

Package Ravages (RARE Variant Analysis and GENetic Simulation)

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```
library("knitr")
require("Ravages")
```

Introduction

Ravages was developed to simulate genetic data and to perform rare variant association tests (burden tests and the variance-component test SKAT) on more than two groups of individuals (Bocher et al., 2019, Genetic Epidemiology). Ravages relies on the package Gaston developed by Herve Perdry and Claire Dandine-Roulland. Most functions are written in C++ thanks to the packages Rcpp, RcppParallel and RcppEigen.

Functions of Ravages use bed.matrix to manipulate genetic data as in the package Gaston (see documentation of this package for more details).

In this vignette, we illustrate how to perform rare variant association tests on real data. A second vignette is available showing how to simulate genetic data and how to use them for power calculation. To learn more about all options of the functions, the reader is advised to look at the manual pages.

Example of analysis using LCT data

Below is an example of an association analysis and previous steps of data filtering using the dataset LCT available with the package Ravages. This dataset contains data from the 1000Genome project in the region containing the Lactase gene. In this example, we look for an association between rare variants and the populations of 1000Genomes EUR. The population of each individual is available in the dataframe LCT.matrix.pop1000G. Details about each function is given right after this example.

```
#Importation of data in a bed matrix
x <- as.bed.matrix(x=LCT.matrix.bed, fam=LCT.matrix.fam, bim=LCT.snps)
#Add population
x@ped[,c("pop", "superpop")] <- LCT.matrix.pop1000G[,c("population", "super.population")]

#Select EUR superpopulation
x <- select.inds(x, superpop=="EUR")
x@ped$pop <- droplevels(x@ped$pop)

# Group variants within known genes by extending their positions
# 500bp upstream and downstream
x <- set.genomic.region(x, flank.width=500)
table(x@snps$genomic.region, useNA = "ifany")
```

```
##
##   DARS    LCT    MCM6 R3HDM1  UBXN4   <NA>
##    924    1454    1149   2047   1207   1295
```

```

# Group variants within known genes using their exact positions
x <- set.genomic.region(x, flank.width=0)
table(x@snps$genomic.region, useNA = "ifany")

##
##   DARS    LCT    MCM6 R3HDM1  UBXM4  <NA>
##   913    1429    1123   2038    1175   1398

# Filter variants with maf in the entire sample lower than 1%
# And keep only genomic region with at least 10 SNPs
x1 <- filter.rare.variants(x, filter = "whole", maf.threshold = 0.01, min.nb.snps = 10)
table(x1@snps$genomic.region, useNA="ifany")

##
##   DARS    LCT    MCM6 R3HDM1  UBXM4
##   134     202     159   267    167

# run burden test CAST, using the 1000Genome population as "outcome"
burden.mlogit(x1, group=x1@ped$pop, burden = "CAST", ref.level = "CEU")

##
##           p.value is.err
## DARS    2.036275e-03      0
## LCT     3.810119e-09      0
## MCM6    1.202259e-07      0
## R3HDM1  1.300274e-04      0
## UBXM4   4.096613e-05      0

# run SKAT, using the 1000Genome population as "outcome"
#Null model
x1.H0 <- SKAT.NullObject(x1@ped$pop)
SKAT(x1, x1.H0, params.sampling=list(perm.target = 100, perm.max = 500))

