Genetic architecture of transcriptome regulation and orthogonal tissue decompositon

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Abstract

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Introduction

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Results

Local genetic variation explains a large proportion of gene expression variance

We estimated the heritability of gene expression in whole blood from the Depression Genes and Networks (DGN) cohort (n=922) [1] using a mixed-effects model (see Materials and Methods) and calculated variances using restricted maximum likelihood as implemented in GCTA [2]. We fit a joint model with a local and a global genetic relationship matrix (GRM). The local GRM was derived from SNPs within 1 Mb of each gene and the global GRM was derived from SNPs that are located on non-gene chromosomes and are eQTLs in the Framingham Heart Study (FHS) cohort (n=5257, FDR < 0.05) [3]. The mean local h^2 was 0.13 and 54.6% of genes had a positive 95% confidence interval (CI), while the mean global h^2 was 0.076 and just 4.2% of genes had a positive CI (Fig 1).

The effect of local genetic variation on gene expression is sparse rather than polygenic

Cross-tissue and tissue-specific gene expression by orthogonal tissue decomposition

Citations

The relationship was first described by Reference 4. However, there are also opinions that the relationship is spurious [5]. We used R for our calculations [6], and we used package `knitcitations` [7] to make the bibliography.

Discussion

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Methods

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Equations

The deterministic part of the model is defined by this **in-line equation** as $\mu_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$, and the stochastic part by the **centered equation**:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-(x-\mu_i)^2/(2\sigma^2)}$$

Tables

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## Warning: package 'knitr' was built under R version 3.1.3
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)	-0.07	0.10	-0.78	0.43
x	1.78	0.09	19.56	0.00

Table 1: This is a GLM summary table.

Plots

References

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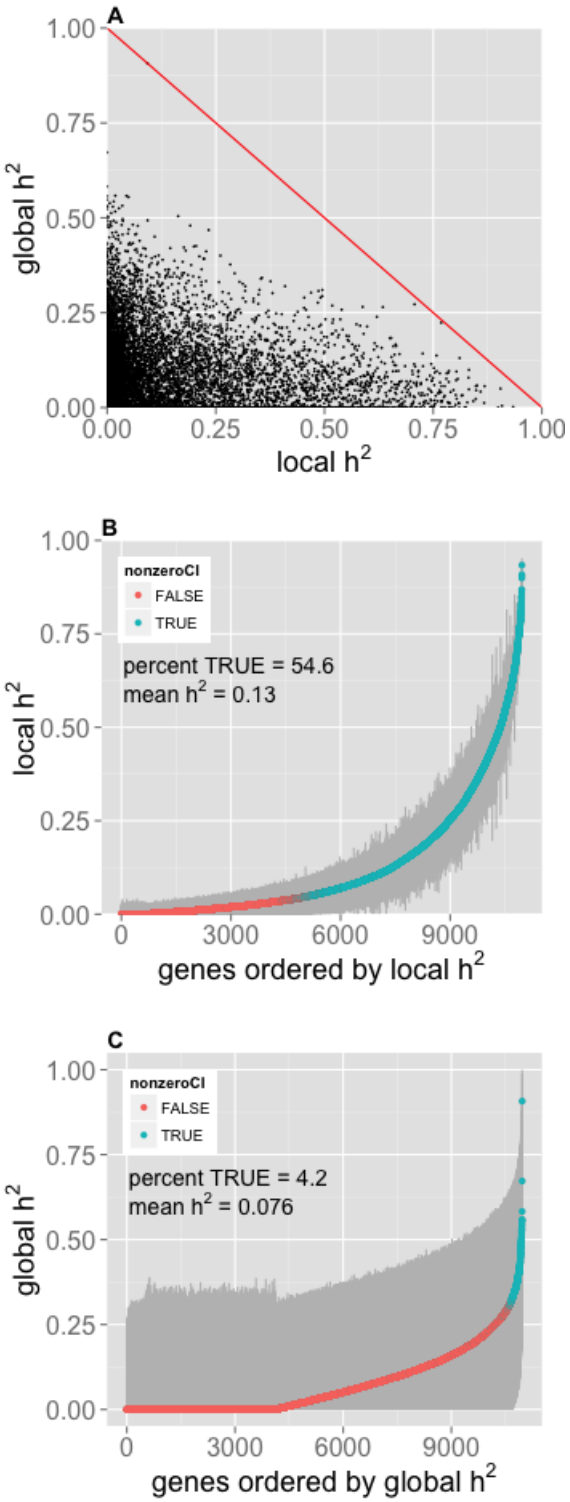

