

# Package ‘LDJump’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Estimating Variable Recombination Rates from Population Genetic Data

**Version** 0.1.1

**Depends** R (>= 2.10), adegenet (>= 2.0.1), ape, genetics (>= 1.3.8.1), Biostrings (>= 2.38.4), stepR, seqinr (>= 3.1-3), quantreg, vcfR (>= 1.5.0)

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**Description** This package estimates variable recombination rates from population genetic data. It is a unix based program (with a necessary installation of LDhat), able to estimate the recombination map of sequences in fasta and vcf format. Sequences are divided in short segments of user defined length. The recombination rate is estimated for every segment with a regression model. This set of estimates is fed in a segmentation algorithm (SMUCE) to estimate the breakpoints of the recombination landscape.

**License** GPL-2

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** TRUE

**RoxygenNote** 6.0.1

**BugReports** <https://github.com/PhHermann/LDJump/>

**SystemRequirements** Unix Operating System, LDhat (Version 2.2)

**NeedsCompilation** no

## R topics documented:

fgt_rrate_dpr . . . . .	2
get_smuce . . . . .	3
LDJump . . . . .	4
list.quantile.regs . . . . .	6
mod.full . . . . .	7
summary_statistics . . . . .	7
vcfR_to_fasta . . . . .	9

<b>Index</b>	<b>10</b>
--------------	-----------

fgt\_rrate\_dpr

*Four Gametes Test,  $R^2$  and  $LD'$  Calculation***Description**

This helper function calculates three summary statistics of the regression model. Here, the four gametes test,  $R^2$ , and  $LD'$  are calculated for each pair of sites and returned to its calling function (summary\_statistics)

**Usage**

```
fgt_rrate_dpr(x, y, data1, data2)
```

**Arguments**

x	Site 1
y	Site 2
data1	Data set to calculate the first two summary statistics
data2	Data set to calculate the four gametes test

**Value**

A vector is returned containing three values for:

fgt	An indicator value whether the four gametes test indicates a recombination event
$R^2$	for the pair of sites x and y using <a href="#">diseq, genotype</a>
$LD'$	for the pair of sites x and y using <a href="#">diseq, genotype</a>

**Author(s)**

Philipp Hermann <philipp.hermann@jku.at>

**References**

Gregory Warnes, with contributions from Gregor Gorjanc, Friedrich Leisch and Michael Man. (2013). genetics: Population Genetics. R package version 1.3.8.1.

**See Also**

[LDJump](#), [vcfR\\_to\\_fasta](#), [summary\\_statistics](#), [get\\_smuce](#), [diseq](#), [genotype](#)

**Examples**

```
##### Do not run these examples #####
##### In summary_statistics.R the function is called as follows #####
##### helper = mapply(fgt_rrate_dpr, x = indices[,1], y = indices[,2], #####
#####                        MoreArgs = list(data1 = g2dftemp, data2 = samp)) #####
```

---

get_smuce	<i>Segmentation Algorithm to Estimate Breakpoints in the Recombination Map</i>
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## Description

First, the recombination rates per segment are computed based on the regression model (generalized additive models) as well as the bias correction. Consequently, we apply SMUCE (simultaneous multiscale change-point estimator) of Frick (2014) and Futschik et al. (2014) to estimate locations and breakpoints in the recombination map. Under a specific type-I error probability  $\alpha$  the number of distinct segments with respect to the recombination rate is not overestimated.

## Usage

```
get_smuce(help, segs, alpha, ll, quant = 0.35, rescale = F, constant)
```

## Arguments

help	a matrix containing a set of summary statistics is calculated in the function <code>summary_statistics</code> . These values are used in the regression model to calculate the (constant) recombination rates.
segs	A (non-negative) integer which reflects the number of segments considered. It is calculated in the program based on the user-defined <code>segLength</code> .
alpha	A value from the interval (0,1) for the type-I error probability used in the segmentation algorithm. We recommend to use 0.05.
ll	A (non-negative) integer which reflects the total sequence length of the sequences under study.
quant	A value between 0.1 and 0.5 with 0.05 distances in between which reflects the quantile used in the quantile regression. We recommend to use the 0.35 quantile.
rescale	an optional logical value: if <code>TRUE</code> , it rescales the sequence length of the output of SMUCE to a range from 0 to 1.
constant	an optional logical value: by default <code>FALSE</code> estimating variable recombination rates. If <code>TRUE</code> , the constant recombination rate for the full sequence is estimated.

## Value

<code>seq.full.cor</code>	The final estimate of the recombination map. Depiction with plot-function of <code>stepR</code> package.
<code>pr.full.cor</code>	A vector of (constant) estimates of the recombination rate per segment.

