Probabilities of multilocus genotypes in SIB recombinant inbred lines

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1 Introduction

Set the working directory to the emplacement of the source file "PMG_SIB_RILs_OM.R" and load it to the working environment. You can download the "PMG_SIB_RILs_OM.R" file from https://github.com/Kamel20/PMGISRIL,

```
setwd("the directory")
source("PMG_SIB_RILs_OM.R.R")
```

Then load the required packages:

```
library(eply)
library(rlist)
library(rmarkdown)
```

2 Input

This code just needs to input the locus number L_{loci} and the recombination rates for successive intervals which is a vector of length $L_{loci} - 1$. For example, for $L_{loci} = 3$

```
L_{loci} = 3
recRates = c(0.4, 0.2, 0.3)
```

3 The variables names (all Qs and all non-equivalent Qs)

To gain time we found the list of inheritance indexes (all Qs) that contribute in the system (till $L_{loci} = 10$

```
allQs = list.load("allVarTillL=10.rds")
allvpForallup = list.load("allContrVarTillL=10.rds")

nonEquivalentQs = allQs[[L]]$symQs
allQsMappedToNonEquivalent = allQs[[L]]$nonsymQs
allvpForallup = allvpForallup[[L]]
```

or you can get all indices to work with using their functions using to const

```
allQs = systemVar(L_loci)
```

##

 $^{\sharp\sharp}$ Find the inheritance indexes that are contributing to this system, please wait \dots

Note that, the non-equivalents Qs are

```
nonEquivalentQs = allQs$symQs
```

and the distinct Qs are

```
allQsMappedToNonEquivalent = allQs$indicesAllQs
Note that the first equation of the linear system is given by the fact that \sum (Qs) = 1
  multiplicityQs = table(allQsMappedToNonEquivalent)
This means that
\#\# \ 4Q(000) + 4Q(001) + 8Q(002) + 4Q(010) + 4Q(011) + 8Q(012) + 8Q(020) + 8Q(021) + 8Q(022) + 8Q(023) = 1
Now, Constructs the list of all v' given the u' to be used to construct the self-consistent equations.
  allvpForallup = allvprimeForEachuprime(nonEquivalentQs)
## 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
     Find the system AQ = B
4
The analytic expressions of the system of linear equations to be solved are
    analyticEquations = twoWayRILsib(L_loci, nonEquivalentQs, allQsMappedToNonEquivalent, allvpForallup
##
    # ===== 3 - Loci ===== #
##
##
## 1. The First equation in the system is:
\#\# \ 4Q(000) + 4Q(001) + 8Q(002) + 4Q(010) + 4Q(011) + 8Q(012) + 8Q(020) + 8Q(021) + 8Q(022) + 8Q(023) = 1
##
    2. Computing the self-consistent equations: ...
##
2 of 9
3 of 9
4 of 9
5 of 9
6 of 9
7 of 9
8 of 9
9 of 9
## done
Hence, the matrix of equations is
  Amatrix = analyticEquations$A
  Amatrix[1:3,1:2]
         000
                                        001
##
## SumQs "4"
                                         "4"
         "2*(0.5)*(1-r12)*(1-r23)-1" "0"
## 000
         "2*(0.5)*(1-r12)*(r23)"
and, the coefficient matrix is
  Bvector = analyticEquations$B
  Bvector[1:3]
```

By substitute the numerical values of the recombination rates

[1] 1 0 0

```
numericAmatrix = evalMatrix(A = Amatrix, recRates = recRates)
## r12 = 0.4
                                                                            r14 = 0.476
                 r23 = 0.2
                               r34 = 0.3
                                             r13 = 0.44
                                                             r24 = 0.38
For example,
  numericAmatrix[1:3,1:2]
         [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 4.00
## [2,] -0.52
                 0
## [3,] 0.12
                -1
Hence, the solution for the N_Q(L) unknown (non-equivalent) Qs is
  solution = solve(numericAmatrix, Bvector)
  names(solution) = nonEquivalentQs
  solution
##
          000
                     001
                                002
                                           010
                                                       011
                                                                  012
## 0.03413811 0.01322519 0.01308306 0.01125016 0.02666891 0.01045223
          020
                     021
                                022
                                           023
## 0.01164653 0.01027273 0.02641467 0.01048960
This means,
## Q(0,0,0) = 0.03413811 , Q(0,0,1) = 0.01322519 , Q(0,0,2) = 0.01308306
## Q(0,1,0) = 0.01125016, Q(0,1,1) = 0.02666891, Q(0,1,2) = 0.01045223
## Q(0,2,0) = 0.01164653, Q(0,2,1) = 0.01027273, Q(0,2,2) = 0.02641467
## Q(0,2,3) = 0.0104896
```

5 Convert Qs to RIL multilocus genotype probabilities

To Convert Qs (RIL IBD probabilities) to RIL multilocus genotype probabilities by computing the 2^L probabilities of multilocus SIB RIL genotypes

```
allProbabilitiesOfRilGenotypes= QsToGenotypeProbabilities(L_loci, solution)

## 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
allProbabilitiesOfRilGenotypes

## [1] 0.17056473 0.09414115 0.08767703 0.14761709 0.14761709 0.08767703

## [7] 0.09414115 0.17056473

Note the that the sum of these probabilities should be one

sumAllProbabilities = sum(allProbabilitiesOfRilGenotypes)
sumAllProbabilities
```

[1] 1

For more detalis see (Jebreen et al., 2019).

Bibliography

Jebreen, K., Petrizzelli, M., and Martin, O. C. (2019). Probabilities of multilocus genotypes in sib recombinant inbred lines. Statistical Genetics and Methodology, a section of the journal Frontiers in Genetics (Submitted).