Figure 1: DGN whole blood expression joint heritability (h^2). Local (SNPs within 1 Mb of each gene) and global (SNPs that are eQTLs in the Framingham Heart Study on other chromosomes [FDR < 0.05]) h^2 for gene expression were jointly estimated. (**A**) Global h^2 compared to local h^2 per gene. (**B**) Local and (**C**) global gene expression h^2 estimates ordered by increasing h^2. The 95% confidence interval (CI) of each h^2 estimate is in gray and genes with a lower bound greater than zero are in blue.

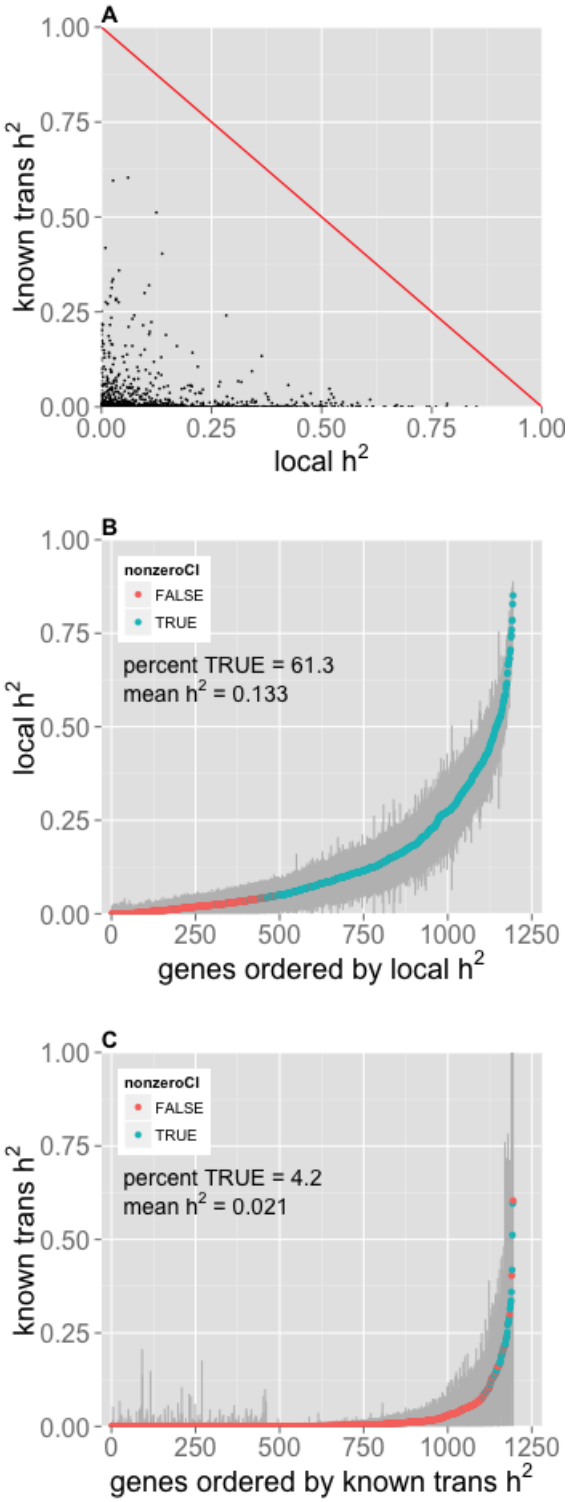

Figure 2: DGN whole blood expression joint heritability (h^2) with known trans-eQTLs. Local (SNPs within 1 Mb of each gene) and known trans (SNPs that are trans-eQTLs in the Framingham Heart Study for each gene [FDR < 0.05]) h^2 