coR-ge

Investigation of Stratified False Discovery Rate Control in Environments of Complex Correlation

Christopher B. Cole June 18th 2015 Harvey Stancer Research Day



Introduction

MTC Primer coR-ge 1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4 5

5 6 7 6 7 8 Conclusion / Next Steps

Genome Wide Association Studies

- Agnostic search of the genome for significant associations
- Hypothesis free
- Many millions of tests
- Moving towards hypothesis driven GWAS (GWAS-HD)
 - Single SNP association with re-prioritization based on biological hypothesis
 - Stratified FDR

Introduction



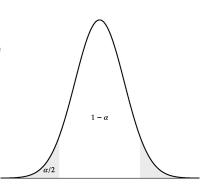
Introduction	
1(2)	

1(2)

MTC Primer coR-ge 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 5 6 7 6 7 8

Conclusion / Next Steps

- If H_0 is true, $P(|Z| < \phi(\alpha)) = 1 \alpha$
 - i.e. if "significant" P value is 0.05, given H_0 is true, chance of correctly failing to reject is 0.95
- If A and B are independent, P(A and B) = P(A)P(B)
- Probability of all true H_0 in correct region, for nIndependent tests, is 0.95^n
- Increased number of Type 1 Error



Methods



troduction	MTC Primer	
2	1 2 2 4	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Conclusion / Next Steps

1 2 3

coR-ge

- Significance Level (α) is 0.05
- 3 false tests
 - E.g. Number of jelly beans eaten influences musical ability
 - Probability of each false test being "not significant"
 - $= P(Null\ Region) \cdot P(Null\ Region) \cdot P(Null\ Region)$
 - $= 0.95 \cdot 0.95 \cdot 0.95$
 - = 0.857375
- 10 false tests
 - $\bullet = 0.95^{10} = 0.5987$

Methods

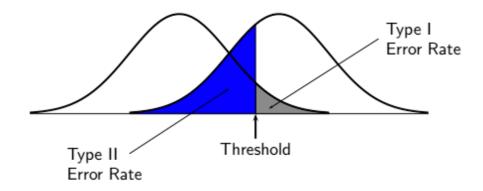


troduction	MTC Primer	coR-ge
2	1234	1 2 3 4
	5 6 7	6 7 8

1 2 3 3 4 5

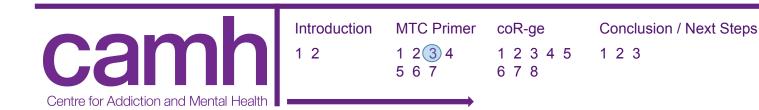
Conclusion / Next Steps

6 7 8



- Type I Error: Reject H_0 when H_0 is true (False Positive)
- Type II Error: Fail to reject H_0 when H_0 is false (False Negative)

Methods



What does this really mean?

- True positive: Causal variant is there, and is significant
- False positive: Not a causal variant, and is significant

Why do we care?

- More TP = More loci that can be replicated.
- Power to detect TP > Cost of detecting FP.

Methods



Introduction MTC Primer coR-ge 1 2

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Conclusion / Next Steps

- As $\uparrow n_{tests}$, \uparrow False positives
- Control methods
 - Bonferroni
 - Chance of even one false positive $\leq \alpha$

1 2

- $P(FP > 0) \le \alpha$
- FDR
 - Proportion of discoveries which are false $\leq \alpha$
 - $FDR \equiv E\left[\frac{FP}{TP}\right] \leq \alpha$

Methods

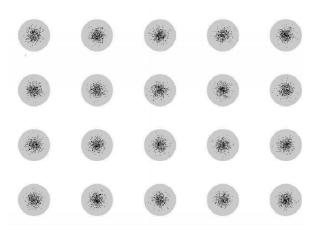


Introduction MTC Primer coR-ge

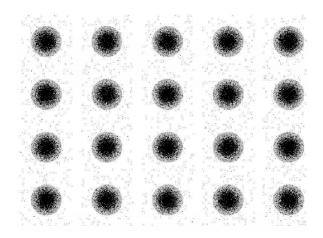
Conclusion / Next Steps

1 2 3 4 **(5)** 6 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Family-wise Error Rate (Bonferroni) Chance of even one false positive $\leq \alpha$



False Discovery Rate Control Proportion of FP $\left(\frac{FP}{TP}\right) \leq \alpha$

Analysis



Introduction

1 2

MTC Primer

coR-ge

Conclusion / Next Steps

1 2 3 4 5 **6** 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Stratified FDR

- Sun et. al 2006
- Control FDR separately in different groups
- According to prior information
 - E.g. Cystic Fibrosis Genes
 - Meconium Ileus
- Lots of questions
 - Effect of correlation etc.

