R/qtl2

high-dimensional data and multi-parent populations

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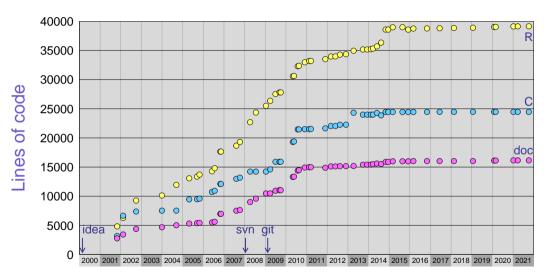
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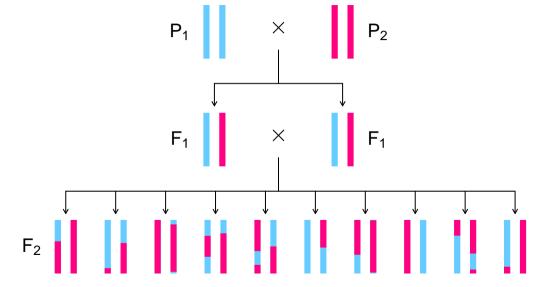
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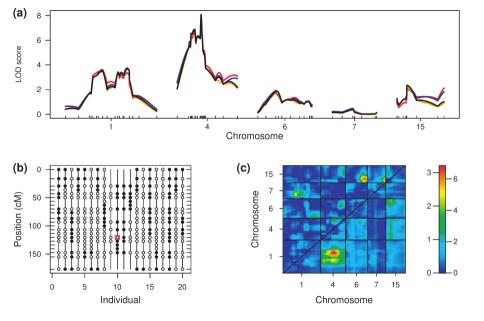


21 years of R/qtl



Intercross





Broman et al. (2003) doi.org/bsjrwj

Good things

- efficient handling of missing genotypes
- diagnostics and data visualization
- ▶ fit and exploration of multiple-QTL models
- ▶ quite comprehensive
- quite flexible

Why work on software?

- ▶ to be useful
- makes our own analyses easier
- platform for implementing new methods
- ► has led to many collaborations

Bad things

- ► some really bloated code
- ▶ hard to maintain
- many inconsistencies in the user interface
- ► largely restricted to two-parent crosses

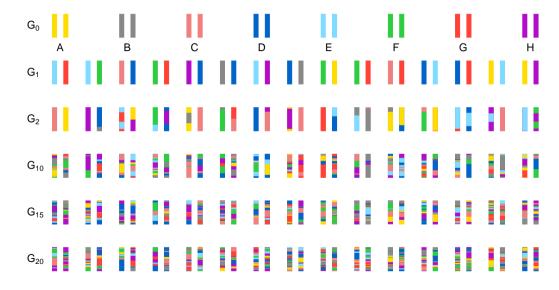
What's changed in 20 years?

- Genome sequence
- Larger crosses
- Denser SNP genotypes
- ▶ Gene expression and other omics data
- ► Multi-parent populations (MPPs)
- But still hard to find genes underneath QTL

Improving precision

- more recombinations
- more individuals
- ▶ more precise phenotype
- ▶ lower-level phenotypes
 - transcripts, proteins, metabolites

HS/DO





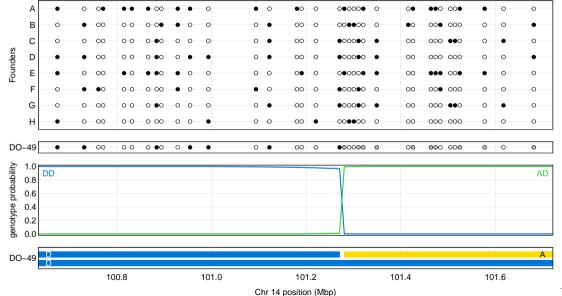
R/qtl2

- ► High-density genotypes
- ► High-dimensional phenotypes
- ► Multi-parent populations
- ► Linear mixed models

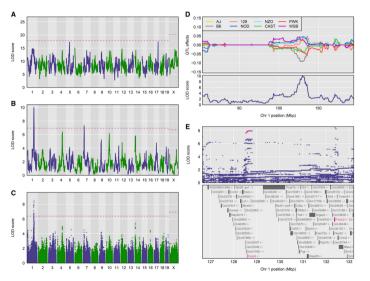
QTL mapping in MPPs

- ▶ Data diagnostics/cleaning
- ▶ Genome reconstruction
- ▶ QTL analysis
- ► Visualization/exploration of results

Genome reconstruction



QTL mapping in MPPs



R/qtl2: Let's not make the same mistakes

- ► C++ and Rcpp
- ► Roxygen2 for documentation
- ▶ Unit tests
- ► A single "switch" for cross type

R/qtl2: Let's not make the same mistakes

- ► C++ and Rcpp
- ► Roxygen2 for documentation
- ▶ Unit tests
- ► A single "switch" for cross type
- Yet another data input format
- ► Flatter data structures, but still complex

Slides: kbroman.org/Talk_DOWorkshop2021



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