Population Genetics Basics

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```
mat = matrix(c(270, 436, 957, 1398, 771, 1170), nrow = 2)
colnames(mat) = c('CC', 'CT', 'TT')
rownames(mat) = c('Bipolar', 'Controls')
##
             CC CT TT
## Bipolar 270 957 771
## Controls 436 1398 1170
(1) Allele Frequency
# Populations
pop_bip = sum(mat[1,])*2
pop_ctrl = sum(mat[2,])*2
# Bipolar - C frequency
c_bip = 270*2 + 957
c_bip/pop_bip
## [1] 0.3746246
# Bipolar - T frequency
t_bip = 957 + 771*2
t_bip/pop_bip
## [1] 0.6253754
# Controls - C frequency
c_{ctrl} = 436*2 + 1398
c_ctrl/pop_ctrl
## [1] 0.3778296
# Controls - T frequency
t_ctrl = 1398 + 1170*2
t_ctrl/pop_ctrl
## [1] 0.6221704
# ==> T is the major allele
```

Hardy Weinberg

Hardy-Weinberg

$$p^{2} + 2pq + q^{2} = 1$$

$$p = \frac{(2X + Y)}{(2X + 2Y + 2Z)}$$

$$q = 1 - p$$

Observerd:

```
• CT = Y
  • CC = Z
  • N = X + Y + Z
Expected:
  • E(TT) = N \cdot p^2
  • E(CT) = N \cdot 2pp
  • E(CC) = N \cdot q^2
# Controls
X = mat[2,1]
Y = mat[2,2]
Z = mat[2,3]
N = X + Y + Z
p = (2*X + Y)/(2*X + 2*Y + 2*Z) ## same as # Controls - C frequency above
q = 1-p
EX = N * p^2
EY = N * 2*p*q
EZ = N * q^2
matrix(c(mat[2,], EX, EY, EZ), byrow = T, nrow = 2)
##
            [,1]
                     [,2]
                               [,3]
## [1,] 436.0000 1398.000 1170.000
## [2,] 428.8366 1412.327 1162.837
hw_chi2 = (((X-EX)^2)/EX) + (((Y-EY)^2)/EY) + (((Z-EZ)^2)/EZ)
pchisq(hw_chi2, df=1, lower.tail = F)
## [1] 0.5782178
# Deviation from HW is unlikely (p = 0.58)
## Odds Ratio
mat2 = matrix(c(c_bip, c_ctrl,t_bip, t_ctrl), nrow = 2)
colnames(mat2) = c('Minor', 'Major')
rownames(mat2) = c('Bipolar', 'Controls')
mat2
##
            Minor Major
## Bipolar 1497 2499
## Controls 2270 3738
or = (mat2[1,1]*mat2[2,2])/(mat2[1,2]*mat2[2,1])
## [1] 0.9864362
Association test
chisq.test(mat2)
## Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction
##
```

• TT = X

```
## data: mat2
## X-squared = 0.091794, df = 1, p-value = 0.7619
```

p-value = 0.76 ==> no statistically significant associations