

‘REMI’ Package to conduct regression with marginal information with applications in genome-wide association studies

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1 Overview

This vignette provides an introduction to the ‘REMI’ package. R package ‘REMI’ implements REMI, an efficient statistical approach to conduct REgression with MArginal I_nformation with an application in genome-wide association studies (GWAS).

The package can be installed with the command:

```
> #install.packages("devtools")
> library(devtools)
> install_github("gordonliu810822/REMI")
```

The package can be loaded with the command:

```
> library("REMI")
```

This vignette is organized as follows. Section 2 shows how we use the real genotype data to generate phenotype data. Section 3 shows how we fit two versions of REMI (REMI-C and REMI-R). If you have any problems running the demo, please contact Jin Liu at jin.liu@duke.nus.edu.sg. Before running this demo, please download all the demo data sets at https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ic9Q70nq0iDNSkex-S4V_YRv-_aL4UxL?usp=sharing.

2 Data

In this vignette, we use the 3,200 individuals’s real genotype data from GERA in chromosome 16 to chromosome 18 (19,865 SNPs) to generate a phenotype. First, we use an function embeded within ‘REMI’ package to read data from PLINK bed, bim, fam files directly as

```
> dat = ReadPlinkFile('eur_chr16.17.18_3000');
```

We use 3,000 of all samples as training set and rest 200 samples as testing set by

```
> keepelist = read.table(paste("keepelist_",n1,sep=""),sep="\t",header=F)
> fam = read.table(paste("eur_chr16.17.18_",n1,".fam",sep=""),sep=" ",header=F)
> test.set = match(keepelist[1:200,1],fam[,1]);
> train.set = match(keepelist[201:dim(x)[1],1],fam[,1]);
> train.lasso.set = match(keepelist[201:3200,1],fam[,1]);
```

To conduct REMI, we need a reference panel to estimate the correlation or covariance structure among covariates. Here, we use 1000 Genome Project (1000G) data as reference panel data. Thus, we need match reference allele in GERA with 1000G for each SNP. Here we load reference allele information from GERA first as

```
> frq = read.table('eur_chr16.17.18_3000.frq',header=T);
> rsname = as.character(unlist(frq[,2]))
> A1_raw = as.character(unlist(frq[,3]))
```

The phenotype data is generated using linear model and 0.1% of SNPs have non-zero effects following Gaussian distribution. We simulate the phenotype data such that the heritability is controlled at 0.5. The codes are

```
> b = numeric(p);
> indx = sample(1:p,m);
> b[indx] = rnorm(m);
> n = dim(x)[1]
> y0 = x%*%b;
> y = y0 + rnorm(n)*sd(y0)*sqrt((1-h2)/h2);
> var(y0)/var(y)

> ytrain.lasso = y[train.lasso.set];
> xtrain.lasso = x[train.lasso.set,];
> ytrain = y[train.set];
> xtrain = x[train.set,];
> ytest = y[test.set];
> xtest = x[test.set,];

> x_var = apply(xtrain*xtrain,2,sum);
> yc = ytrain - mean(ytrain);
> Xmean = apply(xtrain, 2, mean);
> xc= sweep(xtrain,2,Xmean)
```

Then, summary statistics can be generated as

```
> betah = numeric(p); s2 = numeric(p); ytilde = numeric(p);
> for (i in 1:p){
  fm = lm(yc~1+xtrain[,i]);
  betah[i] = summary(fm)$coefficients[2,1];
  s2[i] = summary(fm)$coefficients[2,2]^2;
  ytilde[i] = sum(yc*xc[,i])/length(yc);
}
```

Then, the files with summary statistics are created as

```
# rs, A1, A2, betah, se2, n
# summary statistics for REMI-R
> sumdat = data.frame(rsname,frq[,3:4],betah, s2, rep(n,p))
> write.table(sumdat, "sumdat_sim1.txt",sep=" ",quote=F, row.names=F,col.names=F)
# summary statistics for REMI-C
> sumdat2 = data.frame(rsname[1:p],frq[1:p,3:4],ytilde, rep(var(y),p), rep(n,p))
> write.table(sumdat2, "sumdat_sim2.txt",sep=" ",quote=F, row.names=F,col.names=F)
```

3 Fit REMI

The REMI-R and REMI-C are fitted as

```
> plink_file = "all_chr_1000G_sim_chr16.17.18";
> summarystat_file1 = "sumdat_sim1.txt"
> summarystat_file2 = "sumdat_sim2.txt"
> out = REMI_R(summarystat_file1, plink_file)
> out2= REMI_C(summarystat_file2, plink_file);
```

where `plink_file` is 1000G reference penale data.

4 Plot Solution Paths

Fit Lasso using genotype data first by

```
> x_var = apply(xtrain.lasso*xtrain.lasso,2,sum);
> yc.lasso = ytrain.lasso - mean(ytrain.lasso);
> Xmean.lasso = apply(xtrain.lasso, 2, mean);
> xc.lasso= sweep(xtrain.lasso,2,Xmean.lasso)

> sp= lasso(xtrain.lasso,yc.lasso,x_var,100,eps)

> png(filename = "path_demo.png", width = 360, height = 120, units = "mm",res=600)
> par(mfrow=c(1,3),mar=c(4,4,5,1), oma=c(0.5,0.5,0,0.5),mgp = c(2.5, 0.5, 0))
>
> plotCoef3(abs(sp$beta_sparse),lambda=sp$lamseq,df=sp$df,bic=sp$bic,
+           label=F,xvar="lambda",
+           cex.main=1.5,cex.lab=1.5,main = paste("Lasso"));
> plotCoef3(abs(out$beta),lambda=out$diagnostics[,3],df=out$diagnostics[,1],
+           bic=out$diagnostics[,4],label=F,xvar="lambda",
+           cex.main=1.5,cex.lab=1.5,main = paste("REMI-R"));
> plotCoef3(abs(out2$beta),lambda=out2$diagnostics[,3],df=out2$diagnostics[,1],
+           bic=out2$diagnostics[,4],label=F,xvar="lambda",
+           cex.main=1.5,cex.lab=1.5,main = paste("REMI-C"));
> dev.off()
```

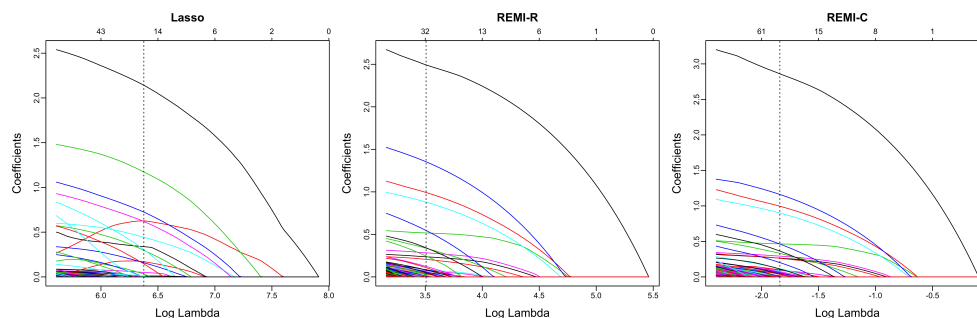


Figure 1: Solution paths of Lasso, REMI-R, and REMI-C for a simulated data set.

References

- [1] Jian Huang, Yuling Jiao, Jin Liu, Can Yang. REMI: Regression with marginal information with applications in genome-wide association studies. 2018. Under review.