

# Package ‘gJLS’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Generalized Joint Location Scale (gJLS) Test

**Version** 0.1.0

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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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