



# Mathematical models of the genetic architecture in complex human disorders

Oleksandr Frei April 7<sup>th</sup> 2020









#### Outline

- Introduction
  - NORMENT
  - · My background
- Genetics of Complex Traits
  - Mendelian vs polygenic inheritance
  - Genome-wide association studies
  - Simple Additive Genetic Model
- Modeling genetic architecture with MiXeR
- MOSTest multivariate omnibus statistical test





Norwegian website

Search

For employees

#### **UiO** NORMENT: Norwegian Centre for Mental Disorders Research

**Faculty of Medicine** 

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Research

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#### Research topics



#### Genetics

Identify rare genetic variants or expression variation to reveal "missing heritability".



#### Brain Imaging

Determine new brain imaging phenotypes linking genes and core clinical phenotypes.



#### **Outcome Predictors**

Using genetic and environmental factors to estimate illness course and outcome.



NORMENT is a Centre of Excellence

(CoE) funded by the Research Council of Norway.

Our main goal is to find answers to why some people develop severe mental illness.



#### Antipsychotic Medication

Define new targets to optimize the ratio of beneficial vs. adverse effects of antipsychotics.



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NORMENT in social media

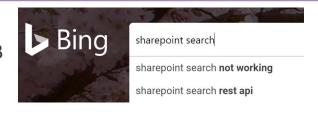


NORMENT
Norwegian Centre for
Mental Disorders Research



## My background

2010 – 2013



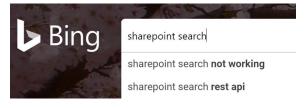


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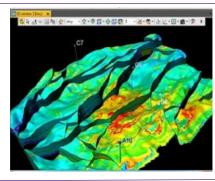
2010 - 2013

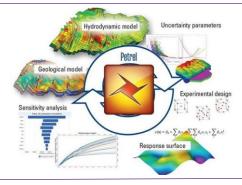


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2014 – 2016



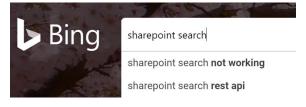






## My background

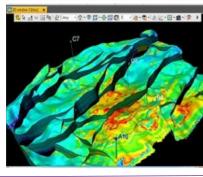
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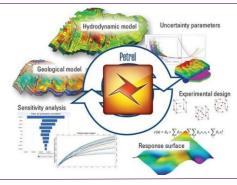


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2014 – 2016







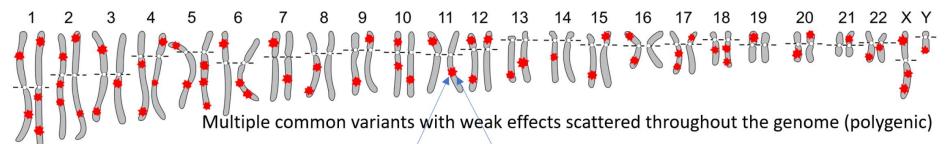
2016 - Today

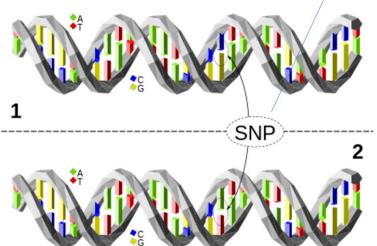


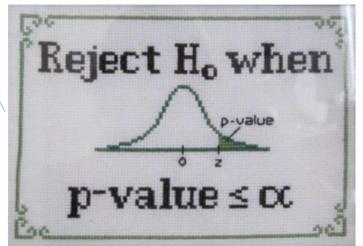
2013-2018 http://bigartm.org/



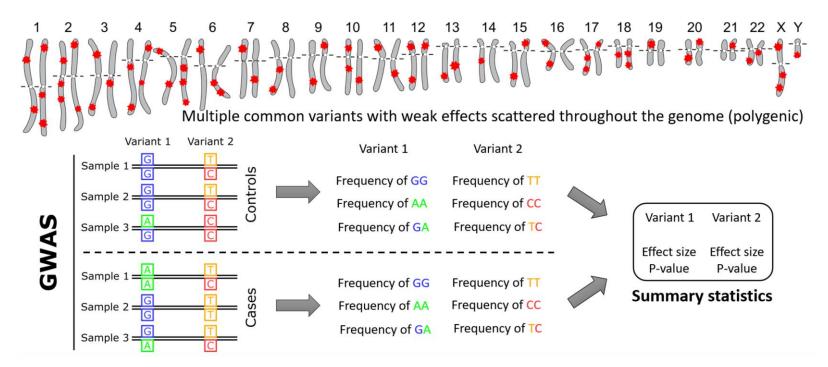
### Complex polygenic traits, e.g. height











