

Eagle: Making multiple-locus association mapping on a genome-wide scale routine

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Figure 1: Memory usage (in Gigabytes) of Eagle and the other association mapping programs across the six simulation scenarios. The maximum amount of memory on the computer is 128 Gigabytes. The x-axis is on the log scale. GEMMA, a single-locus implementation, had the lowest memory usage. Of the multiple-locus implementations, Eagle had the lowest memory usage. Also, it was the only multiple-locus implementation able to produce results for data under scenario 10000x1.5M. This is due to its ability to handle data larger than the available memory of a computer. FaST-LMM was run where all the snp data are used to estimate the relationship matrix (FaST-LMM^{all}) and where genotype data from every five-hundredth snp are used to estimate the relationship matrix (FaST-LMM^{few})

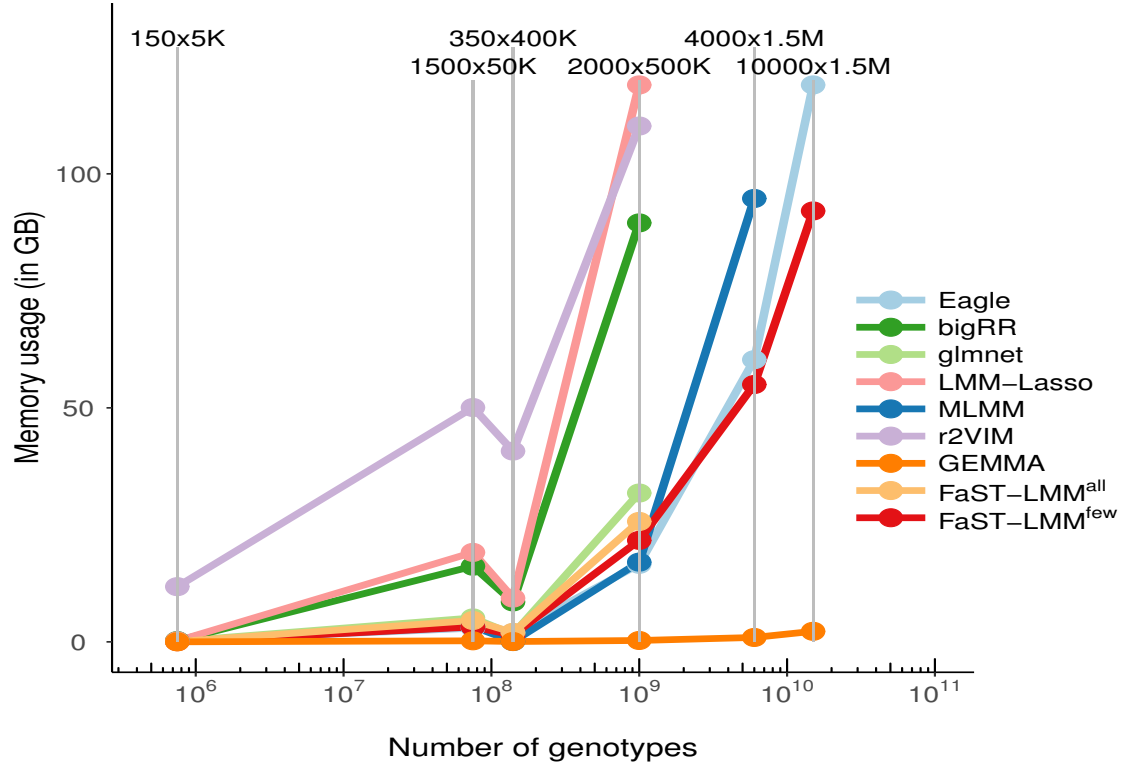


Table 1: The median run times (in minutes) of Eagle and the other association mapping programs across the six simulation scenarios. The

Method	Name	Simulation Scenarios					
		150x5K	1500x50K	350x400K	2000x500K	4000x1.5M	10000x1.5M
Multiple	Eagle	0.08	1.62	2.71	13.65	127.63	699.55
	MLMM	0.15	2.91	19.04	143.01	870.84	
	glmnet	0.11	3.95	14.06	74.03		
	r2VIM	0.09	3.66	5.51	50.59	380.52	
	bigRR	1.01	113.35	54.99	1030.61		
	LMM-Lasso	0.57	52.08	92.20	1031.85		
Single	GEMMA	0.02	5.02	6.17	84.83	723.33	4071.60
	FaST-LMM ^{<i>few</i>}	0.01	0.80	7.07	20.16	193.90	346.19
	FaST-LMM ^{<i>all</i>}	0.03	2.96	7.90	41.27		