these analyses



Proposal

Short term

Combine BLUP SNP solutions for 50k SNP chip using SNP-MACE

Medium term

Identify sequence variants for inclusion in national evaluation

Estimate genetic correlations between countries

Benefits

Short term

More accurate GEBVs

Medium term

Common set of 'causal SNPs' are genotyped and used in GE

Multi-breed EBVs with increased accuracy

More robust EBVs

Increased understanding of our traits

Better genetic correlation estimates

Proposal

Actions

Decide to collaborate

Pilot project to implement SNP-MACE (short term)

Research project to find best methodology (medium term)