## Author(s)

Philipp Hermann <philipp.hermann@jku.at>

## References

Frick, K., Munk, A., and Sieling, H. (2014). Multiscale change-point inference. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B*, 76(3), 495–580.

Futschik, A., Hotz, T., Munk, A., and Sieling, H. (2014). Multiscale DNA partitioning: Statistical evidence for segments. *Bioinformatics*, 30(16), 2255–2262.

**See Also**

[LDJump](#), [vcfR\\_to\\_fasta](#), [fgt\\_rrate\\_dpr](#), [summary\\_statistics](#), [smuceR](#), [rq](#), [gam](#)

**Examples**

```
##### Do not run these examples #####
##### In LDJump.R the function is called as follows #####
##### get_smuce(help, segs, alpha,ll,list.quantile.regs) #####
```

---

LDJump

*Estimate Variable Recombination Rates from Population Genetic Data*

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**Description**

This function estimates variable recombination rates from population genetic data. Therefore, a segmentation algorithm with specific segment lengths (`segLength`) and under a type-I error probability (`alpha`,  $\alpha$ ) is applied. The returned object can be plotted with the plot-function of the package `stepR`.

**Usage**

```
LDJump(seqName, alpha = 0.05, segLength = 1000, pathLDhat = "",
       format = "fasta", refName = NULL, start = NULL, thth = 0.005,
       constant = F)
```

**Arguments**

<code>seqName</code>	A character string containing the path and the name of the sequence file in <code>fasta</code> or <code>vcf</code> format.
<code>alpha</code>	A value from the interval (0,1) for the type-I error probability $\alpha$ used in the segmentation algorithm. We recommend to use 0.05.
<code>segLength</code>	A integer value for the length of the segments, provided by the user. The default value of 1000 is our recommended value (1kb). The number of resulting segments, based on the sequence length is calculated within the function.
<code>pathLDhat</code>	A character string containing the path to LDhat. This path and the installation of <b>LDhat</b> is necessary for the computation of the package.
<code>format</code>	A character string which can be either <code>fasta</code> or <code>vcf</code> . If <code>fasta</code> , the package will proceed with the computation of the recombination map. If <code>vcf</code> , the package will convert the data in <code>vcf</code> format to <code>fasta</code> format with the function <code>vcfR_to_fasta</code> and then proceed as in case <code>fasta</code> .
<code>refName</code>	An (optional) path to the reference sequence for the region of interest downloaded from e.g. <a href="http://phase3browser.1000genomes.org/index.html">http://phase3browser.1000genomes.org/index.html</a> . Only to be used in case that <code>format == "vcf"</code> .
<code>start</code>	An (optional) integer value which reflects the starting position of the sequences in bp. Only to be used in case that <code>format == "vcf"</code> .
<code>thth</code>	A numeric value for $\theta$ used in the lookup tables of <b>LDhat</b> .
<code>constant</code>	an optional logical value: by default FALSE estimating variable recombination rates. If TRUE, the constant recombination rate for the full sequence is estimated.

**Value**

The following list is returned in the case of estimating variable recombination rates (`constant == FALSE`).

<code>seq.full.cor</code>	The final estimate of the recombination map. Depiction with plot-function of <code>stepR</code> package.
<code>pr.full.cor</code>	The (constant) estimates of the recombination rate per segment.
<code>help</code>	A helper matrix containing the summary statistics per segment used in the regression model.
<code>alpha</code>	The type-I error probability $\alpha$ .
<code>nn</code>	The number of individuals (more precisely sequences) for which the recombination map was estimated.
<code>ll</code>	Total sequence length
<code>segs</code>	The number of segments by which the sequence is divided. Resulting from the user-defined segment length ( <code>segLength</code> ).

For constant recombination rate estimation across the whole sequences (`constant == TRUE`), we provide the same list except for `seq.full.cor`.

**Note**

This function only works with unix and having **LDhat** (Auton and McVean (2007)) installed. Please properly check all paths to **LDhat** as well as the sequence files. The required lookup tables used by **LDhat** should be located in the path "pathToLDhat/LDhat-master/lk\_files". Lookup tables are contained in LDhat, but we also provide several lookup tables [here](#).

