

# The heterosis problem: a comparison of Eric's method with edgeR, baySeq, and ShrinkBayes

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The workflow

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# Mock heterosis data

	Parent (1)				Parent (2)				Hybrid (3)				Truth	
HPH	Feature 1	3	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	700	900	825	860	1
HPH	Feature 2	0	1	1	0	2	7	5	18	50	501	400	90	1
	Feature 3	100	225	0	15	300	106	200	400	70	279	100	123	0
LPH	Feature 4	893	400	760	901	1000	513	760	580	5	5	6	7	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Feature 25000	10	13	6	4	902	912	999	825	819	761	800	465	0

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# Simulation workflow

- ▶ Simulate 30 datasets:
  - ▶ 10 datasets with 4 samples (libraries, columns, etc.) per group
  - ▶ 10 with 8 per group
  - ▶ 10 with 16 per group
- ▶ For each simulated dataset, test for heterosis with
  - ▶ empirical Bayes with STAN (Eric's method)
  - ▶ edgeR
  - ▶ baySeq
  - ▶ ShrinkBayes
- ▶ Compare methods with ROC curves
- ▶ Check FDR control

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# Apply edgeR to real data to get simulation parameters

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Normalization factors

$c_1$	$c_2$	$c_3$	$c_4$	$c_5$	$c_6$	$c_7$	$c_8$	$c_9$	$c_{10}$	$c_{11}$	$c_{12}$
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Main effects and dispersions

Parent (1)	Parent (2)	Hybrid (3)	Dispersion
$\mu_{1,1}$	$\mu_{1,2}$	$\mu_{1,3}$	$\psi_1$
$\mu_{2,1}$	$\mu_{2,2}$	$\mu_{2,3}$	$\psi_2$
...	...	...	...
$\mu_{27888,1}$	$\mu_{27888,2}$	$\mu_{27888,3}$	$\psi_{27888}$

# Generating the data

- ▶ Does feature  $f$  truly have heterosis?

$$\text{truth}_f = I(\mu_{f,3} > \max(\mu_{f,1}, \mu_{f,2}) \text{ or } \mu_{f,3} < \min(\mu_{f,1}, \mu_{f,2}))$$

- ▶ For a dataset with 4 libraries per group,

$$y_{f,i} \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{NB}(\exp(c_i + \mu_{f,t(i)}), \psi_f)$$

- ▶  $t(i)$  is the group of library  $i$ .
  - ▶ Resimulate to increase the number of libraries per group.
- ▶ Remove extremely low-count features.
- ▶ Take a random subset of 25000 features from the remaining ones.

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# Mock example data with 4 samples per treatment group

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HPH	Feature 1	3	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	700	900	825	860	1
HPH	Feature 2	0	1	1	0	2	7	5	18	50	501	400	90	1
	Feature 3	100	225	0	15	300	106	200	400	70	279	100	123	0
LPH	Feature 4	893	400	760	901	1000	513	760	580	5	5	6	7	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Feature 25000	10	13	6	4	902	912	999	825	819	761	800	465	0

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## edgeR

- ▶ Fit a loglinear model to estimate main effects  $\mu_{f,t}$ 
  - ▶ Feature  $f = 1, \dots, 25000$
  - ▶ Treatment group  $t = 1$  (parent),  $2$  (parent),  $3$  (hybrid)
- ▶ Likelihood ratio tests to get p-values  $p_{f,1}$ ,  $p_{f,2}$

$$H_{0,1} : \mu_{f,3} = \mu_{f,1} \quad H_{a,1} : \mu_{f,3} \neq \mu_{f,1}$$

$$H_{0,2} : \mu_{f,3} = \mu_{f,2} \quad H_{a,2} : \mu_{f,3} \neq \mu_{f,2}$$

- ▶ Final p-value:

$$p_{f,\text{edgeR}} = \begin{cases} p_{f,1}/2 & \hat{\mu}_{f,3} < \hat{\mu}_{f,1} \leq \hat{\mu}_{f,2} \text{ or } \hat{\mu}_{f,3} > \hat{\mu}_{f,1} \geq \hat{\mu}_{f,2} \\ p_{f,2}/2 & \hat{\mu}_{f,3} < \hat{\mu}_{f,2} \leq \hat{\mu}_{f,1} \text{ or } \hat{\mu}_{f,3} > \hat{\mu}_{f,2} \geq \hat{\mu}_{f,1} \\ 1 & \hat{\mu}_{f,1} \leq \hat{\mu}_{f,3} \leq \hat{\mu}_{f,2} \text{ or } \hat{\mu}_{f,2} \leq \hat{\mu}_{f,3} \leq \hat{\mu}_{f,1} \end{cases}$$

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# ShrinkBayes

- ▶ Built on `inla` (integrated nested Laplace approximation).
- ▶ empirical Bayes with a zero-inflated NB likelihood and normal priors.
- ▶ I reparameterize

$$\phi_f = \frac{\mu_{f,1} + \mu_{f,2}}{2} \quad (\text{parental mean})$$

$$\alpha_f = \frac{\mu_{f,2} - \mu_{f,1}}{2} \quad (\text{half parental difference})$$

$$\delta_f = \mu_{f,3} - \frac{\mu_{f,1} + \mu_{f,2}}{2} \quad (\text{hybrid effect})$$

