

Package ‘gJLS’

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Type Package

Title Generalized Joint Location Scale (gJLS) Test

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Description Joint Location Scale (JLS) test to simultaneously test for mean and variance differences between genotype groups.

License GPL-2

LazyData TRUE

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

Imports quantreg, nlme

URL <http://github.com/dsoave/gJLS>

BugReports <http://github.com/dsoave/gJLS/issues>

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gJLS_test	<i>Generalized Joint Location Scale (gJLS) Test</i>
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Description

This function performs the Joint Location Scale (JLS) test (Soave et al. 2015) to simultaneously test for mean and variance differences between groups. The JLS test uses Fisher’s combined p-value method to combine evidence from the individual locaiton (regression t-test) and scale (Levene’s test of homogeneity of variances) tests.

Usage

```
gJLS_test(y, x.loc, x.scale)
```

Arguments

y a quantitative outcome variable
 x.loc a design matrix (or vector) for the location model
 x.scale a design matrix (or vector) for the scale model

Details

No missing data are allowed - function will return an "error". Absolute residuals, used in Levene's test (1960), are estimated using least absolute deviation (LAD) regression. LAD residuals correspond to deviations from group medians in the presence of a single categorical covariate. Outcome (phenotype) must be quantitative and covariate (genotype) must be discrete (categorical).

Value

p_L the location test (regression t-test) p-value
 p_S the scale test (Levene's test) p-value
 p_JLS the JLS test (Fisher's combined method) p-value

Author(s)

David Soave

References

Soave, D., Corvol, H., Panjwani, N., Gong, J., Li, W., Boelle, P.Y., Durie, P.R., Paterson, A.D., Rommens, J.M., Strug, L.J., and Sun, L. (2015). A Joint Location-Scale Test Improves Power to Detect Associated SNPs, Gene Sets, and Pathways. *American journal of human genetics* 97, 125-138.

Examples

```
#####
## Example simulating data from model [i] (Soave et al. 2015 AJHG)
#####

n<-2000 ## total sample size
pA<-0.3 ## MAF
pE1<-0.3 ## frequency of exposure E1

## Genotypes (XG)
genocount<-rmultinom(1,size=n,prob=c(pA*pA, 2*pA*(1-pA), (1-pA)*(1-pA)))
XG<-c(rep(0, genocount[1]), rep(1, genocount[2]), rep(2,genocount[3]))
XG<-sample(XG,size=length(XG),replace=FALSE)

## Exposures (E1)
E1<-rbinom(n,1,prob=pE1)

## Phenotype (y)
y<-0.01*XG+0.3*E1+0.5*XG*E1+rnorm(n,0,1)

# Additive model (will work with dosages)
JLS_test(y,XG,XG)
# Genotypic model (will not work with dosages --> factor() will create many groups)
JLS_test(y,factor(XG),factor(XG))
```

```

X2=round(cbind(XG==1,XG==2)) #convert to 2 columns

# Genotypic model --> same result as results above using JLS_test(y,factor(X),factor(X))
# This is how genotype probabilities will be analyzed (using a 2 column design matrix)
JLS_test(y,X2,X2)

```

gS_test

*Generalized Scale (gS) Test***Description**

This function performs the generalized scale (gS) test (Soave and Sun 2017). This extension of Levene's (1960) test allows for correlated errors and group uncertainty.

Usage

```
gS_test(model, data, correlation = NULL)
```

Arguments

model	a two-sided linear formula object describing the model, with the response (y) on the left and a ~ operator separating the covariates of interest on the right, separated by + operators.
data	a data frame containing the variables named in model and correlation arguments. This is required.
correlation	an optional corStruct object describing the within-group correlation structure. See the documentation of corClasses for a description of the available corStruct classes. If a grouping variable is to be used, it must be specified in the form argument to the corStruct constructor. Defaults to NULL, corresponding to un-correlated errors.

Details

No missing data are allowed - function will return an "error". Absolute residuals, are estimated using least absolute deviation (LAD) regression. Outcome (phenotype) must be quantitative and covariate (genotype) may be discrete (categorical) or continuous.

Value

gS_F the gS test statistic
 numDF the gS test statistic numerator degrees of freedom
 denDF the gS test statistic denominator degrees of freedom
 gS_p the gS test p-value

Author(s)

David Soave

References

Soave, D., Corvol, H., Panjwani, N., Gong, J., Li, W., Boelle, P.Y., Durie, P.R., Paterson, A.D., Rommens, J.M., Strug, L.J., and Sun, L. (2015). A Joint Location-Scale Test Improves Power to Detect Associated SNPs, Gene Sets, and Pathways. *American journal of human genetics* 97, 125-138.

Soave, D. and Sun, L. (2017). A Generalized Levene's Scale Test for Variance Heterogeneity in the Presence of Sample Correlation and Group Uncertainty. *Biometrics* (Accepted).

Examples

```
#####
## Example simulating data from model [i] (Soave et al. 2015 AJHG)
#####

n<-2000 ## total sample size
pA<-0.3 ## MAF
pE1<-0.3 ## frequency of exposure E1

## Genotypes (XG)
genocount<-rmultinom(1,size=n,prob=c(pA*pA, 2*pA*(1-pA), (1-pA)*(1-pA)))
XG<-c(rep(0, genocount[1]), rep(1, genocount[2]), rep(2,genocount[3]))
XG<-sample(XG,size=length(XG),replace=FALSE)

## Exposures (E1)
E1<-rbinom(n,1,prob=pE1)

## Phenotype (y)
y<-0.01*XG+0.3*E1+0.5*XG*E1+rnorm(n,0,1)

# Additive model (will work with dosages)
JLS_test(y,XG,XG)
# Genotypic model (will not work with dosages --> factor() will create many groups)
JLS_test(y,factor(XG),factor(XG))

X2=round(cbind(XG==1,XG==2)) #convert to 2 columns

# Genotypic model --> same result as results above using JLS_test(y,factor(X),factor(X))
# This is how genotype probabilities will be analyzed (using a 2 column design matrix)
JLS_test(y,X2,X2)
```

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