## permutations

##           stat           p.perm           p.chi2           p.value
## DARS    2.093018 0.053892216 8.873508e-02 8.873508e-02
## LCT     3.483270 0.003992016 7.723078e-04 7.723078e-04
## MCM6    2.873867 0.015968064 6.712855e-03 6.712855e-03
## R3HDM1  6.438772 0.001996008 5.714133e-06 5.714133e-06
## UBXM4   2.101316 0.009980040 8.010472e-03 8.010472e-03

```

Defining genomic regions

For rare variant association tests, the unit of analysis is not a single variant but a genomic region, typically a gene. The first step of the analysis is therefore to group variants into genomic regions. This can be done using the function `set.genomic.region()` and known gene positions. It works on a `bed.matrix` (see Gaston) and simply adds a column “genomic.region” to the slot `x@snps` containing the gene assigned to each variant. Gene positions should be given to *genes* as a dataframe containing the following columns: *Chr*, *Start*, *End*, *Gene_Name*. By default, any variant being outside the gene positions won’t be annotated. Gene positions can be extended to annotate more variants using the argument *flank.width* corresponding to the number of base pairs upstream and downstream the gene. If *flank.width=Inf*, each variant will be assigned to the nearest gene. If two genes overlap, variants in the overlapping zone will be attributed to both genes, separated by a comma.

The files **genes.b37** and **genes.b38** available in Ravages which contain gene positions from ENSEMBL versions hg19 and hg38 can be used for *genes* to define gene positions.

Multiple annotations for a variant

If variants are annotated to multiple genes, they can be split in a new bed matrix using the function **bed.matrix.split.genomic.region()**. This function takes a bed matrix as argument (*x*) and duplicates variants being assigned to multiple genes separated by *split.pattern*. If *changeID=TRUE*, the id from the bedmatrix will be change to the format chr:pos:A1:A2:gene to distinguish the duplicated variants. Using this function, the slot *@snps\$genomic.region* will be transformed to a factor.

An example is shown below with an example bedmatrix and an example genes dataframe:

```
#Example bed matrix with 4 variants
x.ex <- as.bed.matrix(x=matrix(0, ncol=4, nrow=10),
                      bim=data.frame(chr=1:4, id=paste("rs", 1:4, sep=""), dist = rep(0,4),
                                     pos=c(150,150,200,250), A1=rep("A", 4), A2=rep("T", 4)))

#Example genes dataframe
genes.ex <- data.frame(Chr=c(1,1,3,4), Start=c(10,110,190,220), End=c(170,180,250,260),
                      Gene_Name=letters[1:4])

#Attribute genomic regions
x.ex <- set.genomic.region(x.ex, genes = genes.ex)

#Split genomic regions
x.ex.split <- bed.matrix.split.genomic.region(x.ex, split.pattern = ",")
```

Rare variant definition

To perform rare variant analysis, it is also important to define what is a rare variant in order to leave out common ones. The function **filter.rare.variants()** enables to keep only variants with a MAF (Minor Allele Frequency) below a given threshold while leaving out monomorphic variants. This function uses and returns a bed.matrix which can be filtered in three different ways:

- If *filter="whole"*, all the variants with a MAF lower than the threshold in the entire sample will be kept.
- If *filter="controls"*, all the variants with a MAF lower than the threshold in the controls group will be kept. In this situation, the controls group needs to be specified to the argument *ref.level*.
- If *filter="any"*, all the variants with a MAF lower than the threshold in any of the groups will be kept.

It is also possible to specify the minimum number of variants needed in a genomic region to keep it using the parameter *min.nb.snps*.

Rare variant association tests

We have implemented two burden tests extensions (CAST and WSS) and an extension of the variance-component test SKAT to perform the association tests between a gene and more than two groups of individuals. The general idea of burden tests is to compute a genetic score per individual and per genomic region and to test if it differs between the different groups of individuals. To extend these tests to more than two groups of individuals, a non-ordinal multinomial regression is used. The independent variable in this regression is the genetic effect of the gene represented by the genetic score. Covariates can be added in the model. In addition to the genetic scores CAST and WSS directly implemented in the package, the user can specify another genetic score for the regression.

The variance-component test SKAT looks at the dispersion of genetics effects of rare variants. A geometrical interpretation of the test was used for its extension to more than two groups of individuals.

Genetic score for burden tests

We have implemented two functions to compute CAST and WSS scores respectively. These functions return a matrix with one row per individual and one column by genomic region. They are directly called in the function **burden.mlogit()** if these scores are used to perform the association tests. It is also possible to compute genetic scores in a gene based on a vector of weights for each variant using the function **burden.weighted.matrix()**.

CAST

CAST is based on a binary score which has a value of one if an individual carries at least one variant in the considered genomic region, and 0 otherwise. A MAF threshold for the definition of a rare variant is therefore needed as an argument to *maf.threshold*. This score can be computed using the function **CAST()** as shown here on the LCT data:

