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TarGene: A Nextflow pipeline for the estimation of genetic effects on human traits via semi-parametric methods.

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Summary

Genetic variations are the foundation of biological diversity, they play a crucial role in the adaptability, survival, and evolution of populations. Discovering which and how genetic variations affect human traits is an ongoing challenge with applications in healthcare and medicine. In some cases, genetic variations have an obvious effect because they change the coding sequence of a gene and thus its function. In the vast majority of cases however, variations occur in places of unknown function and could impact human traits or disease mechanisms in complex ways. TarGene is a Nextflow pipeline leveraging highly flexible machine-learning methods and semi-parametric estimation theory to capture these complex genetic dependencies including higher-order interactions.

Statement of Need

All currently existing software for the estimation of genetic effects are based on parametric distributions, additionally assuming linearity of the relationship between variants and traits (Purcell et al., 2007, pp. yang2011gcta, loh2018mixed, zhou2018efficiently). If these assumptions are violated, the reported effect sizes will be biased and error rates inflated. In particular, this can lead to inflated false discovery rates and suboptimal resources allocation. Some recently published software also account for more complex relationships but do not offer the full modelling flexibility provided by TarGene. REGENIE has the benefit to fit a whole-genome model for each phenotype of interest but still assumes linearity and normality (Mbatchou et al., 2021). DeepNull is a semi-parametric method which models non-linear covariate effects but also assumes genetic effects to be linear and does not allow complex interactions between covariates and genetic variants (McCaw et al., 2022). KnockoffGWAS (Sesia et al., 2021), is non-parametric but does not estimate effect sizes, instead it aims at controlling the false discovery rate in genome-wide association studies. In comparison, TarGene is the only method able to model arbitrarily complex genetic effects while preserving the validity of statistical inferences. It does so by leveraging Targeted Learning (Van der Laan et al., 2011), a framework combining methods from causal inference, machine-learning and semi-parametric statistical theory. Succinctly, the estimation process works as follows. In an first step, flexible machine-learning algorithms are fitted to the data, hence minimizing an appropriate loss function (e.g., negative log-likelihood). A second step, known as the targeting step, reduces the estimation bias in a theoretically optimal way.

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Features

TarGene is a fully featured command-line software, which can be run as follow:

```
nextflow run https://github.com/TARGENE/targene-pipeline/ \
  -r TARGENE_VERSION \
  -c CONFIG_FILE \
  -resume
```

where the `CONFIG_FILE` provides the list of problem specific parameters (data, arguments, options). Below we list some important features of TarGene, the following `CONFIG_FILE` will serve as a running example.

```
params {
    ESTIMANDS_CONFIG = "gwas_config.yaml"
    ESTIMATORS_CONFIG = "wtmle--tunedxgboost"

    // UK-Biobank specific parameters
    BED_FILES = "unphased_bed/ukb_chr{1,2,3}.{bed,bim,fam}"
    UKB_CONFIG = "ukbconfig_gwas.yaml"
    TRAITS_DATASET = "dataset.csv"
}
```

For detailed explanations, please refer to the online documentation.

Scalability

Machine-learning methods are computationally intensive, however statistical genetics analyses need to scale to hundreds of thousands of variants and thousands of traits. For this reason, TarGene leverages Nextflow (Di Tommaso et al., 2017), a pipeline management system that can parallelize independent estimation tasks across HPC platforms.

Databases

TarGene works with standard formats, plink `.bed` and `.bgen` formats for genotypes, `.csv` or `.arrow` format for human traits. Furthermore, TarGene has direct support for two large scale biomedical databases, the UK-Biobank (Bycroft et al., 2018) and the All of Us cohort (Us Research Program Investigators, 2019). The example considers the UK-Biobank for which genotypes and traits are provided via `BED_FILES` and `TRAITS_DATASET` respectively. Because the UK-Biobank has a non-standard format, the `UKB_CONFIG` provides traits definition rules. The following is an illustration for BMI, but the default is to consider all 766 traits as defined by the geneAtlas (Canela-Xandri et al., 2018).

```
traits:
  - fields:
      - "21001"
    phenotypes:
      - name: "Body mass index (BMI)"
```

Study Designs

TarGene supports traditional study designs in population genetics, that is, genome-wide association studies (GWAS) and phenome-wide association studies (PheWAS). Because TarGene has a focus on complex effects, higher-order interactions (e.g. gene-gene-... or gene-environment-...) can also be investigated.

The study design is specified in the `ESTIMANDS_CONFIG` YAML file. For a routine GWAS the content of this file can be as simple as:

```
type: gwas
```

Estimators

Semi-parametric estimators exist in multiple flavors, all with different properties. In TarGene we default to using Targeted Maximum-Likelihood Estimation (Van der Laan & Rose, 2018) and XGboost (Chen & Guestrin, 2016) as the machine-learning model. This is because this was the best performing estimator in simulations for a variety of tasks. But if computational restrictions exist, tradeoffs can be made and simpler models can be used.

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