**A Bayesian framework for generalized linear mixed modeling identifies new loci for late-onset Alzheimer’s disease**

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**Abstract**

Recent technical and methodological advances have greatly enhanced genome-wide association studies (GWAS). The advent of low-cost whole-genome sequencing facilitates high-resolution variant identification, and the development of linear mixed models (LMM) allows improved identification of putatively causal variants. While essential for correcting false positive associations due to sample relatedness and population stratification, LMMs have commonly been restricted to quantitative variables. However, phenotypic traits in association studies are often categorical, coded as binary case-control or ordered variables describing disease stages. Furthermore, optimally integrating the results of prior studies remains a methodological challenge. To address these issues, we have devised a method for genomic association studies that implements a generalized linear mixed model (GLMM) in a Bayesian framework, called *Bayes-GLMM*. *Bayes-GLMM* has four major features: (1) support of categorical, binary and quantitative variables; (2) cohesive integration of previous GWAS results for related traits; (3) correction for sample relatedness by mixed modeling; and (4) model estimation by both Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) sampling and maximal likelihood estimation. We applied *Bayes-GLMM* to the whole-genome sequencing cohort of the Alzheimer's Disease Sequencing Project (ADSP). This study contains 570 individuals from 111 families, each with Alzheimer's disease diagnosed at one of four confidence levels. The profound population structure in these data required a mixed model approach, and the categorical trait necessitated a generalized model. With *Bayes-GLMM* we identified four variants in three loci significantly associated with Alzheimer’s disease. The loci were not identified using traditional methods. The four variants (rs10490263, rs74944275, rs149372995, rs140233081) are located in intergenic regions with the closest genes not previously associated with AD. Two variants, rs140233081 and rs149372995 lie between PRKAR1B and PDGFA. These proteins are localized to the glial-vascular unit, further implicating vascular function in modifying susceptibility to AD. In summary, this work provides the first implementation of a flexible, generalized mixed model approach in a Bayesian framework for association studies.

**Introduction**

Linking genomic variants to traits is central to discovering the mechanisms of genetic diseases. To date, NHGRI has curated 1,751 publications of genome-wide association studies (GWAS) that considered at least 100,000 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) (Welter et al., 2014, Manolio, 2010). The adoption of high throughput sequencing technology has facilitated the rapid identification of potentially causal variants. The 1000 Genomes Project has characterized roughly 88 million variants by whole genome sequencing of 2504 individuals from 26 populations (1000 Genomes Project Consortium, 2015). Such sequencing approaches to genomic association will soon enable discovery at base pair resolution. Meanwhile, statistical methods for GWAS have evolved from odds ratio tests, to generalized linear regression models, to more sophisticated multivariate linear mixed models (LMMs). LMM approaches have the capacity to correct population structures and sample relatedness (Henderson, 1953), thereby minimizing false positives due to allelic co-segregation. Consequently, the number of LMM-compatible computational tools for genetic studies is rapidly increasing, including ASReml, TASSEL, EMMA, QTLRel, FaST-LMM, DOQTL, GEMMA, and GMMAT (Gilmour et al., 1995; Zhang et al., 2010; Kang et al., 2010; Cheng et al., 2011; Lippert et al., 2011; Gatti et al., 2014; Zhou and Stephens, 2014; Chen et al., 2016).

While LMMs are efficient in correcting sample relatedness, response variables are restricted as numerical. Meanwhile, phenotypic traits in GWAS are often categorical, such as binary variables in case-control studies or multi-level ordered categorical variables corresponding to disease stages. To model discrete response variables in the context of mixed models for population relatedness correction, generalized linear mixed models (GLMMs) are required. Chen et al. published a method that handles binary response variable in the context of mixed model (GMMAT, Chen et al., 2016). However, multiple level categorical variables are not supported. Current approaches commonly transform categorical variables into continuous variables to fit LMMs following the assumption that the trait has constant residual variance. However, the constant residual variance assumption is often violated by categorical trait, which can bias effect estimates.

The proliferation of multiple GWAS for a single disease has also generated a need for methods to systematically combine results from multiple studies. Such efforts, often pursued as meta-analyses, can dramatically boost statistical power through an increase in sample size (Kavvoura and Ioannidis, 2008). However, association strengths of a given variant or a genetic locus typically fluctuate across studies, which may be due to different population compositions, environmental exposures, clinical reporting standards, and experimental platforms. As a result, it is often difficult or impossible to merge raw data of different studies into a single association model. Furthermore, a more general integration of prior information is often desirable, such as co-expression or other correlations between genes. Integration approaches with more flexibility are needed to address these issues.