for gene expression were jointly estimated. (**A**) Known trans h^2 compared to local h^2 per gene. (**B**) Local and (**C**) known trans gene expression h^2 estimates ordered by increasing h^2. The 95% confidence interval (CI) of each h^2 estimate is in gray and genes with a lower bound greater than zero are in blue.

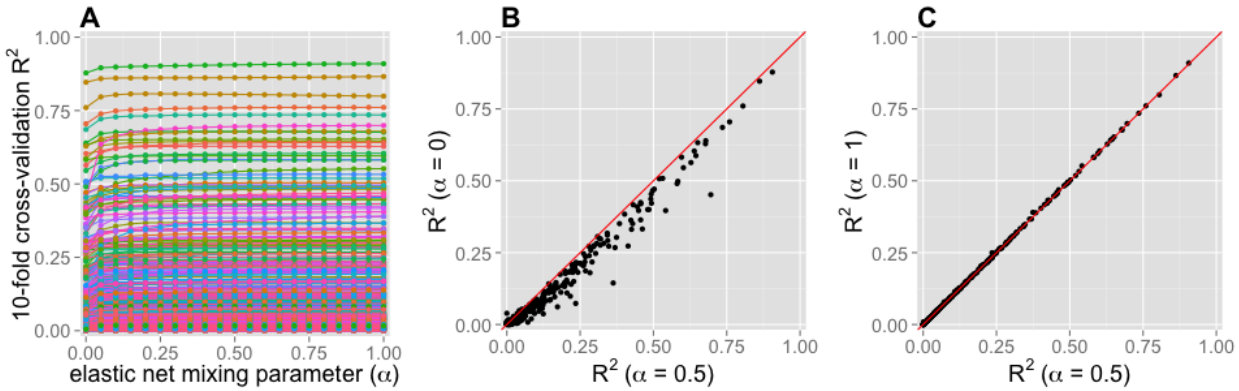

Figure 3: Cross-validated predictive performance across the elastic net. (**A**) 10-fold cross-validated R^2 of predicted vs. observed expression in DGN whole blood compared to a range of elastic net mixing parameters (α) for 341 genes on chromosome 22. (**B**) Predictive R^2 for $\alpha = 0$ (ridge regression) compared to $\alpha = 0.5$. (**C**) Predictive R^2 for $\alpha = 1$ (lasso) compared to $\alpha = 0.5$.

