

Institute of Statistics

National Chiao Tung University



INTRODUCTIONMETHODOLOGY

- Study population
- Preliminary analyses
- Study design
- Methods
- Cross validation
- RESULTS





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- CONCLUSION



Single-locus methods Gene-gene interaction



Haplotype data Haplotype Block



In the present study:

 Assessed the importance of gene-gene interactions on schizophrenia risk

Data:

65 SNPs from 5 candidate genes

• 514 cases and 376 controls



Five commonly used gene-gene interaction detecting methods





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Study population

Schizophrenia dataset Data collection was based on TSLS program

Genotyping of markers on 5 candidate genes: DISC1, NRG1, DAO, G72 and CACNG2



♦ 514 schizophrenia cases and 376 controls

Total 65 SNPs in five candidate genes



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Preliminary analyses

- Data quality control:
 - exclude SNP if
 - ♦ HWE p value < 0.001</p>
 - missing genotypes > 25% (SNP call rate < 75%)</p>
 - MAF is less than 1%
 - exclude individuals if
 - percentage of missing SNPs > 50%
- After filtering data
 - 55 SNPs
 - 889 individuals (513 cases / 376 controls).

Preliminary analyses

Missing data imputation:

- Imputation: replacing missing genotypes with predicted values that are based on the observed genotypes at neighboring SNPs.
- We implement data imputation by using the MDR Data Tool software
 It will perform a simple frequency-based imputation.



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Study design

The data was analyzed by two strategies:

- use the original genotype-based data
 \$55 SNPs
- use the haplotype-based data
 10 Haplotype block + 29 SNPs

In haplotype-based study, we use the Haploview software to define haplotype block and use the PHASE software to estimate individual's haplotype



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Cross Validation

- We want to compare the abilities of prediction in these five methods
- We randomly divided our genotype-based data into training set and testing set.
 - The sample size of training set doubles that of testing set.

 We repeat this procedure 100 times to create 100 dataset **Cross Validation**

- For each CV, we apply the five methods to the training set and get the best model for one-way, two-way, and three-way interaction.
- We use the training set to build a prediction rule for the best model
 - Like MDR, we compute the case-control ratio for each genotype combination

 While the prediction rule is built, we can calculate the prediction error

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CONCLUSION

Table 2.a. Single marker effects detected by the five methods in genotype-based data

rank	Chisq	IRM	BEAM	CART	MDR
1	rsDAO_13		rsDAO 13	rsDAO_7	rsDAO 7
2	rsDAO_7	rsDAO_7	rsDAO_7		rsDAO_6
3	rsDAO_6	rsDAO_0	rsNRG1_6		$rsNRG1_6$
4	rsNRG1_6	rsNRG1_6	rsCACNG2_3		rsDAO_13
5	rsDISC1_38	rsDISC1_38	rsDISC1_38		rsDAO_8

Table 2.b. Single marker effects detected by the five methods in haplotype-based data

rank	Chisq	LRM	BEAM	MDR
1	DAO_block1	DAO_block1	DAO_block1	DAO_block1
2	G72_block2	G72 block2	CACNG2_block2	reMRG1_0
3	rsNRG1_6	rsNRG1_6		DISC1_block4
4	CACNG2_block2	CACNG2_block2		DISC1_block2
5	rsDISC1_38	rsDISC1_38		G72_block2



Table 3.a. Two-way interaction detected by the five methods in genotype-based data

rank	Chisq	LRM	BEAM	CART	MDR
1	rsDAO_6 rsDAO_7	rsDAO_6 rsDAO_7	rsDISC1_E_7 rsDISC1_E_4	rsDAO_7 rsDAO_8	sNRG1_14 rsG72_16
2	rsNRG1_6 rsDAO_6	rsDAU_7 rsDAO_8		rsDAO_6 rsDAO_7	rsNRG1_6 rsDAO_6
3	rsNRG1_6 rsDAO_7	rsDAO_6 rsDAO_8			rsDISC1_3 rsDAO_7
4	rsDAO_7 rsDAO_13	rsDISC1_20 rsNRG1_6			rsDISC1_16 rsNRG1_6
5	rsDAO_6 rsDAO_13	rsDISC1_16 rsDISC1_20			rsDAO_6 rsDAO_7

Table 3.b. Two-way interaction detected by the five methods in haplotype-based data

rank	Chisq	LRM	BEAM	MDR
1	rsNRG1_6 G72_block2	rsDISC1_E_7 G72_block2	No two-way interaction detected	DISC1_block3 DAO_block1
2	DAO_block1 G72_block2	rsNRG1_6 CACNG2_block2		DISC1_block1 DAO_block1
3	G72_block2 CACNG2_block2	rsDISC1_E_7 rsCACNG2_3		DAO_block1 G72_block1
4	rsNRG1_6 DAO_block1	G72_block2 CACNG2_block2		DISC1_block4 DAO_block1
5	rsNRG1_6 CACNG2_block2	rsDISC1_38 CACNG2_block2	?	DISC1_block5 DAO_block1

Table 4.a. Three-way interaction detected by the five methods in genotype-based data

rank	Chisq	LRM	BEAM	CART	MDR
	rsDAO_6	rsDISC1_16		rsDISC1_E_7	rsNRG1_6
1	rsDAO_7	$rsNRG1_6$	No three-way interaction detected	rsDAO_6	rsDAO_6
	rsDAO_13	rsDAO_6		rsDAO_7	rsG72_16
	rsNRG1_6	rsDISC1_38			rsDISC1_12
2	rsDAO_6	rsDAO_7			rsNRG1_6
	rsDAO_7	rsDAO_13			rsCACNG2_3
	$rsNRG1_6$	rsDISC1_16			$rsNRG1_6$
3	rsDAO_7	$rsNRG1_6$			rsNRG1_14
	rsDAO_13	$rsCACNG2_3$			rsG72_16
	rsNRG1_6	rsNRG1_6			rsDISC1_16
4	rsDAO_6	rsDAO_6			rsNRG1_6
	rsDAO_13	rsDAO_13			rsDAO_6
		rsNRG1_6			$rsNRG1_6$
5		rsDAO_7			rsDAO_6
		rsDAO_13			$rsCACNG2_3$

Table 4.b. Three-way interaction detected by the five methods in haplotype-based data

rank	Chisq	BEAM	MDR
	G72_block2		DISC1_block1
1	rsNRG1_6	No three-way interaction detected	DISC1_block3
	CACNG2_block2		DAO_block1
	DAO_block1		DISC1_block1
2	G72_block2		DAO_block1
	rsNRG1_6		G72_block1
	DAO_block1		DISC1_block1
3	rsNRG1_6		DISC1_block4
	CACNG2_block2		DAO_block1
	DAO_block1		DISC1_block3
4	G72_block2		DISC1_block4
	CACNG2_block2		DAO_block1
			DISC1_block2
5			DISC1_block4
			DAO_block1



Table 5. Average prediction error across 100 CVs

	Chisq	LRM	BEAM	CART	MDR
one-way	0.471283784	0.476047297	0.471148649	0.486824324	0.473783784
two-way	0.464207618	0.448881209	0.488123798	0.477674915	0.470942832
three-way			0.495776846	0.491696159	0.494607021



Box-plot of prediction error

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CONCLUSION

 Our aim of this study is to propose a methodological issue in detecting genegene interaction

We chose five commonly used methods and apply them to a schizophrenia data CONCLUSION

we find that SNPs rsDAO_13 and
rsDAO_7 have strong main effect

SNPs rsDAO_6, rsDAO_7, and rsG72_16 have strong gene-gene interaction effects

LRM shows the best predictive ability in our data



THANK YOU!