

# Recent and Future Updates to LDpred2 for Polygenic Scores and Inference

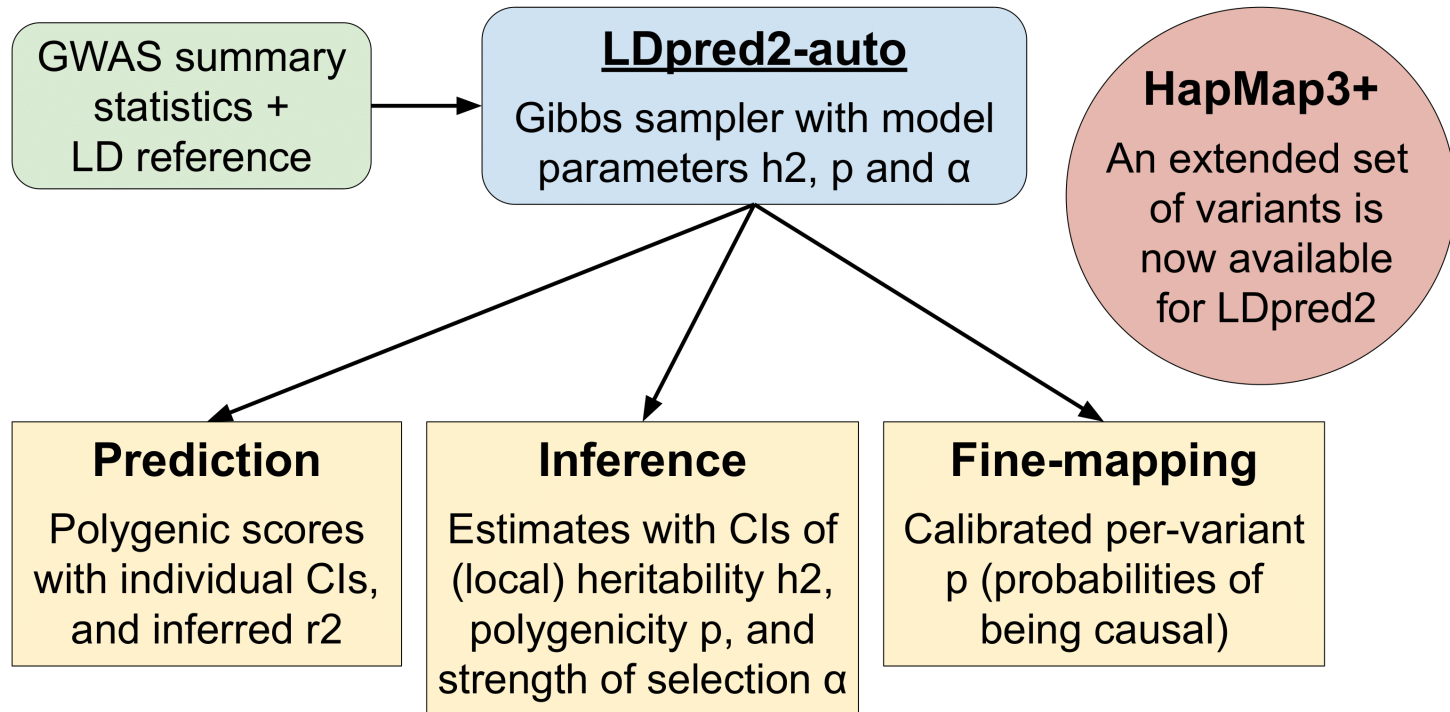
WCPG 2023

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Nothing to disclose

# Overview of what LDpred2-auto can now provide



# Prior model: spike and slab

LDpred2 assumes the following model for effect sizes,

$$\beta_j = S_j \gamma_j \sim \begin{cases} \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{h^2}{Mp}\right) & \text{with probability } p, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where

- $p$  is the proportion of causal variants (aka polygenicity),
- $M$  the number of variants,
- $h^2$  the (SNP) heritability,
- $\gamma$  the effect sizes on the allele scale,
- $S$  the standard deviations of the genotypes,
- $\beta$  the effects of the scaled genotypes.

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LDpred2 uses a Gibbs sampler to sample causal variants and their effects.  
LDpred2-auto directly estimates  $h^2$  and  $p$  from the Gibbs sampler.