```
#Calculation of the genetic score with a maf threshold of 1%
CAST.score <- CAST(x = x1, genomic.region = x1@snps$genomic.region, maf.threshold = 0.01)
head(CAST.score)
```

```
##          DARS LCT MCM6 R3HDM1 UBXN4
## HG00096    1   1   1       0     0
## HG00097    0   0   0       1     0
## HG00099    0   0   0       1     0
## HG00100    0   0   0       0     1
## HG00101    0   0   0       0     1
## HG00102    1   0   0       1     0
```

WSS

WSS (Weighted Sum Statistic) is based on a continuous score giving the highest weights to the rarest variants:

$$WSS_j = \sum_{i=1}^R I_{ij} * w_i$$

with

$$w_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(t_i * q_i * 1 - q_i)}}$$

and

$$q_i = \frac{n_i + 1}{2 * t_i + 1}$$

Where n_i is the total number of minor alleles genotyped for variant i , t_i is the total number of alleles genotyped for variant i and I_{ij} is the number of minor alleles of variant i for the individual j . In the original method, each variant is weighted according to its frequency in the controls group. In our version of WSS, the weights depend on allele frequencies calculated on the entire sample. The function **WSS()** can be used to compute the WSS score as shown on the LCT data:

```
WSS.score <- WSS(x = x1, genomic.region = x1@snps$genomic.region)
head(WSS.score)
```

```
##          DARS      LCT      MCM6      R3HDM1      UBXN4
## HG00096 1.418436 0.8185268 1.26932 0.0000000 0.000000
## HG00097 0.000000 0.0000000 0.00000 0.8185268 0.000000
## HG00099 0.000000 0.0000000 0.00000 1.0019881 0.000000
## HG00100 0.000000 0.0000000 0.00000 0.0000000 1.001988
## HG00101 0.000000 0.0000000 0.00000 0.0000000 1.001988
## HG00102 1.001988 0.0000000 0.00000 1.0019881 0.000000
```

Other genetic scores

It is also possible to compute other genetic scores based on variants weights using the function **burden.weighted.matrix()**. The weights should be given as a vector to *weights* with the same size as the number of variants. The genetic score will be compute as well as:

$$Score_j = \sum_{i=1}^R I_{ij} * w_i$$

with w_i the weight of each variant in *weights*, and I_{ij} the number of minor alleles for individual j in variant i . Here is an example corresponding to a genetic score with all the weights at 1, i.e. counting all the minor alleles:

```
Sum.score <- burden.weighted.matrix(x = x1, weights = rep(1, ncol(x1)))
head(Sum.score)
```

