Classes gTrio and iTrio: Derivatives of TrioSet for use with genotype and intensity data in package trioClasses

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I found it difficult to construct an extension of gSet that was flexible with the AssayData, e.g., geno, lrr and baf. I think it makes sense to begin with the individual class scheme, and to strip the TrioSet class down to bare-bones so we can build it up into something that suits our present needs. Ultimately, I think a one class scheme is best, but I think it will be challenging to implement. So, what I've done is define two classes gTrio, for genotype data, and iTrio for probe intensity data (lrr and baf). Each of these classes is the TrioSet class defined in MD gutted to have only the bare essentials. I would like to add eSet/gSet-type objects in as we go, so that I understand exactly what they do. The class gTrio has somemethods defined for it to as demonstrated in this vignette. The class iTrio has no methods defined for it yet. POresumably we can simply port in methods from MD.

```
> rm(list = ls())
> library("trioClasses")
> library("trio")
```

First we load the sample pedigree data frame included in local versions of the trioClasses package.

```
> data(ped)
> head(ped.df)
                              fid Population
                                                   PI Ethnicity
             id
                     mid
578_01
         578 01
                  578 03
                          578_02 PHILIPPINES Murray
                                                       filipino
578_02
         578_02
                    <NA>
                             <NA> PHILIPPINES Murray
                                                        filipino
578_03
         578_03
                    <NA>
                             <NA> PHILIPPINES Murray
                                                        filipino
1539_01 1539_01 1539_03 1539_02
                                          IOWA Murray
                                                        european
1539_02 1539_02
                    <NA>
                             <NA>
                                          IOWA Murray
                                                        european
1539_03 1539_03
                    <NA>
                             <NA>
                                          IOWA Murray
                                                        european
> pedigreeInfo <- within(ped.df, {
     F <- as.character(fid)
     M <- as.character(mid)</pre>
     0 <- as.character(id)</pre>
> tg.ped <- Pedigree(pedigreeInfo = pedigreeInfo)</pre>
> tg.ped
```

This pedigree object contains 1812 complete trios. For access to the data frame use the trios() accessor function.

After we ensure that F, M and O exist in the data frame we create a Pedigree object. Note the terse show method for the Pedigree object.

1 gTrio class

Next we load the genotype matrix with well-named rows and columns, with rows for subjects and columns for SNPs.

```
> data(geno)
> head(geno.mat[, 1:6])
        snp1 snp2 snp3 snp4 snp5 snp6
578_01
                2
                      0
                           2
578_02
                0
                                2
                                     2
           1
                           0
578_03
           0
                2
                      2
                           0
                                2
                                     2
                     2
                           2
                                2
1539_01
           2
                0
                                     0
                           0
                                     0
1539_02
                      2
                                1
         1
                1
                                     2
1539_03
```

Now we format the genotype matrix for input into gTrio() and use the copleteTrios method to remove trios that do not have genotype information for all members.

```
> geno.trio <- genoMat(tg.ped, geno.mat)
> (tg.ped.comp <- completeTrios(tg.ped, colnames(geno.trio)))
This pedigree object contains 33 complete trios.
For access to the data frame use the trios() accessor function.</pre>
```

Now we create the gTrio object from a complete pedigree and properly formatted, well-named, genotype matrix.

```
> (gTrio.obj <- gTrio(tg.ped.comp, geno = geno.trio))</pre>
gTrio (storageMode: lockedEnvironment)
assayData: 10 features, 33 samples
  element names: geno
protocolData: none
phenoData: none
featureData
  featureNames: snp1 snp2 ... snp10 (10 total)
  fvarLabels: position chromosome isSnp
  fvarMetadata: labelDescription
experimentData: use 'experimentData(object)'
Annotation:
genome: hg19
> class(gTrio.obj)
[1] "gTrio"
attr(,"package")
[1] "trioClasses"
```

Now we use the getGeno method to retrieve a genotype matrix formatted, in this case, for use in Holger's trio package.

```
> geno <- getGeno(gTrio.obj, type = "holger")</pre>
> dim(geno)
[1] 99 10
> (aTDT <- allelicTDT(mat.snp = geno, size = 10000))</pre>
      Allelic TDT
Top 5 SNPs:
      Statistic p-value
snp10 3.8571 0.04953
snp4
      2.5714 0.10881
snp5
      1.1429 0.28505
snp8
       1.0000 0.31731
       0.6923 0.40538
snp6
    iTrio class
> (iTrio.obj <- iTrio(tg.ped.comp, lrr = geno.trio, baf = geno.trio))</pre>
iTrio (storageMode: lockedEnvironment)
assayData: 10 features, 33 samples
  element names: baf, lrr
protocolData: none
phenoData: none
featureData
  featureNames: snp1 snp2 ... snp10 (10 total)
  fvarLabels: position chromosome isSnp
  {\tt fvarMetadata:\ labelDescription}
experimentData: use 'experimentData(object)'
Annotation:
```

genome: hg19