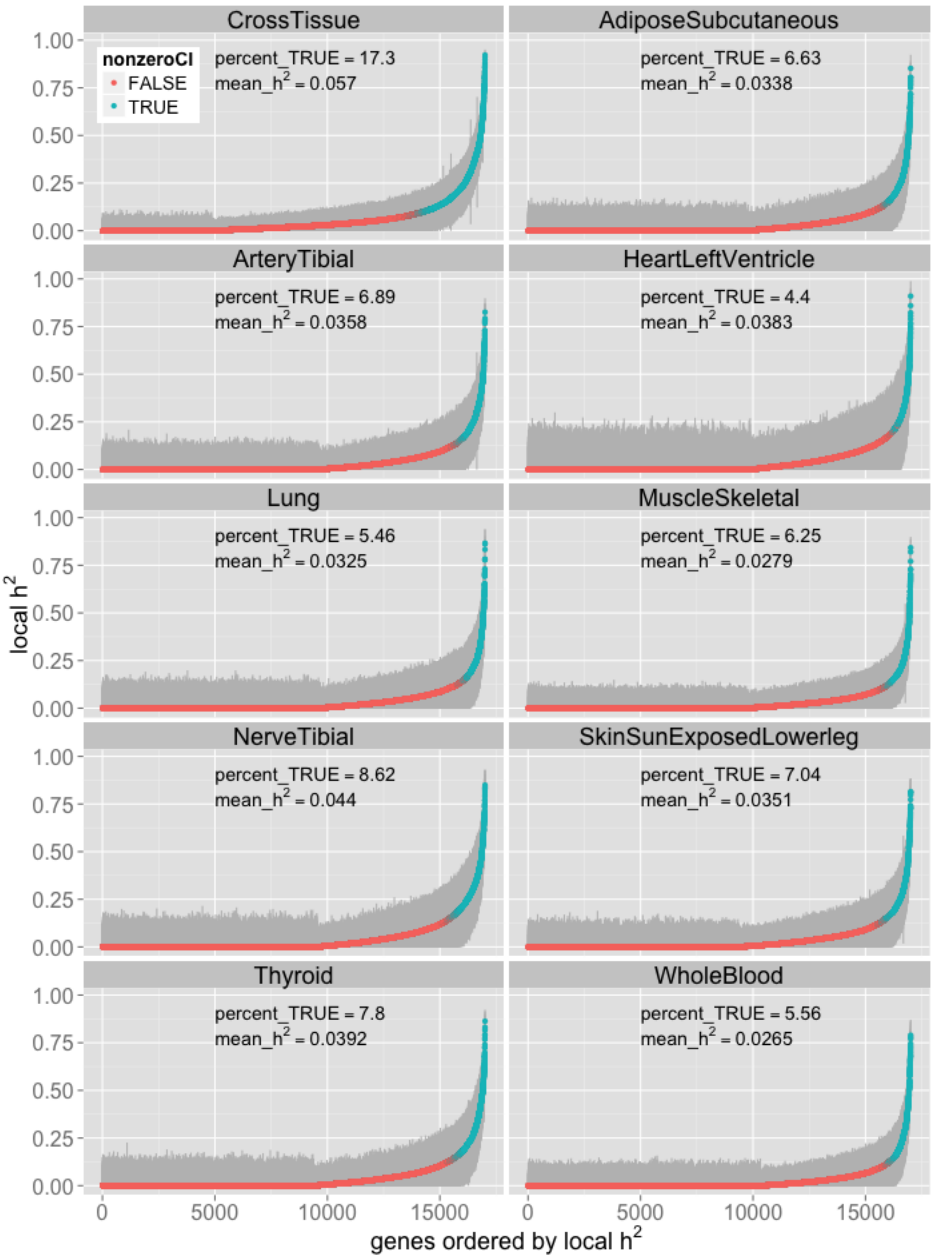

Figure 4: Cross-tissue heritability (h^2) compared to tissue-wide h^2. Cross-tissue local h^2 is estimated using the cross-tissue component (random effects) of the mixed effects model for gene expression and SNPs within 1 Mb of each gene. Tissue-wide local h^2 is estimated using the measured gene expression for each respective tissue and SNPs within 1 Mb of each gene.