To address these challenges, we created the *Bayes-GLMM* method that exploits the flexibility of a Bayesian modeling framework and the computing efficiency of the recently developed statistical programming language Stan (<http://mc-stan.org>; Carpenter et al., 2015). As a Bayesian strategy, model parameters are assumed to be stochastic rather than fixed as in the case in frequentist approaches (Gelman et al., 2014). The stochastic nature of Bayesian modeling provides a coherent solution to combine published results of a related GWAS by configuring the prior distributions of the statistics of interest and computing posterior probabilities given new data (Verzilli et al., 2008; Newcombe et al., 2009; Stephens and Balding, 2009). *Bayes-GLMM* priors are determined from reported effect sizes and corresponding *p*-values, thereby allowing integration of published studies based on summary statistics. *Bayes-GLMM* is available as an R package for public use.

We applied Bayes-*GLMM* to the analysis of whole genome sequencing association studies using resources made available by the Alzheimer’s disease sequencing project (ADSP). AD is the most common form of dementia predicted to affect 50 million people worldwide by 2020. Unfortunately there is no known cure. AD is commonly divided into early-onset (EO) and late-onset (LO) AD. The genetics of EOAD is relatively simple with mutations in amyloid precursor protein (*APP*) and APP processing enzymes such as the presenilins (e.g. *PSEN1*, *PSEN2*). However, the genetics of LOAD are poorly understood. Variations in apoliprotein E (*APOE*) are the greatest genetic risk factor, with *APOEe4* conferring 30-50% increased risk for AD. Recently, rare variants in triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 2 (*TREM2*) were identified that increase risk for AD. However, few other specific causative variants have been confirmed for AD, although numerous loci have associated by GWAS. The lack of causative variants severely hampers diagnosis, animal model creation and the development of new therapies for LOAD. Here, we report 4 novel non-coding variants, identified through applying *Bayes-GLMM* to the ADSP whole genome sequence dataset. Highlighting the potential of *Bayes-GLMM*, these putative causative variants provide new avenues for testing the role of novel genes/pathways in LOAD.

**Results**

**Alzheimer’s disease sequencing project**

Development of *Bayes-GLMM* was motivated by the analysis of the whole-genome sequencing association studies, such as the Alzheimer’s disease sequencing project (ADSP). ADSP was initiated to discover novel genomic variants for late-onset Alzheimer’s disease (LOAD). The whole genome sequence (WGS) cohorts of ADSP contained 570 participants from 111 families. This family-based design generated profound sample relatedness that warranted a mixed model approach. Further, phenotypic traits were four levels of Alzheimer’s diagnoses: no (N = 78), possible (N = 81), probable (N = 356), and definite (N = 55), which necessitated a generalized model. Family pedigree, race, ethnicity, age, sex, and APOE e2/e3/e4 genotype were also reported for each participant. The population was 61% female. Interquartile range of sample ages was 67 to 80 years. In APOE genotypes, homozygous APOE/e3 took 56.7% (N = 323) of the population, followed by 35.1% (N = 200) of e3/e4, 6.84% (N = 39) of e2/e3, 1.05% (N = 6) of e2/e4, and 0.351% (N = 2) of e2/e2 (Figure 1).

Additive effects of age, sex (female), and *APOE* allele-types (*ε2*, *ε3*, *ε4*), together with the cut points parameters of the ordered categorical model, were tested with *Bayes-GLMM* (Figure 2). To account for sample relatedness, kinship structure was computed from autosomal variants, and included as the variance-covariance matrix of a random effect that followed a multivariate normal distribution (mvNormal). Model parameters were estimated by MCMC sampling. As expected, we observed that the *APOEε4* allele significantly increased risk of Alzheimer’s (*p* = 0.00014) while the *APOEε2* allele reduced risk (*p* = 0.0033) relative to the baseline *APOEε3* allele. Sex was also a significant factor, with females at higher risk (*p* = 0.032). Increasing age corresponded to a small but significant risk increase (*p* = 0.00036). The small effect size of age was a result of multiple factors: (1) big numerical numbers of age as a model predictor (67-80) numerically; (2) narrow age range; and (3) possible longevity of non-affected individuals. All covariate pairs were tested with fixed-effect interaction terms, but no significant interactions were observed (Supplementary Figure 1).