```
##          DARS LCT MCM6 R3HDM1 UBKN4
## HG00096    2   1   2      0     0
## HG00097    0   0   0      1     0
## HG00099    0   0   0      1     0
## HG00100    0   0   0      0     1
## HG00101    0   0   0      0     1
## HG00102    1   0   0      1     0
```

Regressions

We have extended CAST and WSS using non-ordinal multinomial regression models. Let consider C groups of individuals including a group of controls ($c = 1$) and $C - 1$ groups of cases with different sub-phenotypes of the disease. We can compute $C - 1$ probability ratios, one for each group of cases:

$$\ln \frac{P(Y_j = c)}{P(Y_j = 1)} = \beta_{0,c} + \beta_{G,c} X_G + \beta_{k1,c} K_1 + \dots + \beta_{kl,c} K_l$$

Where Y_j corresponds to the phenotype of the individual j and K_l is a vector for the l th covariate with the corresponding coefficient β_{kl} . The genetic effect is represented by X_G and correspond to the genetic score CAST or WSS with $\beta_{G,c}$ the log-odds ratio associated to this burden score.

The p-value associated to the genetic effect is calculated using a likelihood ratio test comparing this model to the same model without the genetic effect (null hypothesis). If only two groups are compared, a classical logistic regression is performed.

This regression can be performed on a bed.matrix using the function **burden.mlogit()** which relies on the package mlogit. To do so, the user needs to specify a vector with the phenotype of each individual (argument *group*) and the gene associated to each variant (argument *genomic.region*).

The CAST or WSS genetic scores can be directly calculated in the regression (*burden*="CAST" or *burden*="WSS"). The user can also use another genetic score in the regression, which has to be specified as a matrix with one individual per row and one genomic region per column to *burden*. In this situation, no bed matrix is needed, and the result from **burden.weighted.matrix()** can be used directly.

The reference group of individuals should be given to the argument *ref.level*, i.e. all Odds Ratios will be computed in comparison to this group of individuals. The choice of the reference group won't affect the p-value.

Potential covariates can also be included in the regression as a matrix with one row per individual and one column per covariate to the argument *data*. If only a subset of covariates from *data* are to be included in the model, a R formula should be given to *formula* with these covariates, otherwise all the covariates will be included.

burden.mlogit() will return the p-value associated to the regression for each genomic region. If there is a convergence problem with the regression, the function will return 1 in the column *is.err*. The odds ratio associated to each group of cases compared to the reference group (*ref.level*) with its confidence interval at a

given alpha threshold (argument *alpha*) can also be obtained if *get.OR.value=TRUE*.

An example of the p-value and OR calculation with its 95% confidence interval using WSS on the LCT data is shown below with or without the inclusion of covariates. The outcome here corresponds to the population from 1000Genome.

```
#WSS
burden.mlogit(x=x1, group=x1@ped$pop, burden="WSS", ref.level="CEU", alpha=0.05,
              get.OR.value=TRUE)
```

	p.value	is.err	OR.TSI	OR.FIN	OR.GBR	OR.IBS	1.lower.TSI
## DARS	6.797271e-04	0	1.677731	0.9977584	0.8258296	1.457758	1.076988
## LCT	9.459153e-11	0	2.883109	1.4384475	0.9698497	2.344099	1.881794
## MCM6	7.339135e-10	0	3.666278	2.1369606	1.1022770	3.006620	2.149127
## R3HDM1	4.876886e-08	0	1.804428	1.0189455	0.8398775	1.313583	1.360068
## UBXN4	8.341120e-07	0	1.511287	0.4875926	0.5403705	1.033206	1.042657

	1.lower.FIN	1.lower.GBR	1.lower.IBS	1.upper.TSI	1.upper.FIN	1.upper.GBR
## DARS	0.5798540	0.4551123	0.9320409	2.613568	1.7168491	1.4985194
## LCT	0.8967677	0.5715946	1.5278099	4.417231	2.3073213	1.6455868
## MCM6	1.2032805	0.5687063	1.7592628	6.254444	3.7951258	2.1364537
## R3HDM1	0.7323019	0.5813563	0.9760668	2.393967	1.4177895	1.2133596
## UBXN4	0.2882958	0.3212035	0.6919826	2.190546	0.8246618	0.9090818

	1.upper.IBS
## DARS	2.280005
## LCT	3.596520
## MCM6	5.138383
## R3HDM1	1.767809
## UBXN4	1.542691

```
#Simulation of a covariate + Sex as a covariate
sex <- x1@ped$sex
u <- runif(nrow(x1))
covar <- cbind(sex, u)

#Regression with the covariate "sex" without OR values
burden.mlogit(x=x1, group=x1@ped$pop, burden="WSS", ref.level="CEU",
              data=covar, formula = ~ sex)
```

	p.value	is.err
## DARS	7.277848e-04	0
## LCT	9.428589e-11	0
## MCM6	6.008329e-10	0
## R3HDM1	4.643284e-08	0
## UBXN4	1.119938e-06	0