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# ShrinkBayes

$\alpha_f$  = half parental difference

$\delta_f$  = hybrid effect

- Use contrasts to calculate final posterior probabilities of heterosis:

$$p_{f, \text{ShrinkBayes}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \left| \hat{\delta}_f \right| < \left| \hat{\alpha}_f \right|, \text{ o.w.:} \\ P(\delta_f + \alpha_f > 0 \mid \text{data}) & \hat{\delta}_f > -\hat{\alpha}_f \\ P(\delta_f - \alpha_f > 0 \mid \text{data}) & \hat{\delta}_f > \hat{\alpha}_f \\ P(\delta_f - \alpha_f < 0 \mid \text{data}) & \hat{\delta}_f < \hat{\alpha}_f \\ P(\delta_f + \alpha_f < 0 \mid \text{data}) & \hat{\delta}_f < -\hat{\alpha}_f \end{cases}$$

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# baySeq

- ▶ Estimate main effects  $\mu_{f,t}$  using edgeR.
- ▶ Calculate the posterior probability that each feature satisfies:

Model	Constraint
$M_1$	All $\mu_{f,t}$ 's equal
$M_2$	$\mu_{f,1} = \mu_{f,2}$
$M_3$	$\mu_{f,1} = \mu_{f,3}$
$M_4$	$\mu_{f,2} = \mu_{f,3}$
$M_5$	All $\mu_{f,t}$ 's distinct

- ▶ Final posterior probabilities of heterosis:

$$p_{f,\text{baySeq}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \hat{\mu}_{f,1} \leq \hat{\mu}_{f,3} \leq \hat{\mu}_{f,2} \text{ or} \\ & \hat{\mu}_{f,2} \leq \hat{\mu}_{f,3} \leq \hat{\mu}_{f,1} \\ P(M_2 \mid \text{data}) + & \\ P(M_5 \mid \text{data}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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# Calculating false positive rate (FPR) and true positive rate (TPR)

- ▶ ROC = Receiver Operating Characteristic
- ▶  $N_{\text{true}}$  heterosis features,  $N_{\text{false}}$  null features.
- ▶ Results of testing each feature for heterosis
  - ▶ For edgeR, the ranks are p-values.
  - ▶ For the other methods, take  $p(\text{no heterosis} \mid \text{data})$  for each feature.

rank	0.802	0.935	0.539	0.001	...	0.500	0.603
truth	0	0	1	1	...	1	0

- ▶ Sort by rank.

rank	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.006	...	0.901	1.000
truth	1	1	0	1	...	0	0

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# Calculating false positive rate (FPR) and true positive rate (TPR)

- ▶ In practice, we would declare the lowest-rank features to have heterosis.

rank	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.006	...	0.901	1.000
truth	1	1	0	1	...	0	0

- ▶ With 2 heterosis genes and 1 null gene, say,

$$FPR = \frac{1}{N_{false}} \quad TPR = \frac{2}{N_{true}}$$

- ▶ Repeat for multiple cutoffs to get multiple (FPR, TPR) pairs.

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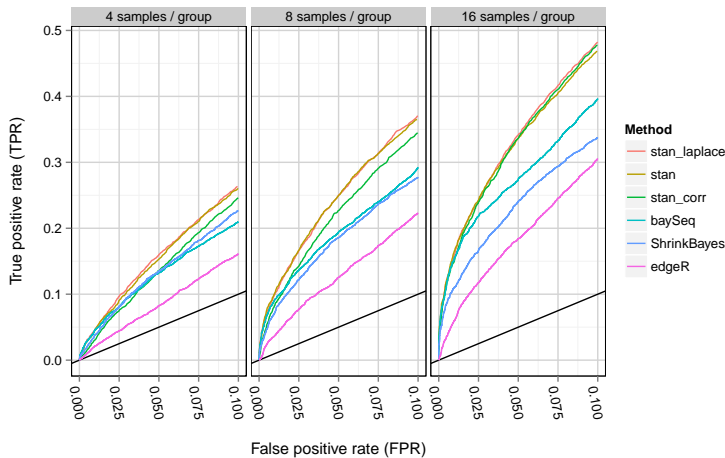
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# Example ROC curves



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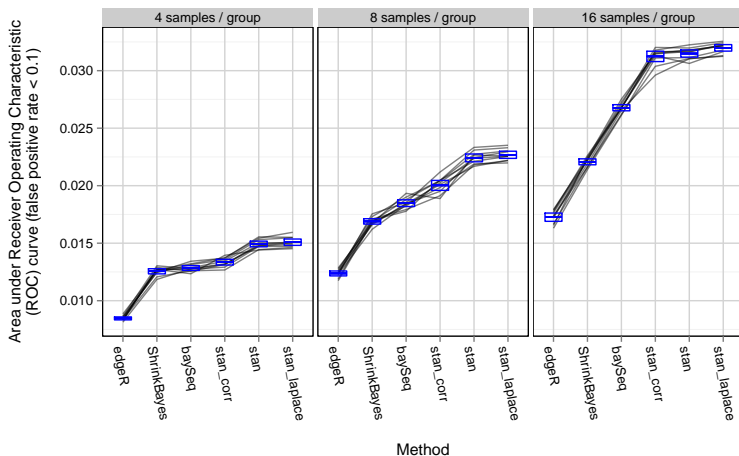
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# Areas under ROC curves



