Empirical Bayes and Mixed Linear Models for Assessing Differential Expression in cDNA Microarray Experiments

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Designs → **Linear Models**



$$y = \log_2(R) - \log_2(G) \equiv B - A$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \beta$$
 $\beta \equiv B - 1$



$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_1 \equiv A - \text{Ref}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_1 \equiv B - A$$

Linear Model Estimates

Obtain a linear model for each gene g

$$E(y_g) = X \beta_g \quad \text{var}(y_g) = W_g^{-1} \sigma_g^2$$

Estimate model by robust regression, least squares or generalized least squares to get

coefficients

standard deviations

standard errors

 $\operatorname{se}^{g}(\hat{\beta}_{gi})^{2} = c_{gi} s_{g}^{2}$

Parallel Inference for Genes

- ■10,000-40,000 linear models
- **■**Curse of dimensionality:

Need to adjust for multiple testing, e.g., control family-wise error rate (FWE) or false discovery rate (FDR)

■Boon of parallelism:

Can borrow information from one gene to another

Hierarchical Model

Normal Model

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{gj} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\beta}_{gj}, c_{gj}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{g}^{2})$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{gj} \sim N(\beta_{gj}, c_{gj}\sigma_g^2) \qquad P(\beta_{gj} \neq 0) = p$$
$$\beta_{gj} \mid \beta_{gj} \neq 0 \sim N(0, c_{0j}\sigma_g^2)$$

$$s_a^2 \sim \sigma_a^2 \chi_a^2$$

$$s_g^2 \sim \sigma_g^2 \chi_{d_g}^2$$
 $\sigma_g^2 \sim s_0^2 \left(\chi_{d_0}^2 / d_0 \right)^{-1}$

Reparametrization of Lönnstedt and Speed 2002

Normality, independence assumptions are wrong but convenient, resulting methods are useful

Posterior Statistics

Posterior variance estimators

$$\tilde{s}_g^2 = \frac{s_g^2 d_g + s_0^2 d_0}{d_g + d_0}$$

Moderated t-statistics

$$ilde{t}_{gj} = rac{\hat{eta}_{gj}}{ ilde{s}_g \sqrt{c_{gj}}}$$

Eliminates large t-statistics merely from very small s

Marginal Distributions

The marginal distributions of the sample variances and moderated t-statistics are mutually independent

$$s_g^2 \sim s_0^2 F_{d,d_0}$$

$$\tilde{t}_g \sim \begin{cases} t_{d_0+d} & \text{with prob 1-} \ p \\ \sqrt{1+c_0/c} \ t_{d_0+d} & \text{with prob } p \end{cases}$$

Degrees of freedom add!

Known result?

Estimating Prior Parameters

Marginal moments of log s2 lead to estimators of s_0 and d_0 :

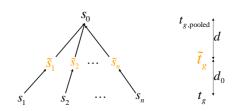
Estimate d_0 by solving

$$\psi \, {}^{\shortmid}\!\! (d_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} \, / \, 2) = \operatorname{mean} \left\{ n s_{\scriptscriptstyle e}^{\scriptscriptstyle 2} - \psi \, {}^{\backprime}\!\! (d_{\scriptscriptstyle g} \, / \, 2) \right\}$$

$$e_g = \log s_g^2 - \psi(d_g/2) + \log(d_g/2)$$

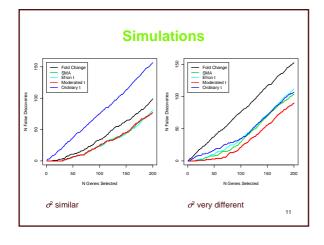
Finally
$$s_{_{0}}^{^{2}}=\exp\left\{ \overline{e}+\psi(d_{_{0}}\:/\:2)-\log(d_{_{0}}\:/\:2)\right\}$$

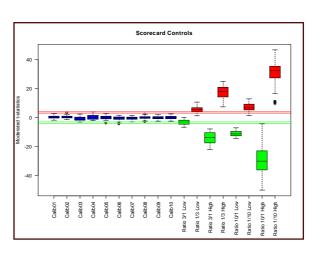
Shrinkage of Standard Deviations



The data decides whether \tilde{t}_g should be closer to

 $t_{g, \text{pooled}}$ or to t_g





Posterior Odds

Posterior probability of differential expression for any gene is

$$\frac{p(\beta \neq 0 \mid \hat{\beta}, s^2)}{p(\beta = 0 \mid \hat{\beta}, s^2)} = \frac{p}{1 - p} \left(\frac{c}{c + c_0}\right)^{1/2} \left\{ \frac{\tilde{t}^2 + d + d_0}{\tilde{t}^2 \frac{c}{c + c_0} + d + d_0} \right\}^{\frac{1 + d + d_0}{2}}$$

Monotonic function of \tilde{t}^2 for constant d

Reparametrization of Lönnstedt and Speed 2002

Quantile Estimation of co

Let r be rank of $|\tilde{t}_g|$ in descending order, and let F(;) be the distribution function of the t-distribution. Can estimate c_0 by equating empirical to theoretical quantiles:

$$2 \Bigg[p F \Bigg(- \sqrt{\frac{c_{\scriptscriptstyle g}}{c_{\scriptscriptstyle g} + c_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}}} \mid \tilde{t}_{\scriptscriptstyle g} \mid ; d_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} + d_{\scriptscriptstyle g} \Bigg) + (1-p) F (-\mid \tilde{t}_{\scriptscriptstyle g} \mid ; d_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} + d_{\scriptscriptstyle g}) \Bigg] = \frac{r - 0.5}{n}$$

Get overall estimator of c_0 by averaging the individual estimators from the top p/2 proportion of the $|\tilde{t}_a|$

Duplicate spots

- Replicate spots of each gene on same array, assume duplicates at regular spacing
- Assume spatial component of correlation between duplicates is same for each gene
- Estimate spatial correlation from consensus estimator across genes

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Posterior F-tests

lf

$$\beta_q = 0$$

then

$$rac{\hat{eta}_g^T X^T W X \hat{eta}_g}{ ilde{s}_g^2} \sim F_{k,d+d_0}$$

Non-null prior on β doesn't enter

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