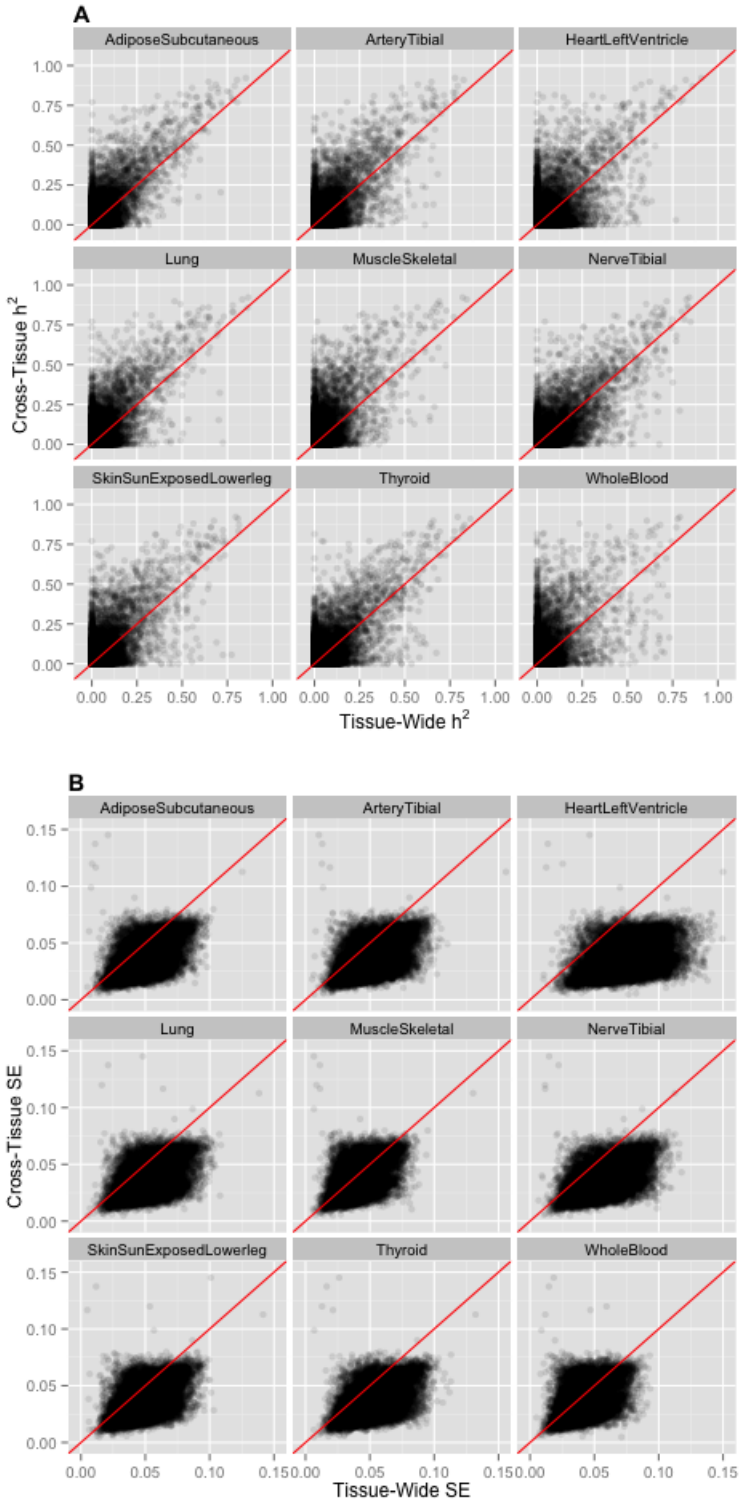

Figure 5: Cross-tissue and tissue-wide comparison of heritability (h^2, **A**) and standard error (SE, **B**). Cross-tissue local h^2 is estimated using the cross-tissue component (random effects) of the mixed effects model for gene expression and SNPs within 1 Mb of each gene. Tissue-wide local h^2 is estimated using the measured gene expression for each respective tissue and SNPs within 1 Mb of each gene.