## Extended 3-parameter model (for LDpred2-auto)

$$\beta_j = S_j \gamma_j \sim \begin{cases} \mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma_\beta^2 \cdot (S_j^2)^{(\alpha+1)}\right) & \text{with probability } p, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- similar to the model assumed in SBayesS
- previous 2-parameter model assumes  $\alpha = -1$  and  $\sigma_\beta^2 = \frac{h^2}{Mp}$
- $\sigma_\beta^2$  and  $\alpha$  are estimated using maximum likelihood estimation (MLE)

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**⚠** More flexibility is not always better.

Inference can become unstable when power is low.

The 2-parameter model can be used instead by setting `use_MLE = FALSE`.

# Inference with LDpred2-auto

Recent work on:

- properly validating the inference of  $h^2$ ,  $p$ , and  $\alpha$  (and their CIs) using extensive simulations
- showing calibrated per-variant probabilities of being causal
- inferring the out-of-sample predictive performance  $r^2$  directly from the Gibbs sampler



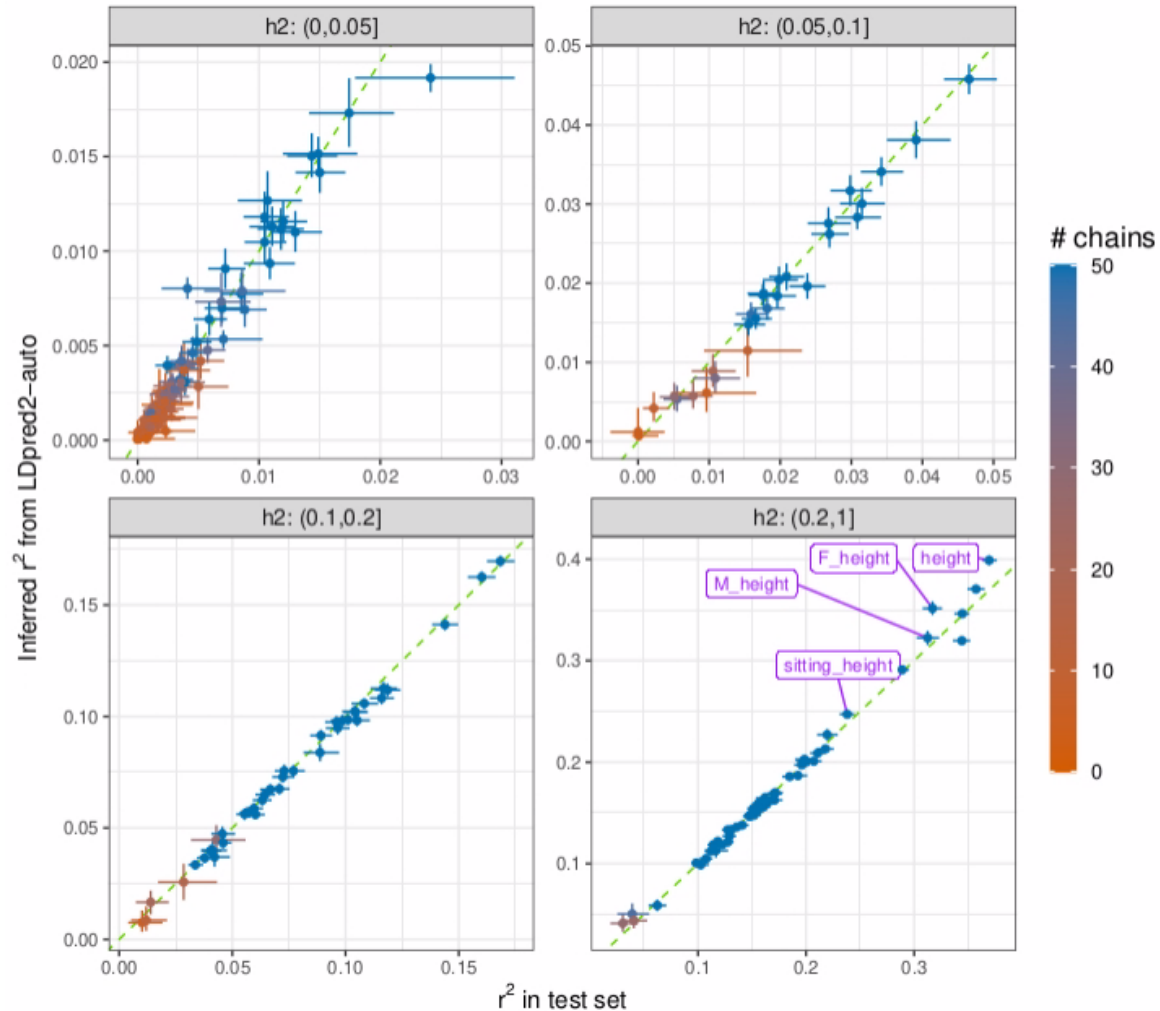
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📌 Soon to be published in AJHG. Stay tuned 🐦 @privefl.