Think of the naïve bayes classifier

- genetic variants = features
- human trait = output

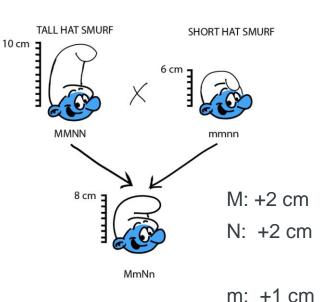


## Simple additive genetic model

$$y_k = \sum_{i=1}^M g_{ki}\beta_i + e \iff \mathbf{y} = G\beta + e$$

#### where

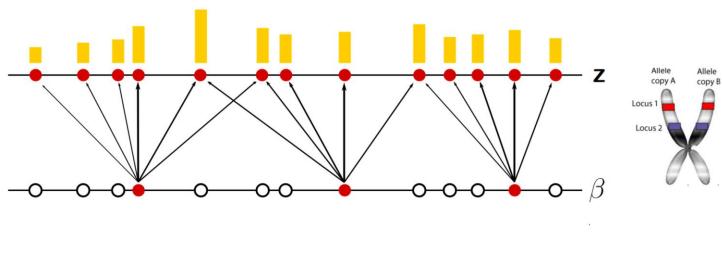
- N the number of individuals in the dataset
- M the number of genetic variants
- y N-vector, "phenotype" (e.g. human height)
- G NxM-matrix
- $\bullet$   $\beta$  M-vector, genetic effects, random variables
- e non-genetic effects, random variable
- $\mathbf{y}$ , G known;  $\beta$ , e unknown

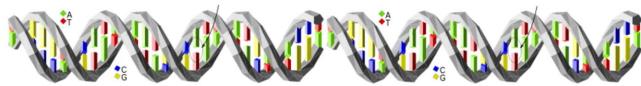


111. +1 C1

n: +1 cm

## LD: Correlation among genetic features







#### Causal mixture model

$$\mathbf{y} = G\beta + e$$
, or  $\mathbf{z} = A\beta + \epsilon$ 

MiXeR:

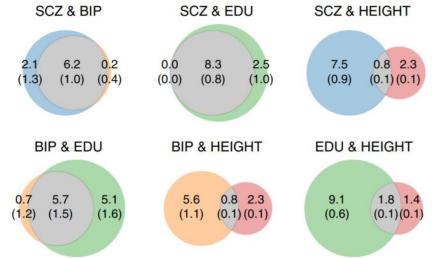
$$eta_i \sim (1 - \pi_1) N(0, 0) + \pi_1 N(0, \sigma_{eta}^2)$$

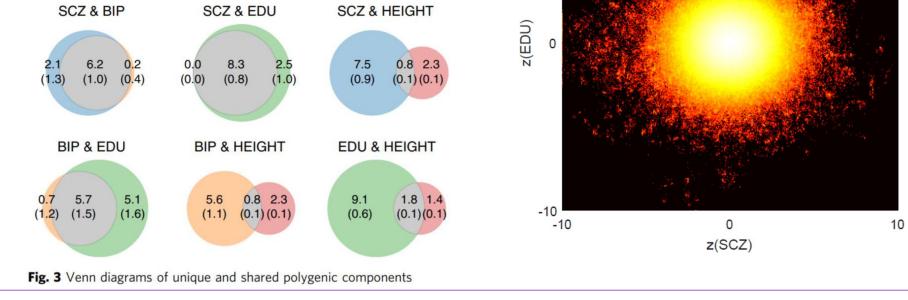
where

- $\bullet$   $\pi_1$  weight in the mixture
- $\sigma_{\beta}^2$  variance
- N(0,0) probability mass at zero