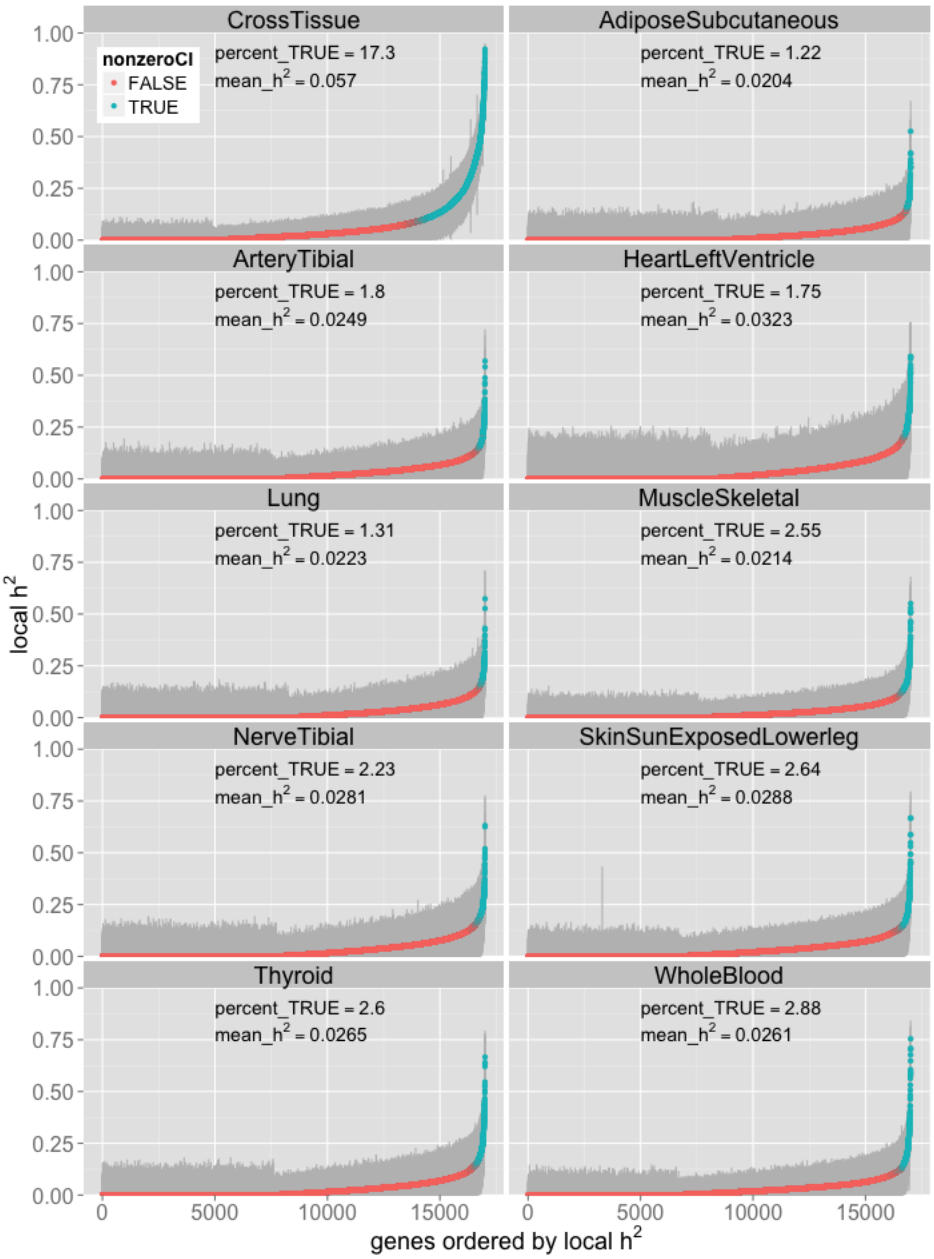

Figure 6: Cross-tissue heritability (h^2) compared to tissue-specific h^2. Cross-tissue local h^2 is estimated using the cross-tissue component (random effects) of the mixed effects model for gene expression and SNPs within 1 Mb of each gene. Tissue-specifc local h^2 is estimated using the tissue-specific component (residuals) of the mixed effects model for gene expression for each respective tissue and SNPs within 1 Mb of each gene.