# Inferred $r^2$ estimates vs the ones from a test set



# An extended set of variants for LDpred2

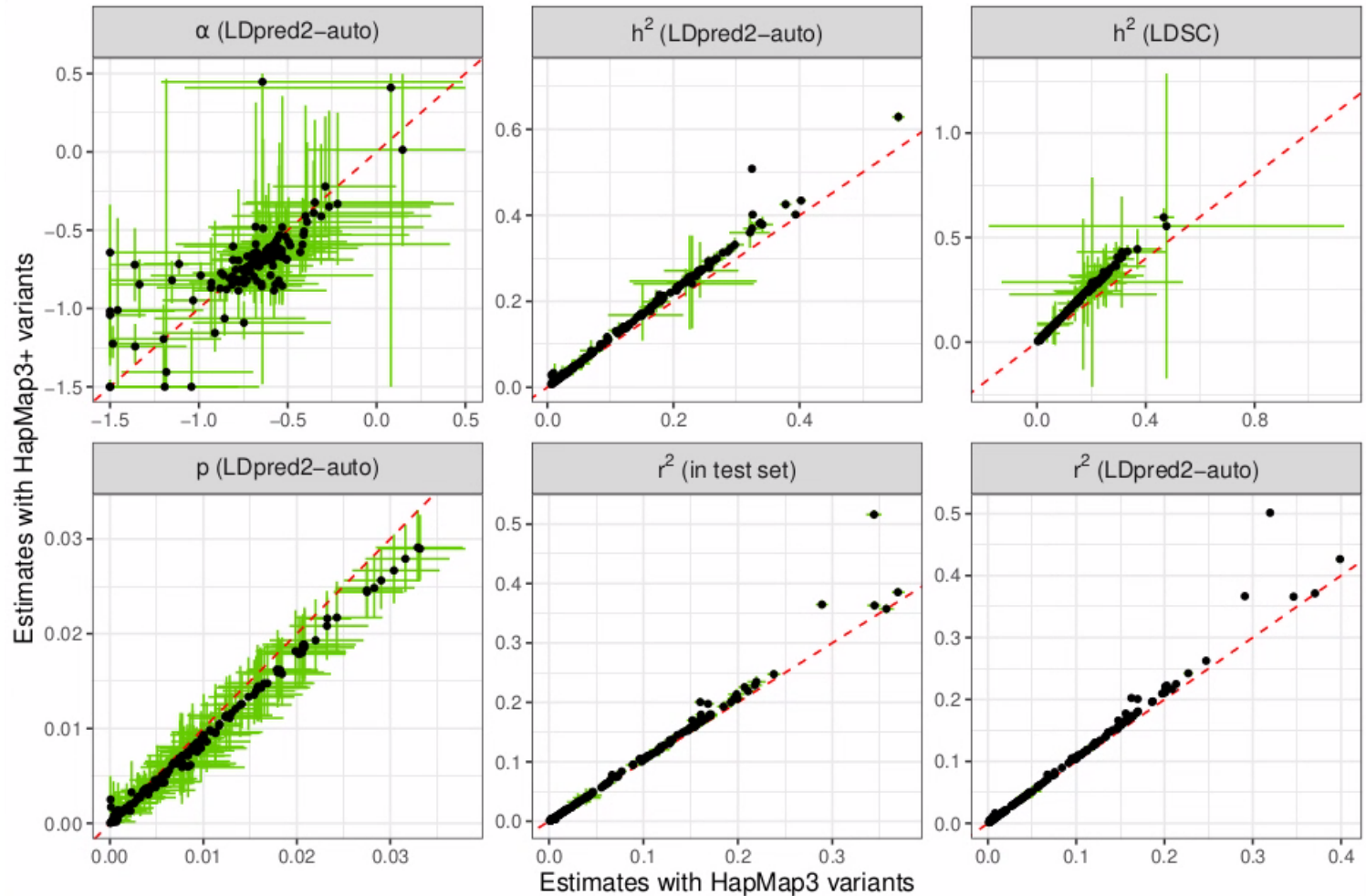
- We have recommended to use a set of 1,054,330 HapMap3 variants
  - good coverage of the genome
  - generally well imputed and available in most studies
- We now provide an extended set with 37% more variants
  - designed to maximize tagging of 11.5M common variants in diverse genetic ancestries
  - called HapMap3+
- Using this new set of variants, in UK Biobank analyses, *on average*,
  - we capture 12% more SNP heritability  $h^2$
  - obtain 6% more predictive performance  $r^2$

