

Heritability of subcortical volumes in the adolescent brain

Christian Coffman Advised by: Dr. Saonli Basu and Dr. Eric Feczko

Division of Biostatistics, University of Minnesota



Introduction and Objectives

Clinically diagonosoed psychological disorders are associated with heritable regional subcortical brain volumes (rSBVs) in adults [2, 4]. To see if the same regions are heritable in adolescents, we analyzed rSBVs in the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development study (ABCD) whih has 10,000+ structrural fMRI scans. Estimating Imaging derived phenotypes taken across multiple sites is complicated by confounding differences between sites [1]. In addition, sites have different distributions of subjects with respect to their genetic ancestries. Currently, no method of moments (MOM) estimator accounts for both influences which is important to get unbiased estimates.

Methods

- 1 AdjHE is closed form solution to 2nd moment [3]
- ² Compared to existing methods for site effects theoretically and via simulations see (Figure 3)
- © Estimated on rSBV's in ABCD (see Figure 2)

Estimation Time

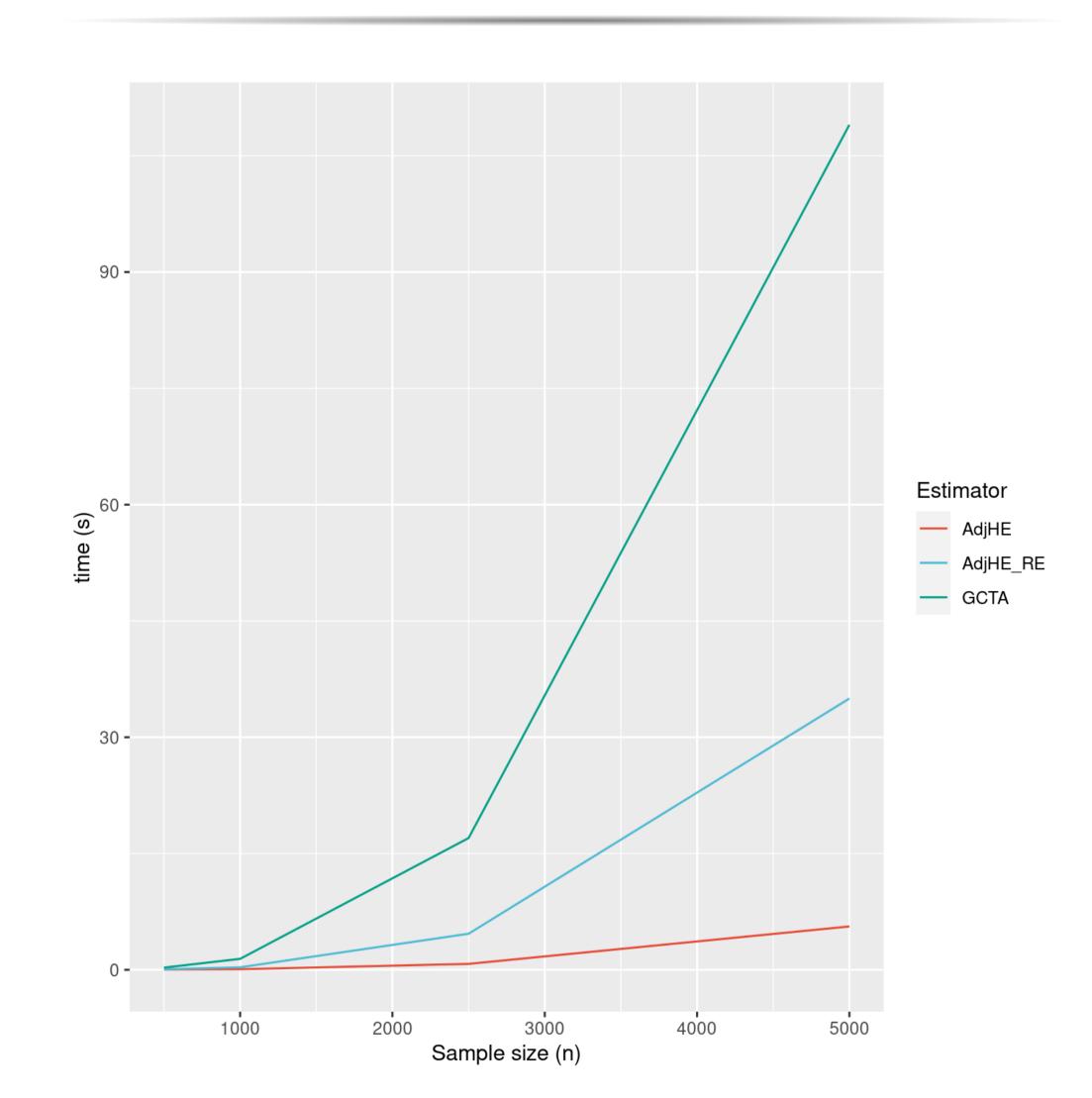
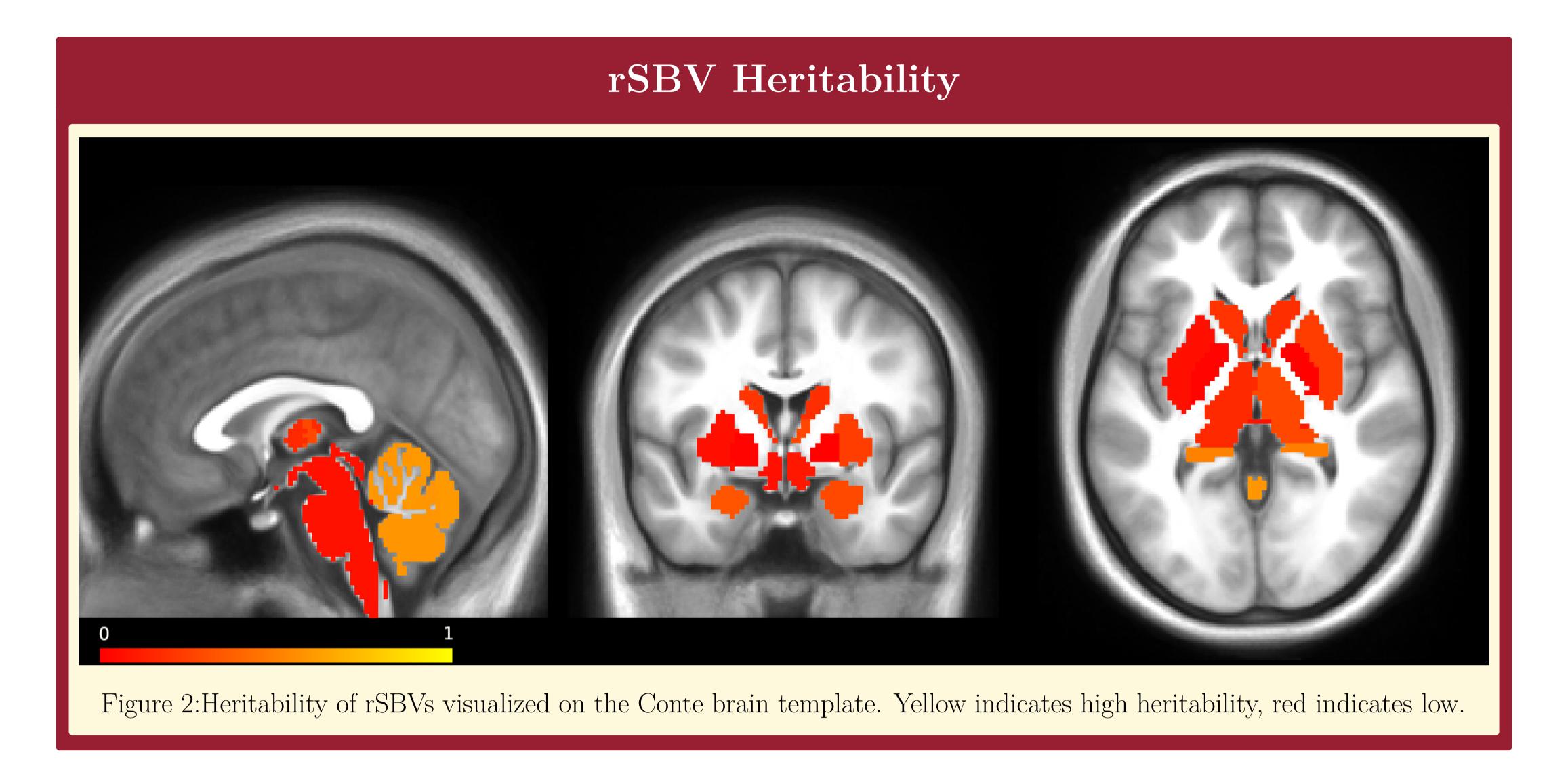