```
#WSS using directly the score matrix computed previously
burden.mlogit(burden=WSS.score, group=x1@ped$pop, ref.level="CEU")
```

	p.value	is.err
## DARS	6.797271e-04	0
## LCT	9.459153e-11	0
## MCM6	7.339135e-10	0
## R3HDM1	4.876886e-08	0
## UBXN4	8.341120e-07	0

Finally, using Ravages, it is also possible to perform burden tests with a continuous phenotype with the function **burden_continuous()** as showed below:

```
#Random continuous phenotype
set.seed(1) ; pheno1 <- rnorm(nrow(x1))
#Test CAST
burden.continuous(x1, pheno = pheno1, burden = "CAST")
```

```
##           p.value is.err
## DARS    0.6315334      0
## LCT     0.8944493      0
## MCM6    0.9223583      0
## R3HDM1  0.1233003      0
## UBXN4   0.1231611      0
```

```
#Test WSS with covariates
burden.continuous(x1, pheno = pheno1, burden = "WSS",
                  data = covar, formula = ~ sex)
```

```
##           p.value is.err
## DARS    0.9100517      0
## LCT     0.2631375      0
## MCM6    0.8666831      0
## R3HDM1  0.4213002      0
## UBXN4   0.1835285      0
```

SKAT

We also extended the variance-component test SKAT using a geometric interpretation. Unlike the burden tests, there is no burden calculated in this test: the distribution of the genetic effects in the gene is compared to a null distribution. SKAT is based on a linear mixed model where the random effects correspond to the genetic effects.

To compute the p-values, a chi-square approximation is used based on the statistics' moments. The moments can either be estimated using a sampling procedure, or be analytically computed using the method from Liu et al. 2008. The chi-square approximation can be based on the first three moments (*estimation.pvalue* = "skewness"), or on moments 1, 2 and 4 to have a more precise estimation of the tail distribution (*estimation.pvalue* = "kurtosis"). If *get.moments* = "theoretical" and *estimation.pvalue* = "skewness", it is equivalent to the "liu" method in the SKAT package, and if *estimation.pvalue* = "kurtosis", it corresponds to the "liu.mod" method in the SKAT package. If *debug* = *TRUE*, the statistics' moments will be returned in addition to the p-values.

If the sample size is lower than 2000, we recommend to use the sampling procedure. If no covariates are present, a simple permutation procedure can be used (*get.moments* = "permutations"), otherwise, a bootstrap sampling should be used (*get.moments* = "bootstrap"). For those two situations, a sequential procedure is used to compute the p-values: permuted statistics are computed and each one is compared to the observed statistics. The sampling procedure stops when either *perm.target* (the number of times a permuted statistics should be greater than the observed statistics) or *perm.max* is reached (the maximum number of permutations to perform). P-values are then computed in two different ways: if *perm.target* is reached, the p-value is computed as *perm.target* divided by the number of permutations performed to reach this value; if *perm.max* is reached before *perm.target* (that is, for pretty small p-values), p-values are computed using the chi-square approximation based on moments estimated from the permuted statistics. *perm.target* and *perm.max* should be given as a list to the argument *params.sampling* of SKAT.

If the sample size is bigger than 2000, the analytical calculation from Liu et al. can be used to compute the theoretical moments. In this situation, it is possible to parallelise the calculations using the argument *cores* set at 10, by default.

It is possible to clearly ask for a specific method to compute the moments using *get.moments* = "permutations", "bootstrap" or "theoretical". By default, *get.moments* = "size.based", and the method will depend on the sample size.

An example of the SKAT function by specifying the “permutations” or “theoretical” method is shown. In this example, only 1000 permutations are performed at maximum for the permutations procedure, but please use a more important value of perm.max to get more accurate estimations of p-values.