NATURE GENETICS | LETTER



日本語要約

Multiple apical plasma membrane constituents are associated with susceptibility to meconium ileus in individuals with cystic fibrosis

Lei Sun, Johanna M Rommens, Harriet Corvol, Weili Li, Xin Li, Theodore A Chiang, Fan Lin, Ruslan Dorfman, Pierre-François Busson, Rashmi V Parekh, Diana Zelenika, Scott M Blackman, Mary Corey, Vishal K Doshi, Lindsay Henderson, Kathleen M Naughton, Wanda K O'Neal, Rhonda G Pace, Jaclyn R Stonebraker, Sally D Wood, Fred A Wright, Julian Zielenski, Annick Clement, Mitchell L Drumm, Pierre-Yves Boëlle # et al.

Affiliations | Contributions | Corresponding author

Nature Genetics 44, 562–569 (2012) | doi:10.1038/ng.2221
Received 25 July 2011 | Accepted 24 February 2012 | Published online 01 April 2012

Analysis



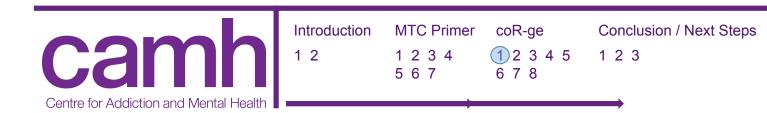
 Introduction
 MTC Primer
 coR-ge
 Conclusion / Next Steps

 1 2
 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7 8
 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1

~ ₩

- Software for the Examination of Multiple Correction Methodologies in Accurate Genomic Environments
- Permutation testing of correction methodologies
- Different environments
- Open source: http://chris1221.github.io/coR-ge/
- ~ 5000 lines of code, fully parallelised on SGE (HPCVL) and PBS (SCINET) clusters.

Analysis



coR-ge

Software for the Examination of Multiple Correction Methodologies in Accurate Genomic Environments

View the Project on GitHub Chris1221/sFDR



Quick-start Guide.

Welcome to the landing page for **coR-ge** (**cor**ection of **ge**nomes in **R**). This software is in active development, and pull requests are welcome on any of the branches. Please find below instructions for use cases. For more complex use, please contact the maintainer by raising an issue on the project repository.

This project was presented at the Compute Canada's High Powered Computer Symposium in June 2015. The abstract and poster PDF are also found in the repository.

Program Structure

http://chris1221.github.io/coR-ge/

Analysis

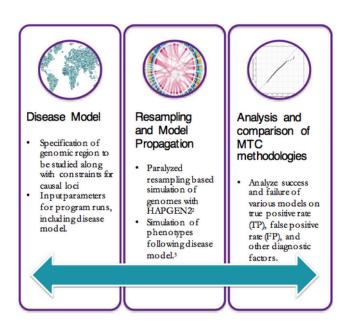


Introduction MTC Primer

coR-ge

Conclusion / Next Steps

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 **2** 3 4 5 6 7 8



Analysis

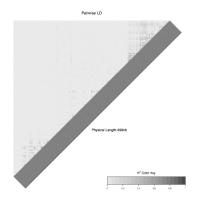


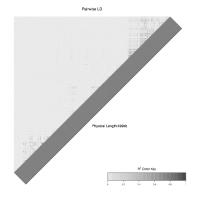
 Introduction
 MTC Primer
 coR-ge
 Conclusion / Next Steps

 1 2
 1 2 3 4
 1 2 3 4 5
 1 2 3

 5 6 7
 6 7 8
 1 2 3

- Maintain LD structures
 - Pairwise R^2
- Specify Disease Model
 - Heritability
 - Causal loci
 - Phenotype Generation





