

# Course

## Genetic Association and Beyond: Statistical Methods to Elucidate Complex Trait Etiology

September 14 - 18, 2026

Max Delbrück Center for Molecular Medicine (MDC), Berlin, Germany

The emphasis of this course is analysis of human complex trait data using a variety of statistical and bioinformatic approaches. The course instructors are Suzanne Leal (Columbia University) and Michael Nothnagel (University of Cologne).

Sessions will begin with a theoretical introduction followed by practical exercises. The course will be held daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., except for Wednesday, when the course will end at 12:30 pm to have free time in the afternoon for sightseeing. Questions you have about the analysis of your own data are welcome. On Monday, registration will be held from 8:30 to 9:00 am. A dinner at a local restaurant will be held for students and faculty directly following the course on Monday. There is no fee to attend the dinner.

<b>MONDAY</b> Sep 14 <sup>th</sup>	Morning	<i>Lectures</i> (1) Introduction to genetic epidemiology and population genetics (2) Introduction to PLINK and R; File formats <i>Computer Exercises</i> PLINK and R – Manipulating data <i>Pencil and Paper Exercises</i> Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, $F_{ST}$ , etc.
	Afternoon	<i>Lectures</i> (1) Data quality control for genotype array and sequence (NGS) data (2) Linkage disequilibrium (LD): pairwise measures, haplotype reconstruction and estimation <i>Computer Exercises</i> BCFtools, ANNOVAR <i>Pencil and Paper Exercises</i> $r^2$ , $D'$ , etc.
	17:30 -21:30	Dinner at <i>Il Castello</i> – Alt-Buch Karower Str. 1, 13125 Berlin
<b>TUESDAY</b> Sep 15 <sup>th</sup>	Morning	<i>Lectures</i> Genetic analysis of quantitative and qualitative traits using linear and logistic regression; Confounding and how to control for it in the analysis; Linear mixed models (LMM) and generalized LMM (GLMM)

		<i>Computer Exercises</i> PLINK & R – Logistic and linear regression – adjusting for covariates, FAST-LMM
	Afternoon	<i>Lectures</i> (1) Detecting population substructure/admixture and controlling potential confounding (structure-like approaches, principal components analysis, G/LMM, etc.) (2) Heritability and its estimation; Meta-analysis; and Fine mapping <i>Computer Exercises</i> PLINK – Principal components analysis (PCA), GCTA, LDSC regression
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Sep 16 <sup>th</sup>	Morning	<i>Lectures</i> Rare-variant association analysis of complex traits using sequence data <i>Computer Exercises</i> REGENIE
	Afternoon	<i>Free for sightseeing</i>
<b>THURSDAY</b> Sep 17 <sup>th</sup>	Morning	<i>Lectures</i> (1) Detecting GxG and GxE interactions (2) Pleiotropy analysis; Mediation analysis <i>Computer Exercises</i> R, PLINK, LDClumping, mediation
	Afternoon	<i>Lectures</i> 1) Mendelian randomization (MR) 2) Genetic correlations <i>Computer Exercises</i> TwoSampleMR LDSC Regression
<b>FRIDAY</b> Sep 18 <sup>th</sup>	Morning	<i>Lectures</i> (1) Polygenic scores (PGS) (2) Imputation of genetic variants and analyzing imputed genotype data (3) The multiple-testing problem; Controlling the family-wise error rate (FWER) and the false discovery rate (FDR) <i>Computer Exercises</i> R-permutation, FDR
	Afternoon	<i>Lectures</i> (1) Sample size estimation and power calculations for rare-variant aggregation tests and genome-wide association studies (GWAS) (2) Imputation of genetic variants and analyzing imputed genotype data (3) Proteomic-wide association analysis (PWAS) and direct-PWAS: predicting protein expression levels using <i>cis</i> and <i>trans</i> variants and analyzing measured and predicted protein expression levels <i>Computer Exercises</i> GAS, Genetic Power Calculator