# Meta analysis SKAT Package

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## 1 Overview

MetaSKAT is a package for meta-analysis SKAT, SKAT-O and burden tests. Users can conduct a test with all individual level genotype data or summary statistics from study cohorts. It also provides functions to generate summary statistics.

## 2 Meta-analysis with individual level data

An example dataset (Example) has genotypes, phenotypes and covariates of 3 study cohorts.

```
> library(MetaSKAT)
> data(Example)
> names(Example)

[1] "y.list" "x.list" "n.g" "Z.list"
> attach(Example)
```

To test associations, one needs to run Meta\_Null\_Model function first to obtain parameters and residuals from the null model of no association. After, MetaSKAT can be conducted by running MetaSKAT\_wZ. Please see the manual.

```
> # continuous trait
> obj<-Meta_Null_Model(y.list, x.list, n.cohort=3, out_type="D")
> # rho=0 (SKAT)
> MetaSKAT_wZ(Z.list[[1]], obj)$p.value

[1] 0.1412563
> # rho=1 (weighted burden test)
> MetaSKAT_wZ(Z.list[[1]], obj, r.corr=1)$p.value

[1] 0.02621213
```

```
> # SKAT-0
> MetaSKAT_wZ(Z.list[[1]], obj, method="optimal")$p.value
[1] 0.04866566
```

In this example, MetaSKAT/MetaSKAT-O were conducted with assuming that genetic effects were homogeneous across studies. In addition, the common weights from pooled MAFs were used. If one assumes genetic effects are heterogeneous across study cohorts and want to use study specific MAFs to calculate weights, please set is separate = TRUE (assume heterogeneous genetic effects) and combined weight = FALSE (study specific MAFs).

```
> # rho=0 (SKAT)
> MetaSKAT_wZ(Z.list[[1]], obj, is.separate = TRUE, combined.weight=FALSE )$p.value
[1] 0.1067605
> # SKAT-0
> MetaSKAT_wZ(Z.list[[1]], obj, method="optimal", is.separate = TRUE,
+ combined.weight=FALSE)$p.value
[1] 0.08924292
>
```

Groups of study cohorts can be specified using Group\_Idx to run tests with assuming group specific heterogeneity. Suppose the first two cohorts are European cohorts and the last cohort is an African American cohort. If you want to run MetaSKAT with assuming ancestry group specific heterogeneity, you can set Group\_Idx=c(1,1,2), which indicates the first two cohorts belong to the same group. The following example conducts a test with group specific heterogeneity with group specific weights.

```
> # rho=0 (SKAT). First two cohorts belong to the same group
> MetaSKAT_wZ(Z.list[[1]], obj, is.separate = TRUE
+ , combined.weight=FALSE, Group_Idx=c(1,1,2))$p.value

[1] 0.1323768

> # SKAT-0. First two cohorts belong to the same group
> MetaSKAT_wZ(Z.list[[1]], obj, method="optimal"
+ , is.separate = TRUE, combined.weight=FALSE, Group_Idx=c(1,1,2))$p.value

[1] 0.06050406
```

## 3 Meta-analysis with summary data

### 3.1 Generate Meta SSD (MSSD) and Info (MInfo) files

MetaSKAT has a function to generate MSSD and MInfo files that have summary statistics. MSSD is a binary file with between relationship matrices of markers, and MInfo is a tex file with information on SNP sets and markers. You need both files to run MetaSKAT if you don't have individual level genotype data. To generate them, the original data should be stored in binary plink formatted files, and users should provide a SetID file to define SNP sets.

The following code reads 01.bed, 01.bim, 01.SetID files and generates 01.MSSD and 01.MInfo files.

```
> File.SetID<-"./01.SetID"
> File.Bed<-"./01.bed"
> File.Bim<-"./01.bim"
> File.Fam<-"./01.fam"
> File.Mat<-"./01.MSSD"
> File.SetInfo<-"./01.MInfo"
> FAM<-read.table(File.Fam, header=FALSE)
> y<-FAM[,6]
> # Test Main File
> N.Sample<-length(y)
> obj<-SKAT_Null_Model(y~1)</pre>
> Generate_Meta_Files(obj, File.Bed, File.Bim
+ , File.SetID, File.Mat, File.SetInfo, N. Sample)
Read SetID file
SetID file has 10 sets
Read Bim file
Bim file has 828 markers
Merge datasets and get set info
Save was done successfully!
>
  The following code generates MSSD and MInfo files of cohort 2 and 3.
> for( IDX_G in 2:3){
          File.SetID<-sprintf("./%02d.SetID",IDX_G)
          File.Bed<-sprintf("./%02d.bed",IDX_G)
          File.Bim<-sprintf("./%02d.bim",IDX_G)</pre>
          File.Fam<-sprintf("./%02d.fam",IDX_G)</pre>
          File.Mat<-sprintf("./%02d.MSSD",IDX_G)
```

```
FAM<-read.table(File.Fam, header=FALSE)
          y < -FAM[, 6]
          N.Sample<-length(y)</pre>
          obj <- SKAT_Null_Model(y~1)
          re1<-Generate_Meta_Files(obj, File.Bed, File.Bim,
          File.SetID, File.Mat, File.SetInfo, N.Sample)
+ }
Read SetID file
SetID file has 10 sets
Read Bim file
Bim file has 828 markers
Close the opened Bed file: /private/var/folders/zs/nf_6qpd12r1dm4v3y2y298fr0000gn/T/RtmpQH2t
Close the opened MSSD file: /private/var/folders/zs/nf_6qpd12r1dm4v3y2y298fr0000gn/T/RtmpQH2
Merge datasets and get set info
Save was done successfully!
Read SetID file
SetID file has 10 sets
Read Bim file
Bim file has 828 markers
Close the opened Bed file: /private/var/folders/zs/nf_6qpd12r1dm4v3y2y298fr0000gn/T/RtmpQH2t
Close the opened MSSD file: /private/var/folders/zs/nf_6qpd12r1dm4v3y2y298fr0000gn/T/RtmpQH2
Merge datasets and get set info
Save was done successfully!
```

#### 3.2 Read Meta SSD and Info files, and run MetaSKAT

File.SetInfo<-sprintf("./%02d.MInfo",IDX\_G)

The following code opens MSSD and MInfo files from different study cohorts, and then computes p-values.

```
> Cohort.Info<-Open_MSSD_File_2Read(File.Mat.vec, File.Info.vec)
Number of cohorts = 3
997 samples, 10 sets, 528 SNPs and 465 unique SNPs
997\ \text{samples},\ 10\ \text{sets},\ 506\ \text{SNPs} and 457\ \text{unique}\ \text{SNPs}
997\ \text{samples},\ 10\ \text{sets},\ 521\ \text{SNPs} and 467\ \text{unique}\ \text{SNPs}
> # get a p-value of the first set.
> MetaSKAT_MSSD_OneSet(Cohort.Info, SetID="1")$p.value
[1] 0.3383756
> # get p-values of all sets
> MetaSKAT_MSSD_ALL(Cohort.Info)
   SetID p.value
      1 0.3383756
1
2
       2 0.5974347
       3 0.8057104
       4 0.7546481
4
5
       5 0.9531031
6
       6 0.6272782
7
       7 0.7523350
       8 0.9935740
8
9
       9 0.6628574
10
    10 0.9954041
```