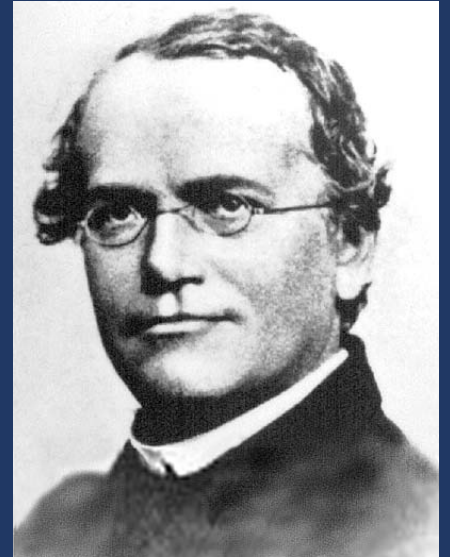


SnArrays.jl, VCFTools.jl, and ADMIXTURE.jl



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Motivation

SnpArrays.jl and VCFTools.jl are two gateway packages that

- Translate (potentially big) genotype data files to vectors/matrices for statistical analysis
- Perform common manipulations such as subsetting, summary statistics, filtering, quality control, GRM calculation, PCA calculation, and so on in a **high-level language** environment

I'll demonstrate functionalities of SnpArrays.jl here. Those for VCFTools.jl are similar.

Read in Plink binary format

Given a set of Plink files

```
1 cd("/Users/huazhou/.julia/dev/SnpArrays/data/")  
2 readdir(glob"mouse.*")
```

3-element Array{String,1}:

```
"mouse.bed"  
"mouse.bim"  
"mouse.fam"
```

we initialize a SnpArray

```
1 mouse = SnpArray("mouse.bed")
```

1940×10150 SnpArray:

0x02	0x02	0x02	0x02	0x03	0x02	...	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03
0x02	0x02	0x03	0x02	0x02	0x02		0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03
0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03		0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03
0x02	0x02	0x02	0x02	0x02	0x02		0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03
0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03	0x03		0x02	0x02	0x02	0x02	0x02	0x02

Gzipped Plink files?

No problem. Use the same command

```
1 # requires corresponding `.fam.gz` file
2 SnpArray("mouse.bed.gz")
```

1940x10150 SnpArray:

```
0x02 0x02 0x02 0x02 0x03 0x02 ... 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03
0x02 0x02 0x03 0x02 0x02 0x02 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03
0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03 0x03
```

Other supported compressed formats are

```
1 SnpArrays.ALLOWED_FORMAT
```

6-element Array{String,1}:

```
"gz"
"zlib"
"zz"
"xz"
"zst"
"bz2"
```

Translate genotypes to numbers

Codebook:

Genotype	SnpArray	model=ADDITIVE_MODEL	model=DOMINANT_MODEL	model=RECESSIVE_MODEL
A1,A1	0x00	0	0	0
missing	0x01	NaN	NaN	NaN
A1,A2	0x02	1	1	0
A2,A2	0x03	2	1	1

Convert SnpArray to a numeric matrix

```
1 convert(Matrix{Float64}, mouse;  
2 model=ADDITIVE_MODEL, center=false, scale=false, impute=false)
```

1940×10150 Array{Float64,2}:

1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	...	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
									2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Convert a column of genotypes

```
1 # convert(Vector{Float64}, view(mouse, :, 1)) # alternative syntax
2 # @views convert(Vector{Float64}, mouse[:, 1]) # alternative syntax
3 convert(Vector{Float64}, @view(mouse[:, 1]))
```

1940-element Array{Float64,1}:

1.0
1.0
2.0
1.0
2.0
1.0
1.0
1.0
1.0
1.0
2.0

Summary statistics

- Minor allele frequencies (MAF)

```
1 maf(mouse)
```

```
10150-element Array{Float64,1}:
```

```
0.4434984520123839
```

```
0.4438144329896907
```

```
0.359504132231405
```

```
0.4439855446566856
```

```
0.13119834710743805
```

```
0.44404332129963897
```

```
0.1412706611570248
```


Summary statistics

Missing rate by SNP

```
1 missingrate(mouse, 1)
```

```
10150-element Array{Float64,1}:
```

```
0.0010309278350515464
```

```
0.0
```

```
0.002061855670103093
```

Missing rate by individual

```
1 missingrate(mouse, 2)
```

```
1940-element Array{Float64,1}:
```

```
0.00019704433497536947
```

```
0.0
```

```
0.018423645320197045
```