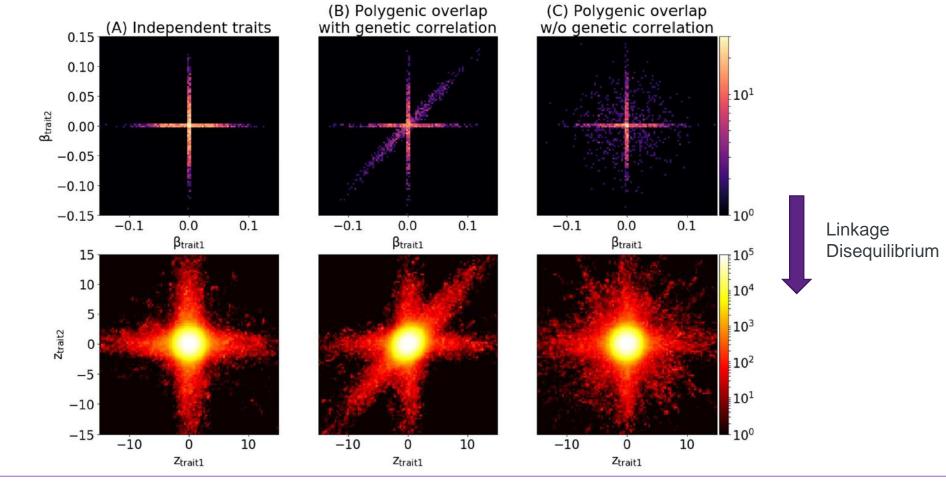
Bivariate causal mixture model quantifies polygenic overlap between complex traits beyond genetic correlation

Oleksandr Frei M, Dominic Holland, Olav B. Smeland, Alexey A. Shadrin, Chun Chieh Fan, Steffen Maeland, Kevin S. O'Connell, Yunpeng Wang, Srdjan Djurovic, Wesley K. Thompson, Ole A. Andreassen & Anders M. Dale



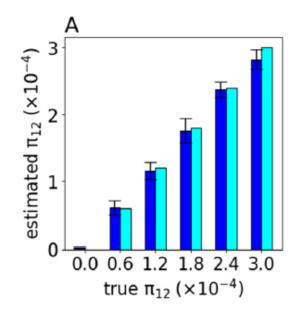


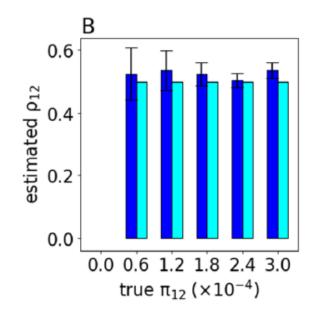


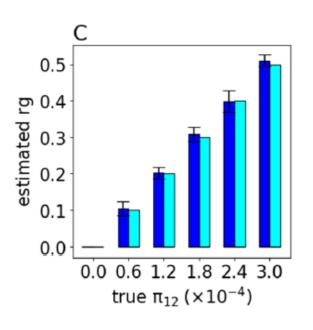




#### Simulations on synthetic data



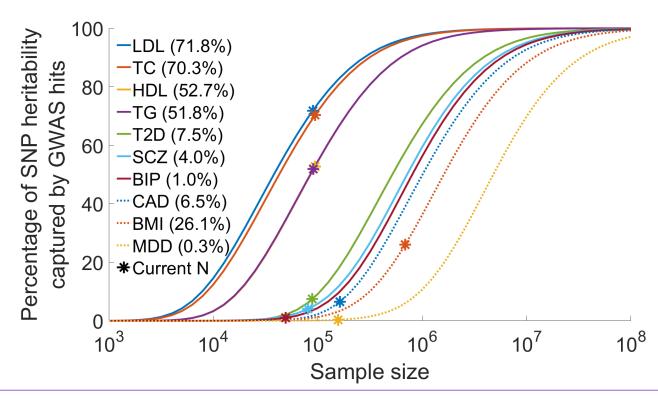




- (A) Estimates of polygenic overlap
- (B) Estimates of correlation of effect sizes in the shared component
- (C) Estimates of genetic correlation

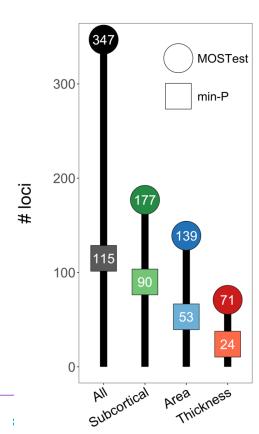


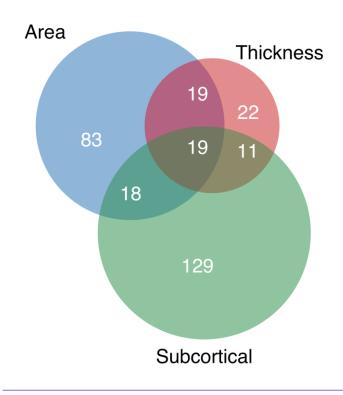
### Polygenicity affects power to discover loci in GWAS