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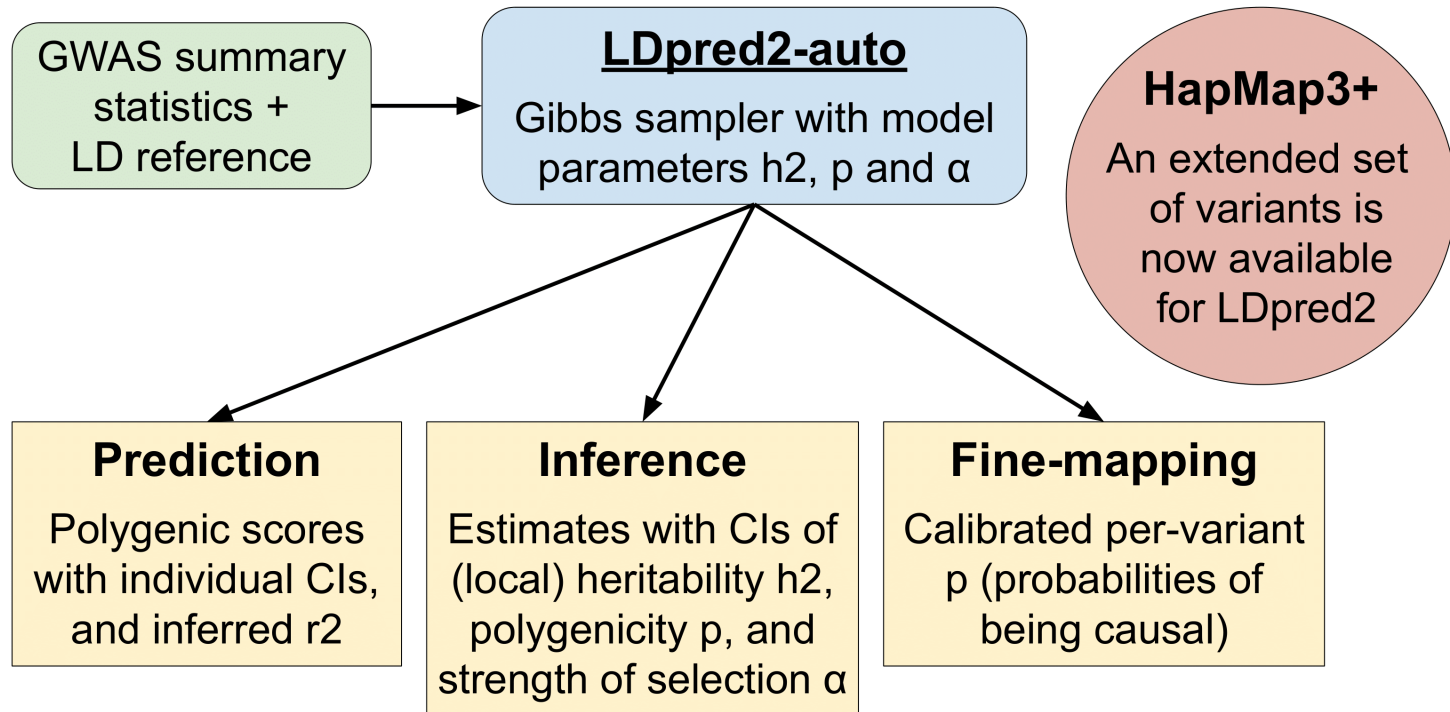
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**⚠** Using more variants won't necessarily give you better polygenic scores.

# UKBB results with HapMap3+ (1.4M) vs HapMap3 (1M)



# Overview of what LDpred2-auto can now provide



# Future development

- Design automated decisions for choosing parameters such as `use_MLE`
- Provide means for enhanced quality control of GWAS summary statistics
- Extend LDpred2-auto for
  - using more variants
  - incorporating functional annotations
  - multi-ancestry prediction and inference
- and for (smaller priority):
  - using multiple phenotypes and estimating genetic correlation
  - imputing GWAS summary statistics

# Acknowledgments

## Co-authors:

- Bjarni J. Vilhjálmsen (Aarhus Uni, DK)
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- Yi Ding (UCLA)
- Clara Albiñana (Aarhus Uni)

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# Thanks!

Presentation available at [bit.ly/ldpred2\\_wcp2023](https://bit.ly/ldpred2_wcp2023)

  [privefl](#)

Slides created via the R package **xaringan**