Figure 1:Time for estimation on increasinly large simulated datsets for AdjHE (blue), AdjHE with random site effects (light blue), and GCTA (red)



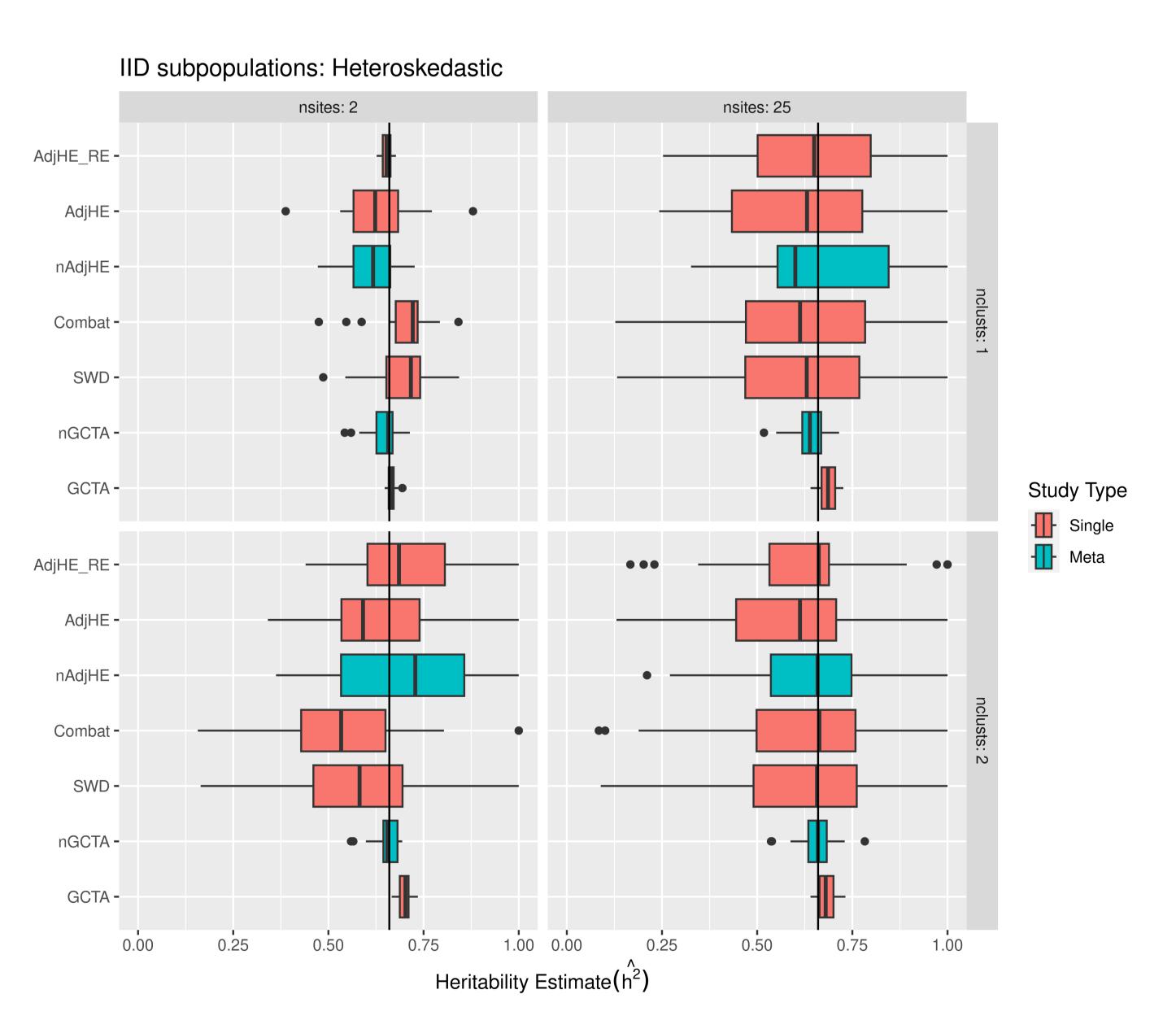


Figure 3:Simulation estimates under 2 and 25 sites (left and right columns) and 1 and 2 genetic ancestries (top and bottom rows). Estimates are compared between the proposed method "AdjHE_RE" and multiple other methods including GCTA.

Contact

Email: coffm049@umn.edu

Github: https://github.com/coffm049

Discussion

The new estimator broadens unbiased estimation to conditions where genetic ancestries and site effects vary between sites. We've shown the new estimator is unbiasedness theoretically and through simulations. In addition, we found multiple regions with significant heritability in the adolescent brain. We next hope to extend this method to multivariate traits.

ABCD Demographics

Characteristic	N = 11,878 ¹	Characteristic N = 11,878 ¹		
Household.Income		Race		
<50k	3,224 (27%)	Asian	252 (2.1%)	
>=50k&<100k	3,071 (26%)	Black	1,784 (15%)	
100k+	4,565 (38%)	Hispanic	2,411 (20%)	
Unknown	1,018 (8.6%)	Other	1,247 (10%)	
Female	5,862 (49%)	Unknown	2 (<0.1%)	
¹ n (%)		White	6,182 (52%)	
		¹ n (%)	¹ n (%)	

Figure 4:Descriptions of key demographic variables in the ABCD dataset.