Analysis

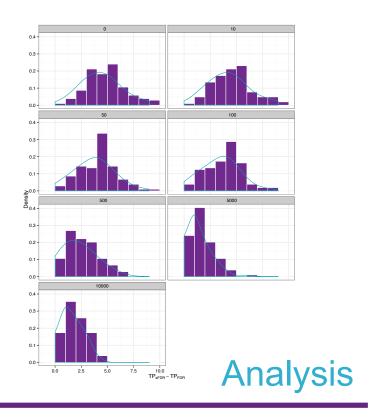


Introduction	MTC Primer	coR-ge	Conclusion / Next Steps
4 0	4 0 0 4	4 0 0 0 5	4 0 0

6 7 6 7

6 7 8

- Heritability: 0.45
- 50 Causal SNPs randomly distributed
- Normal phenotype with Z(0,0.55) noise
- Δ True Positives between FDR and sFDR
- Grouped by number of "confusion" SNPs





Introduction MTC Primer

1 2

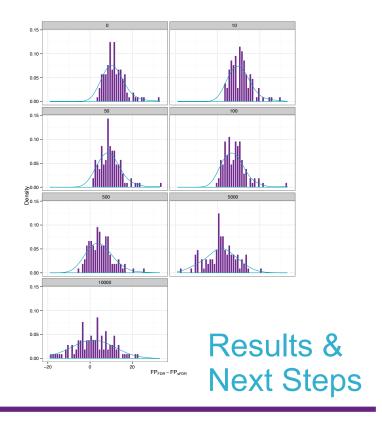
coR-ge

1 2 3 4 (5)

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 5 6 7 6 7 8 Conclusion / Next Steps

Heritability: 0.45

- 50 Causal SNPs randomly distributed
- Normal phenotype with Z(0,0.55) noise
- Δ False Positives between FDR and sFDR
- Grouped by number of "confusion" SNPs





Introduction

1 2

MTC Primer

coR-ge

Conclusion / Next Steps

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5

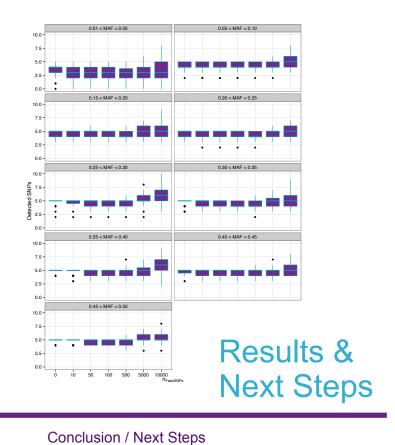
1 2 3

678

- Heritability: 0.45
- 5 causal loci in each MAF group
- Normal phenotype with Z(0,0.55) noise
- Effect sizes evenly
 - Type II ANOVA for difference P = 0.2026

1 2

- Δ True positives between FDR and sFDR
- Grouped by number of "confusion" SNPs
- **Grouped by MAF category**





Introduction

MTC Primer

coR-ge

1 2 3

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7

6(7)8

- Heritability: 0.45
- 10 gene system
- 1 causal loci in each gene
- Δ True positives between FDR and sFDR
- Δ False positives between FDR and sFDR

Results & Next Steps



Introduction	MTC Primer	coR-ge	Conclusion / Next Steps
1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3

Summary

- Introduced a software suite for the comparison of multiple testing correction methodologies
- Showed preliminary evidence of sFDR > FDR
 - More TP
 - Less FP
 - When real gene group used, more TP and more FP.

Results & Next Steps



Introduction	MTC Primer	coR-ge	Conclusion / Next Steps
1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5	123
	5 6 7	6 7 8	

Next steps:

- Improved user documentation
- Realistic examinations of correlation structures
- Working with mathematical statisticians to prove these heuristic trends

Results & Next Steps



Introduction	MTC Primer	coR-ge	Conclusion / Next Steps
1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5	123
	5 6 7	6 7 8	

Acknowledgements

- Dr. Joanne Knight
- Sarah Gagliano / Sejal Patel
- Hartmut Schemider
- OxStatGen / Hadley Wickham











Results & Next Steps

Camh
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Introduction

1 2

MTC Primer

coR-ge

Conclusion / Next Steps

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 ③