**GWAS of ADSP WGS cohort by *Bayes-GLMM***

The ADSP consortium identified a total of 27.9 million SNP from the WGS cohort, of which 10.3 million passed the quality check and had minor allele frequency larger than 0.01 (Supplementary Figure 2). Associations of the 10.3 million SNP to AD status were tested by *Bayes-GLMM* in two steps (Figure 3). In the first step, a generalized linear model (ordered categorical model) was applied to each of the 10.3 million variants without the random term. Purpose of this step was to screen potential candidate variants. Model parameters in this screen were estimated by the maximal likelihood estimation (MLE) method for computational efficiency. Variants with *p* < 0.0001 were identified as potential candidate variants (*N* = 9726, Figure 4A). In the second step, candidate variants from the first step were tested with the full GLMM, including the random term to correct sample relatedness. Model parameters were estimated by MCMC sampling to avoid the instability in estimating GLMM by MLE. Final *p*-values for every variant were obtained from their empirical posterior distributions (Figure 4B).

**Top LOAD-associated variants from ADSP WGS**

We identified 4 variants in 3 independent loci with *p* < 5 x 10-8 and 55 variants in 28 loci with *p* < 1 x 10-6 (Table 1). 52 out of the top 55 variants were risky to LOAD. Further, variants with strong effects tended to occur at lower allele frequency, suggesting that these variants might be under negative selection (Figure 5). The top 55 variants led to 146 genetic consequences in the transcript level, in which 73 were intron-related, followed by 31 intergenic consequences, 27 upstream gene consequences (within 5K upstream from the 5’ end), 11 downstream gene consequences (within 5K downstream from the 3’ end) and 4 regulatory region consequences (Supplementary table 1). The 73 intron-related consequences mapped to 19 variants and 18 unique genes. 12 out of the 18 genes appeared in the NHGRI GWAS category (Welter et al., 2014, supplementary table 2). Top traits of the 12 genes were obesity-related traits (PTPRD, SORCS2 and SLC24A4), Alzheimer’s disease (SLC24A4, GABRG3), acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ERC2 and ST6GALNAC3), adiponectin levels (CMIP and HIVEP2 in 3 studies), bipolar disorder and schizophrenia (ERC2), and type-2 diabetes (PTPRD).

The 4 genome-wide significant variants (*p* < 5 x 10-8) were all intergenic: rs10490263, rs74944275, rs149372995, rs140233081. These SNPs are located as follows: rs10490263 is 233,714 bp upstream of SLC8A1 and 337 bp upstream of lincRNA AC007317.1; rs74944275 is 111,711 downstream of C5orf30 and 18,568 bp downstream of lincRNA CTD-2154H6.1; rs140233081 and rs149372995 are in LD and locate in between PRKAR1B and PDGFA. They are 8,097 and 8,292 bp downstream of PRKAR1B, and 21,254 and 21,059 bp upstream of PDGFA, respectively. To assess the functional relevance of the 4 variants, we queried the Roadmap Epigenomics (Bernstein et al., 2010) and ENCODE (Dunham et al., 2012) resources using HaploReg (Ward and Kellis, 2012) for their chromatin states and protein binding annotations. We found rs10490263 lies in promoter-associated histone marks in circulating T cells and the hippocampus, and rs74944275 lies in both promoter- and enhancer-associated histone marks in multiple brain regions. Furthermore, rs149372995 resides in a candidate-binding site of CTCF, rs74944275 resides in a candidate-binding site of CCNT2, Evi-1, GATA, and HDAC2, rs140233081 and rs149372995 lie in candidate bindings sites of NERF1a, SMC3, and TCF12. We also explored the curated eQTL datasets by GTEx, and found rs10490263 had a significant, local association with the expression of AC007317.1 in skin and testis (Ardlie et al., 2015).

The CTCF binding domain lies between *PRKAR1B* and *PDGFA* and so we localized the expression of protein products of these two genes using immunofluorescence. Both PRKAR1B and PDGFA have widespread expression the mouse brain, but are particularly localized to glia-vascular structures (Figure 6). This could be significant given the recent data suggesting glia-vascular alterations may predispose individuals to or occur very early in LOAD.