References

- [1] J. M. M. Bayer, P. M. Thompson, C. R. K. Ching, M. Liu, A. Chen, A. C. Panzenhagen, N. Jahanshad, A. Marquand, L. Schmaal, and P. G. Sämann.
- Site effects how-to and when: An overview of retrospective techniques to accommodate site effects in multi-site neuroimaging analyses.

 Frontiers in Neurology, 13, 2022.
- [2] P. C. M. P. Koolschijn, N. E. M. van Haren, G. J. L. M. Lensvelt-Mulders, H. E. Hulshoff Pol, and R. S. Kahn.
- Brain volume abnormalities in major depressive disorder: a meta-analysis of magnetic resonance imaging studies.
- [3] Z. Lin, S. Seal, and S. Basu.

Human Brain Mapping, 30(11):3719–3735, Nov. 2009.

- Estimating SNP heritability in presence of population substructure in biobank-scale datasets. Genetics, 220(4), Apr. 2022.
- [4] B. Zhao, J. G. Ibrahim, Y. Li, T. Li, Y. Wang, Y. Shan, Z. Zhu, F. Zhou, J. Zhang, C. Huang, H. Liao, L. Yang, P. M. Thompson, and H. Zhu.
 Heritability of Regional Brain Volumes in Large-Scale Neuroimaging and Genetic Studies.
- Heritability of Regional Brain Volumes in Large-Scale Neuroimaging and Genetic Studies. Cerebral Cortex (New York, NY), 29(7):2904–2914, July 2019.

Acknowledgements

This research was funded through an NIH T32 grant (GM132063).