**Author(s)**

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**References**

- Auton, A. and McVean, G. (2007). Recombination rate estimation in the presence of hotspots. *Genome Research*, 17(8), 1219–1227.
- Frick, K., Munk, A., and Sieling, H. (2014). Multiscale change-point inference. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B*, 76(3), 495–580.
- Futschik, A., Hotz, T., Munk, A., and Sieling, H. (2014). Multiscale DNA partitioning: Statistical evidence for segments. *Bioinformatics*, 30(16), 2255–2262.
- Jombart T. and Ahmed I. (2011) adegenet 1.3-1: new tools for the analysis of genome-wide SNP data. *Bioinformatics*. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btr521
- Knaus BJ and Grünwald NJ (2017). VCFR: a package to manipulate and visualize variant call format data in R. *Molecular Ecology Resources*, 17(1), pp. 44-53. ISSN 757, <URL:http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1755-0998.12549>.
- McVean, G. A. T., Myers, S. R., Hunt, S., Deloukas, P., Bentley, D. R., and Donnelly, P. (2004). The fine-scale structure of recombination rate variation in the human genome. *Science*, 304(5670), 581–584.
- Paradis E., Claude J. & Strimmer K. 2004. APE: analyses of phylogenetics and evolution in R language. *Bioinformatics* 20: 289-290.
- The 1000 Genomes Project Consortium (2015). A global reference for human genetic variation. *Nature*, 526(7571), 68–74.

Wood, S.N. (2011) Fast stable restricted maximum likelihood and marginal likelihood estimation of semiparametric generalized linear models. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society (B)* 73(1):3-36

### See Also

[summary\\_statistics](#), [vcfR\\_to\\_fasta](#), [fgt\\_rrate\\_dpr](#), [get\\_smuce](#), [smuceR](#), [rq](#), [gam](#), [vcfR2DNABin](#), [diseq](#), [genotype](#), [readDNAStringSet](#)

### Examples

```
##### Do not run these examples #####
##### result = LDJump(fileName, alpha = 0.05, segLength = 1000, #####
##### pathLDhat = getwd(), format = "fasta") #####
##### plot(results) #####
##### ab <- system(paste("locate LDhat-master | head -n 1"), intern = T) #####
##### map.tsi.40 = LDJump("S40example.fa", alpha = 0.05, segLength = 1000, #####
##### pathLDhat = ab, format = "fasta") #####
##### plot(map.tsi.40) #####
```

---

list.quantile.regs *Quantile Regressions for Bias Correction*

---

### Description

This data set contains a list of quantile regression models ([rq](#)) for bias correction. In total nine regression models are saved in a list form, where we recommend to use the 0.35 for the correction.

### Usage

```
data("list.quantile.regs")
```

### Format

A list object of length 9, containing quantiles in sequences between 0.1 and 0.5 with 0.05 distances.

### Examples

```
data(list.quantile.regs)
##### Do not run these examples #####
##### In get_smuce the function is called as follows #####
##### pr1 = predict(mod.full,help); pr1[is.na(pr1)] = -1/gam; #####
##### ind.q = which(seq(0.1, 0.5, by = 0.05) == quant) #####
##### pr.cor = predict(list.quantile.regs[[ind.q]], data.frame(x = pr1) #####
```

---

mod.full	<i>Regression model to Estimate (constant) Recombination Rates from Population Genetic Summary Statistics</i>
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---

## Description

This data set contains a generalized additive regression model ([gam](#)) which estimates the constant recombination rate for a set of segments based on summary statistics.

## Usage

```
data("mod.full")
```

## Format

A list containing all information on the regression model such as the coefficients, residuals, among others as usually for generalized additive models ([gam](#)) saved as an R object.

## References

Wood, S.N. (2011) Fast stable restricted maximum likelihood and marginal likelihood estimation of semiparametric generalized linear models. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society (B)* 73(1):3-36

## Examples

```
data(mod.full)
##### Do not run these examples #####
##### In get_smuce the function is called as follows #####
##### pr1 = predict(mod.full,help) #####
```

---

summary_statistics	<i>Summary Statistics per Segment</i>
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---

## Description

This function computes summary statistics for every segment of the sequence. Sequence files are generated within this function which are then used by [LDhat](#) and other packages to estimate all necessary parameters.

## Usage

```
summary_statistics(x, s, segs, seqName, nn, ll, thth,
                  cor = 1, pathLDhat)
```

**Arguments**

x	A integer control variable for the considered segment of the DNA sequence.
s	An <a href="#">XStringSet</a> object which is read by <a href="#">readDNAStringSet</a>
segs	A (non-negative) integer which reflects the number of segments considered. It is calculated in the program based on the user-defined segment length.
seqName	A character string containing the path and the name of the sequence file in fasta or vcf format.
nn	An integer which reflects the number of individuals (more precisely sequences) of the population to be analyzed. In case of diploid samples this is twice the number of individuals.
ll	A (non-negative) integer which reflects the total sequence length of the sequences under study.
thth	A numeric value for $\theta$ used in the lookup tables of <a href="#">LDhat</a> .
cor	A integer value which reflects the number of cores on which <a href="#">LDhat</a> should be run. We recommend to keep here 1 core.
pathLDhat	A character string containing the path to LDhat. This path and the installation of <a href="#">LDhat</a> is necessary for the computation of the package.

**Value**

This function returns a concatenated vector of two separately used vectors (scalars) of summary statistics as:

stats	A vector of summary statistics. Returned with the value of hahe .
hahe	The haplotype heterozygosity of the considered segment. Returned with stats.

