Identifying sample mix-ups in eQTL data

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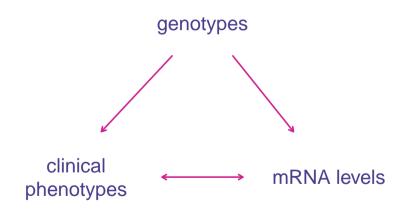
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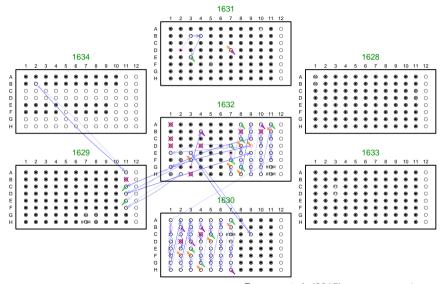
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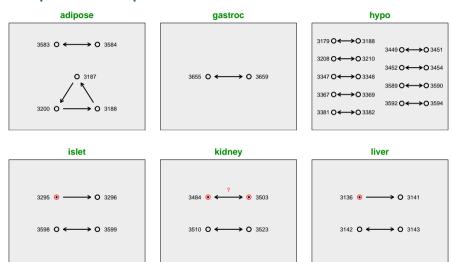
Associations in systems genetics



Sample mix-ups



More sample mix-ups



Westra et al. (2011)

Table 2. Cis-eQTL mapping and sample mix-up identification results

Stud	Population	Sample-size	Initial <i>cis-</i> eQTLs	Mix-ups detected ^a n (%)	Sample-size after correction n (%)	cis-eQTLs after correction n (%)
Choy et al. (2008)	CHB+JP	87	138	20 (23)	79 (90)	418 (+203)
	CE	84	558		NA	NA
	YR	85	274	2 (2)	83 (97)	287 (+5)
Stranger et al. (2007)	CHB+JP	90	1511		NA	NA
	CE	90	903		NA	NA
	YR	90	663	1(1)	89 (99)	667 (+1)
Zhang et al. (2009)	CE	87	2581		NA	NA
	YR	89	1454	2 (2)	89 (100)	1635 (+12)
Webster et al. (2009)	Brai	36	1284	16 (4)	356 (98)	1367 (+6)
Heinzen et al. (2008)	Brai	93	349		NA	NA
	PBMC	80	297		NA	NA

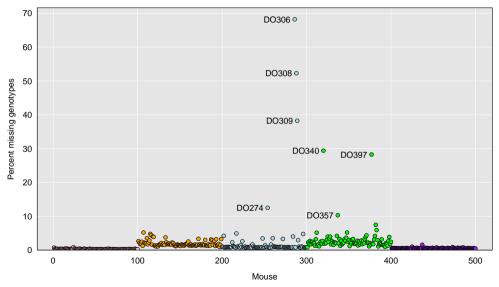
Outline

- ► Sample duplicates
- ▶ Sex verification
- ightharpoonup mRNA \leftrightarrow protein
- ightharpoonup mRNA \leftrightarrow DNA
- $\blacktriangleright \ \, \text{protein} \leftrightarrow \text{DNA}$

But first,

Missing Data

Percent missing genotypes



References

- ► Westra et al. (2011) MixupMapper: correcting sample mix-ups in genome-wide datasets increases power to detect small genetic effects.

 Bioinformatics 15:2104–2111 doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btr323
- ► Lynch et al (2012) Calling sample mix-ups in cancer population studies. PLOS One 7:e41815 doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0041815
- ▶ Broman et al. (2015) Identification and correction of sample mix-ups in expression genetic data: A case study. G3 (Bethesda) 5:2177–2186 doi:10.1534/g3.115.019778
- ▶ Broman et al. (2019) Cleaning genotype data from Diversity Outbred mice. G3 (Bethesda) 9:1571–1579 doi:10.1534/g3.119.400165

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