**Table 1:** Top 55 variants with P-values smaller than 1e-6.

| **RSID** | **CHR** | **POS** | **REF** | **ALT** | **MAF** | **Effect Size** | **Std. Dev** | **P** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| rs74944275 | 5 | 102726073 | C | T | 0.019298246 | 2.371163 | 0.394001485 | 1.76413E-09 |
| rs10490263 | 2 | 40973289 | C | T | 0.469298246 | 0.696723846 | 0.116396464 | 2.15353E-09 |
| rs149372995 | 7 | 580540 | A | G | 0.050877193 | 1.532488489 | 0.268729739 | 1.17916E-08 |
| rs140233081 | 7 | 580735 | C | A | 0.056140351 | 1.396497945 | 0.254851259 | 4.26147E-08 |
| rs139258867 | 11 | 33422464 | C | T | 0.016666667 | 2.48691647 | 0.46104597 | 6.88775E-08 |
| rs11709639 | 3 | 94975203 | T | A | 0.325438596 | 0.645067584 | 0.120488062 | 8.61316E-08 |
| rs75841969 | 12 | 127335883 | G | A | 0.051754386 | 1.464496359 | 0.275420604 | 1.05313E-07 |
| rs72720587 | 4 | 137323780 | C | T | 0.019298246 | 2.328253582 | 0.440727671 | 1.2726E-07 |
| rs2018116 | 14 | 92831272 | T | C | 0.76754386 | 0.635802292 | 0.120772497 | 1.406E-07 |
| rs141404567 | 11 | 33393524 | G | A | 0.016666667 | 2.514189858 | 0.480807979 | 1.70343E-07 |
| rs2010568 | 2 | 118395972 | G | C | 0.428947368 | 0.646076436 | 0.125049501 | 2.38435E-07 |
| rs144152209 | 7 | 585369 | C | A | 0.059649123 | 1.349369271 | 0.261598833 | 2.49385E-07 |
| rs74917009 | 5 | 169915787 | G | A | 0.027192982 | 1.971311017 | 0.382421072 | 2.53877E-07 |
| rs144990130 | 7 | 582328 | G | A | 0.060526316 | 1.324382666 | 0.257318427 | 2.64879E-07 |
| rs12685122 | 9 | 9206006 | T | G | 0.210526316 | 0.867269027 | 0.169162572 | 2.9465E-07 |
| rs73046027 | 3 | 19950385 | C | T | 0.13245614 | 0.96254049 | 0.188282989 | 3.18427E-07 |
| rs7463321 | 8 | 20523821 | T | C | 0.166666667 | 0.860154957 | 0.168345633 | 3.23084E-07 |
| rs148758667 | 9 | 130665077 | G | T | 0.059649123 | 1.456264623 | 0.285230186 | 3.29787E-07 |
| rs72618491 | 3 | 94938828 | G | A | 0.335087719 | 0.605804529 | 0.118670689 | 3.30932E-07 |
| rs117662279 | 7 | 155362626 | G | A | 0.018421053 | 2.214356708 | 0.43389642 | 3.33565E-07 |
| rs1280103 | 4 | 187526002 | C | A | 0.396491228 | -0.626792883 | 0.12320251 | 3.62813E-07 |
| rs7856285 | 9 | 18973653 | G | A | 0.60877193 | 0.612238566 | 0.120362644 | 3.64509E-07 |
| rs17383917 | 3 | 94984650 | T | C | 0.329824561 | 0.639545075 | 0.12626258 | 4.07974E-07 |
| rs11124760 | 2 | 41001812 | C | T | 0.436842105 | 0.638824731 | 0.126203549 | 4.15185E-07 |
| rs61768273 | 1 | 44509818 | A | T | 0.034210526 | 1.789631279 | 0.353874856 | 4.2536E-07 |
| rs17383687 | 3 | 94963466 | C | T | 0.328947368 | 0.65326399 | 0.129260993 | 4.33021E-07 |
| rs12497549 | 3 | 20072654 | C | T | 0.157017544 | 0.89764768 | 0.17790209 | 4.5177E-07 |
| rs36147593 | 15 | 27587764 | A | G | 0.109649123 | 1.119499287 | 0.222493356 | 4.86384E-07 |
| rs10933941 | 3 | 94965589 | G | A | 0.328947368 | 0.634639012 | 0.126241867 | 4.97778E-07 |
| rs116407196 | 5 | 102973337 | A | G | 0.035087719 | 1.803709511 | 0.359526168 | 5.25098E-07 |
| rs7122488 | 11 | 21874253 | T | C | 0.646491228 | 0.633443237 | 0.126266121 | 5.25579E-07 |
| rs12639003 | 3 | 94966599 | A | G | 0.328947368 | 0.637027007 | 0.127064529 | 5.34729E-07 |
| rs12549162 | 8 | 20547331 | C | G | 0.166666667 | 0.871845055 | 0.17409097 | 5.50027E-07 |
| rs62483581 | 7 | 106726214 | G | A | 0.450877193 | 0.587078504 | 0.117247719 | 5.5238E-07 |
| rs12485639 | 3 | 94940998 | C | A | 0.320175439 | 0.604488273 | 0.120745792 | 5.54896E-07 |
| rs67822265 | 2 | 53715939 | C | T | 0.289473684 | 0.665210742 | 0.1330093 | 5.69643E-07 |
| rs17383861 | 3 | 94983399 | G | A | 0.330701754 | 0.634943908 | 0.127136302 | 5.90807E-07 |
| rs9826288 | 3 | 95044652 | C | T | 0.664912281 | -0.617682294 | 0.123966763 | 6.27212E-07 |
| rs2478319 | 13 | 48111575 | A | G | 0.688596491 | 0.596142373 | 0.119686533 | 6.33009E-07 |
| rs72720573 | 4 | 137257730 | T | C | 0.018421053 | 2.416231346 | 0.485491036 | 6.46169E-07 |
| rs140419591 | 11 | 33327476 | A | G | 0.016666667 | 2.515924286 | 0.50576588 | 6.54217E-07 |
| rs78491489 | 7 | 44335828 | C | T | 0.113157895 | 0.934251247 | 0.188095246 | 6.80298E-07 |
| rs6689933 | 1 | 76837471 | C | T | 0.684210526 | 0.633075132 | 0.127928895 | 7.47306E-07 |
| rs17263248 | 3 | 55574820 | A | G | 0.2 | 0.804275633 | 0.162577573 | 7.53556E-07 |
| rs10435819 | 9 | 9197298 | G | A | 0.193859649 | 0.849277202 | 0.171712688 | 7.57851E-07 |
| rs61446477 | 3 | 94964689 | A | G | 0.328947368 | 0.638538054 | 0.129207135 | 7.73363E-07 |
| rs72720589 | 4 | 137333269 | T | A | 0.016666667 | 2.23279776 | 0.451959322 | 7.80174E-07 |
| rs7978950 | 12 | 47361547 | C | T | 0.412280702 | 0.610802689 | 0.12370868 | 7.91596E-07 |
| rs2176276 | 3 | 94989440 | C | A | 0.328947368 | 0.612873398 | 0.124257551 | 8.12741E-07 |
| rs1359665 | 13 | 48097289 | G | A | 0.684210526 | 0.641795503 | 0.13014102 | 8.15843E-07 |
| rs4849593 | 2 | 118369787 | G | A | 0.407017544 | 0.652070617 | 0.132248724 | 8.19614E-07 |
| rs72618501 | 3 | 94974822 | T | C | 0.329824561 | 0.632702727 | 0.128601213 | 8.65966E-07 |
| rs61768270 | 1 | 44498974 | C | T | 0.034210526 | 1.787768799 | 0.363732134 | 8.87509E-07 |
| rs1861305 | 2 | 40950582 | A | G | 0.46754386 | 0.58869551 | 0.11982119 | 8.96398E-07 |
| rs4367173 | 4 | 7383470 | C | G | 0.194736842 | -0.663953778 | 0.135500795 | 9.58371E-07 |