```
#Null model
x1.null <- SKAT.NullObject(x1@ped$pop)
#Permutations
SKAT(x1, x1.null, get.moments = "permutations", debug = TRUE,
     params.sampling = list(perm.target = 100, perm.max = 1000))

## permutations

##          stat nb.geq nb.eq nb.perms      p.perm      mean      sigma skewness
## DARS    2.093018    43     0    1000 0.043956044 1.745574 0.21725902 0.8263643
## LCT     3.483270     0     0    1000 0.000999001 2.651341 0.19286940 0.5182380
## MCM6    2.873867     3     0    1000 0.003996004 2.193878 0.19031243 0.5880263
## R3HDM1  6.438772     0     0    1000 0.000999001 3.480772 0.34235004 0.8766058
## UBXN4   2.101316     2     0    1000 0.002997003 1.807430 0.09965605 0.4117311
##          kurtosis      p.chi2      p.value
## DARS    4.445441 7.184162e-02 7.184162e-02
## LCT     3.561326 4.994630e-04 4.994630e-04
## MCM6    3.701537 2.578829e-03 2.578829e-03
## R3HDM1  4.165280 4.250942e-07 4.250942e-07
## UBXN4   3.234291 5.051836e-03 5.051836e-03
```

```
#Theoretical on 1 core
SKAT(x1, x1.null, get.moments = "theoretical", debug = TRUE,
     cores = 1)
```

```
## theoretical

##          stat      p.value      mean      sigma skewness kurtosis
## DARS    2.093018 1.236751e-01 1.744053 0.2999021 1.0108490 4.839478
## LCT     3.483270 3.757820e-03 2.647597 0.2542708 0.4894252 3.545943
## MCM6    2.873867 1.646845e-02 2.205730 0.2588984 0.6761229 3.974047
## R3HDM1  6.438772 8.598915e-06 3.471514 0.4036203 0.8569925 4.435626
## UBXN4   2.101316 3.064362e-02 1.804261 0.1477397 0.2917564 3.181367
```

It is also possible to perform the SKAT test on a continuous phenotype by using the function `SKAT.NullObject.continuous()` before the `SKAT()` function:

```
#Random continuous phenotype
set.seed(1) ; pheno1 <- rnorm(nrow(x1))
#Null Model
x1.H0.c <- SKAT.NullObject.continuous(pheno1)
#Run SKAT
SKAT(x1, x1.H0.c)
```

```
## continuous phenotype

##          stat      p.value
## DARS    176.4387 0.68310396
## LCT     313.2552 0.59521320
## MCM6    303.5711 0.29075513
## R3HDM1  491.9476 0.23733367
## UBXN4   326.2307 0.01730003
```


Data management

Data in plink format or in vcf format can be loaded in R using the functions `read.bed.matrix()` and `read.vcf()` respectively from the package `gaston`.

If the data for the controls and the different groups of cases are in different files, they can be loaded separately and then combined using the function `gaston::rbind()` as long as the same variants are present between the different groups of individuals.

An example is given below where the simulated data have been split according to the group of each individual, and then combined in a `bed.matrix`:

```
#Selection of each group of individuals
```

```
CEU <- select.inds(x1, pop=="CEU")
```

```
CEU
```

```
## A bed.matrix with 99 individuals and 929 markers.
```

```
## snps stats are set
```

```
##   There are 732 monomorphic SNPs
```

```
## ped stats are set
```

```
FIN <- select.inds(x1, pop=="FIN")
```

```
FIN
```

```
## A bed.matrix with 99 individuals and 929 markers.
```

```
## snps stats are set
```

```
##   There are 755 monomorphic SNPs
```

```
## ped stats are set
```

```
GBR <- select.inds(x1, pop=="GBR")
```

```
GBR
```

```
## A bed.matrix with 91 individuals and 929 markers.
```

```
## snps stats are set
```

```
##   There are 778 monomorphic SNPs
```

```
## ped stats are set
```

```
#Combine in one file:
```

```
CEU.FIN.GBR <- rbind(CEU, FIN, GBR)
```

```
CEU.FIN.GBR
```

```
## A bed.matrix with 289 individuals and 929 markers.
```

```
## snps stats are set
```

```
##   There are 502 monomorphic SNPs
```

```
## ped stats are set
```