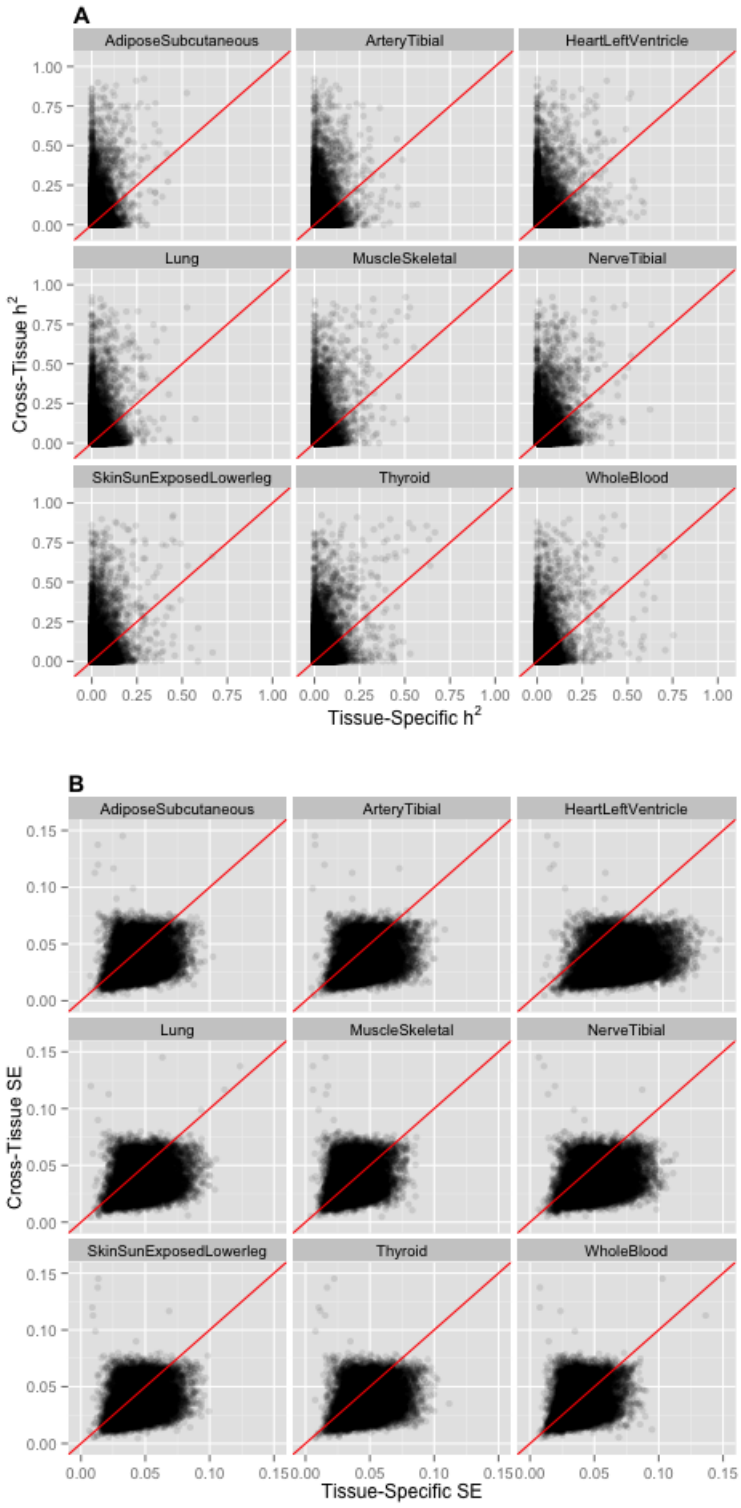

Figure 7: Cross-tissue and tissue-specific comparison of heritability (h^2, **A**) and standard error (SE, **B**) estimation. Cross-tissue local h^2 is estimated using the cross-tissue component (random effects) of the mixed effects model for gene expression and SNPs within 1 Mb of each gene. Tissue-specifc local h^2 is estimated using the tissue-specific component (residuals) of the mixed effects model for gene expression for each respective tissue and SNPs within 1 Mb of each gene.