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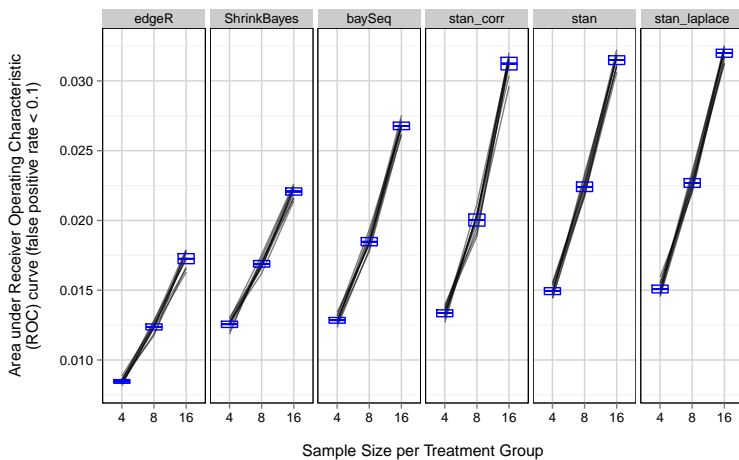
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# FDR control procedures

- ▶ Let  $p_{(f)}$  ( $f = 1, \dots, 25000$ ) be the ordered ranks
  - ▶ For edgeR, the ranks are now q-values.
  - ▶ For the other methods, take  $p(\text{no heterosis} \mid \text{data})$  for each feature.

- ▶ Let  $I_{(f)} = I(\text{feature of } p_{(f)} \text{ is not heterosis})$

- ▶ Method 1:

$$\bar{p}_m = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{f=1}^m p_{(f)} \quad \bar{I}_m = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{f=1}^m I_{(f)}$$

- ▶ To control FDR, we need  $\bar{I}_m \leq \bar{p}_m$ .
  - ▶ Plot  $\bar{I}_m - \bar{p}_m$  vs  $\bar{p}_m$  for multiple  $m$ .
- ▶ Method 2:

$$\bar{p}_m = \frac{1}{100} \sum_{f=m}^{m+100} p_{(f)} \quad \bar{I}_m = \frac{1}{100} \sum_{f=m}^{m+100} I_{(f)}$$

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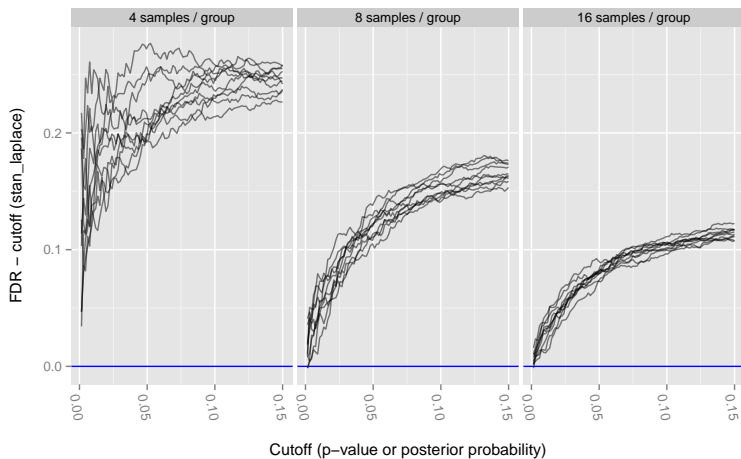
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# Method 1: stan\_laplace



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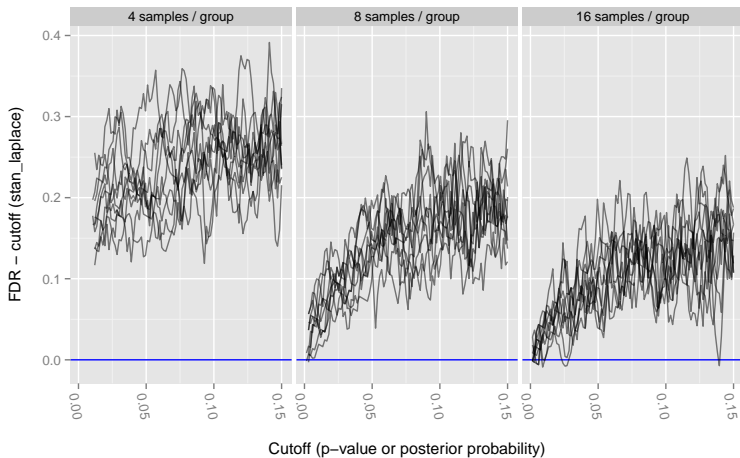
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## Method 2: stan\_laplace



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