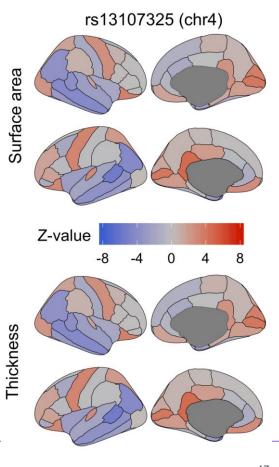




## MOSTest – increase discovery (Multivariate Omnibus Statistical Test)

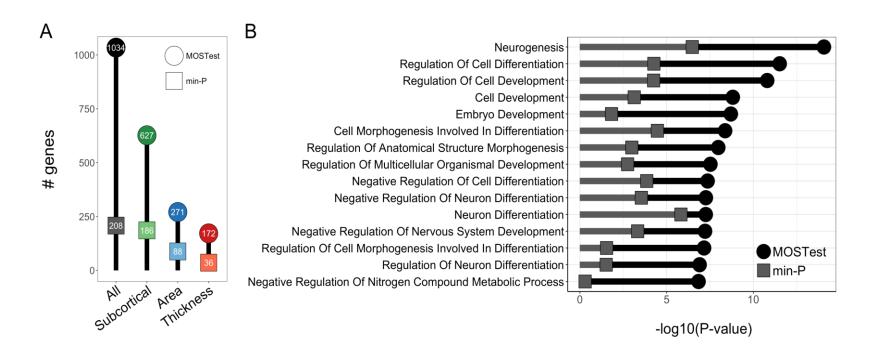






Vd Meer, Frei et al. in review

## Boost in #genes associated with regional brain morphology



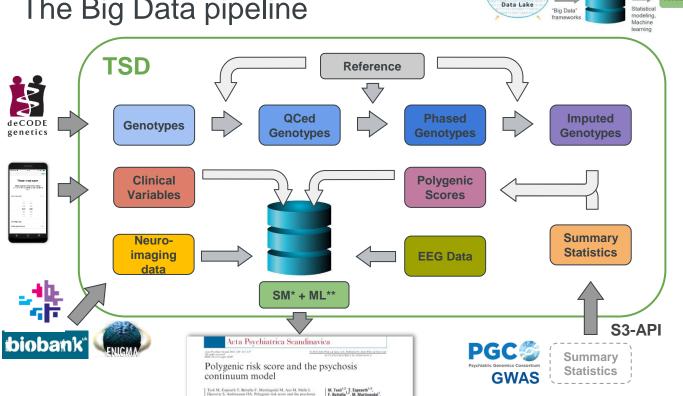


## Comparison between tools

	pleioFDR github.com/precimed/pleiofdr	MiXeR github.com/precimed/mixer	MOSTest github.com/precimed/mostest
Input	GWAS sumstats for 2 traits + reference	GWAS sumstats for 2 traits + reference	Raw genotypes + N traits
Output	False Discovery Rate per SNP for each trait: condFDR and conjFDR	Genetic architecture: polygenicity, correlation and polygenic overlap	One P-value per SNP H0: none of the N traits are associated with the SNP
Sample overlap?	MUST NOT overlap	CAN overlap	MUST overlap (single cohort – multiple measures)
Tools that address similar questions	MTAG, pw-gwas, GenomicSEM	LDSR, HESS, GenomicSEM (cross-trait analysis)  BayesS, RSS, Genesis (causal mixture model)	MV-PLINK, TATES, MultiPHEN, MultiABEL MANOVA



## The Big Data pipeline



Objective: Schizophrenia (SZ) and bipolar disorder (BD) are heritable, polygenic disorders with shared clinical characteristics and genetic risk indicating a psychosis continuum. This is the first study using polygenic risk score (PCRS) to investigate the localization of diagnostic

Raw (unstructured)

data

Feature

Extraction

analysis

Results



\*SM =Statistical Modelling

\*\*ML=Machine Learning

## Acknowledgement

#### **Study participants**

#### **NORMENT part UiO**

- Ole Andreassen
- Srdjan Djurovic
- Lars Westley
- Alexey Shadrin
- Francesco Bettella
- Kevin O`Connell
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- Olav B. Smeland

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- Dominic Holland
- Wesley Thompson
- Chun Chieh Fan
- Shan Sundar



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## Thank you

NORMENT
Oslo University Hospital HF
Division of Mental Health and Addiction
Psychosis Research Unit/TOP
Ullevål Hospital, building 49
P.O. Box 4956 Nydalen
N-0424 Oslo
Norway

Kevin O'Connell - kevin.oconnell@medisin.uio.no Oleksandr Frei - oleksandr.frei@medisin.uio.no Ole Andreassen - ole.Andreassen@medisin.uio.no