Empirical kinship matrix

SnpArrays.jl implements commonly used methods for calculating empirical kinship matrix.

```
1 # grm(mouse, method=:MoM)
2 # grm(mouse, method=:Robust)
3 grm(mouse, method=:GRM, minmaf=0.05)
```

1940×1940 Array{Float64,2}:

0.478556	-0.0331783	0.013541	...	-0.0348225	-0.0129761
-0.0331783	0.422993	-0.0389741		0.0457975	0.00554753
0.013541	-0.0389741	0.50952		-0.0357183	-0.0609305
0.0203209	0.00777944	-0.00887047		-0.0297696	-0.00972836
0.0567523	-0.0163798	-0.00498406		-0.0413874	-0.0416146
-0.0166009	-0.0191523	-0.0112531	...	0.0176939	-0.0193442

Not covered here

- Filtering
- Linear algebra on SnpArray directly without converting to numerical matrix
- Linear algebra on SnpArray directly on GPU
- Split, concatenate, merge, and reordering of Plink files
- VCF to Plink

Learn from

- Package documentation: <https://openmendel.github.io/SnpArrays.jl/latest/>
- Workshop tutorial (Binder link): <https://mybinder.org/v2/gh/OpenMendel/ASHG-OpenMendelWorkshop-2020-Oct/master?filepath=04-SnpArrays-HZhou%2FSnpArraysTutorial.ipynb>

Demo: empirical kinship from admixed samples

Step 1: Run Admixture program (available on Mac and Linux) to calculate ancestry fractions (per sample) and population specific allele frequencies (per SNP)

```
1 using ADMIXTURE, SnpArrays
2
3 # Step 1: Run Admixture with K=3 populations and j=4 threads
4 P, Q = admixture("mouse.bed", 3, j=4)
```

Demo: empirical kinship from admixed samples

Step 2: Use the P (allele frequencies) and Q (ancestry fractions) matrix from Admixture to compute the kinship coefficients

```
1 grm_admixture(mouse, P', Q')
```

convert genotype: 0.38 seconds

$\Phi = GG'$: 0.63 seconds

convert G to {0,1} matrix: 0.03 seconds

S = GG' : 0.63 seconds

1940×1940 Array{Float64,2}:

0.459157	-0.0156932	-0.00323859	...	-0.0241032	0.0122942
-0.0156932	0.382539	-0.00891408		0.00213638	0.0256826
-0.00323859	-0.00891408	0.488814		-0.0171976	-0.046833
0.00309657	0.0202297	-0.0243852		-0.0176487	0.00056089
0.0332112	0.00312463	-0.0272922		-0.0327539	-0.0122725
-0.0358108	-0.00853747	-0.0271514	...	0.0243008	-0.00138405
0.121113	-0.0392917	0.00165833		0.0108531	-0.0377001

Demo: calculate empirical kinship from admixed samples

Timing results on the ACCORD data with ~6,000 individuals from 4 populations, each with ~800,000 SNPs

- SnpArrays.jl takes about **6 minutes**
- [REAP](#) (C Program) takes about **10 hours**

Is that easy to write Julia code?

```
73 function grm_admixture(  
74     s::AbstractSnpArray,  
75     P::AbstractMatrix,  
76     Q::AbstractMatrix,  
77     ::Type{T} = Float64  
78 ) where T <: AbstractFloat  
79     m, n = size(s)  
80     # convert genotype  
81     tic = time()  
82     G = Mmap.mmap(Matrix{T}, m, n) # slightly faster than G = Matrix{T}(undef, m, n)  
83     Base.copyto!(G, s, P, Q, model=ADDITIVE_MODEL, center=true, scale=true)  
84     @printf("convert genotype: %.2f seconds\n", time() - tic)  
85     # GG'  
86     tic = time()  
87     Φ = G * transpose(G) # m × m  
88     @printf("Φ = GG': %.2f seconds\n", time() - tic)  
89     # convert G to {0,1} matrix  
90     tic = time()  
91     @inbounds for (idx, g) in enumerate(G)  
92         G[idx] = ifelse(iszero(g), T(0), T(1))  
93         # iszero(g) || (G[idx] = T(1))  
94     end  
95     @printf("convert G to {0,1} matrix: %.2f seconds\n", time() - tic)  
96     # Sij = # SNPs observed in both individuals i and j  
97     tic = time()  
98     S = G * transpose(G)  
99     @printf("S = GG': %.2f seconds\n", time() - tic)  
100     # Φ /= 2S  
101     @inbounds for j in 1:m, i in 1:j  
102         Φ[i, j] /= 2S[i, j]  
103     end  
104     copytri!(Φ, 'U')  
105 end # function grm_admixture
```