**Author(s)**

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**References**

- Auton, A. and McVean, G. (2007). Recombination rate estimation in the presence of hotspots. *Genome Research*, 17(8), 1219–1227.
- Jombart T. and Ahmed I. (2011) adegenet 1.3-1: new tools for the analysis of genome-wide SNP data. *Bioinformatics*. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btr521
- McVean, G. A. T., Myers, S. R., Hunt, S., Deloukas, P., Bentley, D. R., and Donnelly, P. (2004). The fine-scale structure of recombination rate variation in the human genome. *Science*, 304(5670), 581–584.
- Paradis E., Claude J. & Strimmer K. 2004. APE: analyses of phylogenetics and evolution in R language. *Bioinformatics* 20: 289-290.

**See Also**

[LDJump](#), [vcfR\\_to\\_fasta](#), [fgt\\_rrate\\_dpr](#), [get\\_smuce](#), [readDNAStringSet](#)

**Examples**

```
##### Do not run these examples #####
##### In LDJump.R the function is called as follows #####
##### sapply(1:segs, summary_statistics, s=s, segs=segs, seqName=seqName, nn=nn, ll = ll) #####
```



### Description

This function enables to read vcfr files and convert them to necessary fasta files. Therefore, we recommend to provide a reference sequence from e.g. genome browser and the starting position. The default parameters are those of the vcfr package.

## Usage

```
vcfR_to_fasta(seqName, refName = NULL, ext.ind = T, cons = F,
              ext.haps = T, start = NULL)
```

## Arguments

<code>seqName</code>	A character string containing the path and the name of the sequence file in <code>vcf</code> format.
<code>refName</code>	An (optional) path to the reference sequence for the region of interest downloaded from e.g. <a href="http://phase3browser.1000genomes.org/index.html">http://phase3browser.1000genomes.org/index.html</a> . Only to be used in case that <code>format == "vcf"</code> .
<code>ext.ind</code>	See package <b>vcfR</b> for details ( <a href="#">vcfR2DNABin</a> , <code>extract.indels</code> )
<code>cons</code>	See package <b>vcfR</b> for details ( <a href="#">vcfR2DNABin</a> , <code>consensus</code> )
<code>ext.haps</code>	See package <b>vcfR</b> for details ( <a href="#">vcfR2DNABin</a> , <code>extract.haps</code> )
<code>start</code>	An (optional) integer value which reflects the starting position of the sequences in bp. Only to be used in case that <code>format == "vcf"</code> .

**Value**

A print command provides information that the file is converted.

**Author(s)**

Philipp Hermann <philipp.hermann@jku.at>

## References

Knaus BJ and Grünwald NJ (2017). VCFR: a package to manipulate and visualize variant call format data in R. *Molecular Ecology Resources*, 17(1), pp. 44-53. ISSN 1757, <URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1755-0998.12549>>.

## See Also

LDJump, summary\_statistics, fgt\_rrate\_dpr, get\_smuce, vcfR2DNABin

## Examples

```
##### Do not run these examples #####
##### vcfR_to_fasta (seqName, refName, ext.ind = T, cons = F, #####
#####           ext.haps = T, start = 1) #####
```

# Index

## \*Topic **datasets**

LDJump, [4](#)  
list.quantile.regs, [6](#)  
mod.full, [7](#)

## \*Topic **htest**

get\_smuce, [3](#)  
LDJump, [4](#)

## \*Topic **list**

LDJump, [4](#)  
list.quantile.regs, [6](#)

## \*Topic **manip**

vcfR\_to\_fasta, [9](#)

## \*Topic **methods**

fgt\_rrate\_dpr, [2](#)  
get\_smuce, [3](#)  
LDJump, [4](#)  
summary\_statistics, [7](#)

## \*Topic **models, regression**

LDJump, [4](#)  
list.quantile.regs, [6](#)  
mod.full, [7](#)

diseq, [2](#), [6](#)

fgt\_rrate\_dpr, [2](#), [4](#), [6](#), [8](#), [9](#)

gam, [4](#), [6](#), [7](#)

genotype, [2](#), [6](#)

get\_smuce, [2](#), [3](#), [6](#), [8](#), [9](#)

LDJump, [2](#), [4](#), [4](#), [8](#), [9](#)

list.quantile.regs, [6](#)

mod.full, [7](#)

readDNASTringSet, [6](#), [8](#)

rq, [4](#), [6](#)

smuceR, [4](#), [6](#)

summary\_statistics, [2](#), [4](#), [6](#), [7](#), [9](#)

vcfR2DNABin, [6](#), [9](#)

vcfR\_to\_fasta, [2](#), [4](#), [6](#), [8](#), [9](#)

XStringSet, [8](#)