**Integrating prior knowledge**

Prior knowledge integration is a prominent feature of Bayesian modeling. In GWAS, prior information of a variant can be implemented with multiple strategies, each allowing posterior estimations to carry different weights of the priors. In Bayes-GLMM, we implemented a method to configure priors that targeting the unique challenges of GWAS, such as the different meanings of effect sizes from studies with different statistical models, and the particularly small p-values from published large-scale studies. Our method took the reported standardized effect sizes as the prior information and integrated it into the hierarchical model of the variant effect (Methods). To demonstrate the performance of this method, we generated a binary phenotypic trait (coded as 0 or 1) and genotypic trait of a variant (coded as 0, 1, or 2) by Monte Carlo, and used a logistic regression model (LR) to test their associations. We assessed the effect of prior information on the estimated variant effect by testing a range of prior standardized effect sizes. This method of prior configuration effectively modulates the information from the data (Figure 7), regardless of the differences between the prior information and the data in hand.

**Discussion**

We proposed a new GWAS method, *Bayes-GLMM*, and applied it on ADSP’s whole-genome sequencing cohort. This method efficiently addresses three major challenges in GWAS: categorical phenotypes, population structure and sample relatedness, and prior knowledge integration. Furthermore, our generalized approach has the flexibility to operate on binary and quantitative traits in addition to ordered categorical phenotypes. These features enabled our identification of 4 new variants in 3 loci that significantly increased the risk of Alzheimer’s disease.

Out of the 4 new genome-wide significant variants, rs140233081 and rs149372995 are in LD and locate in between PRKAR1B and PDGFA that are relevant with vascular dysfunction. Recent evidence suggests that vascular dysfunction is a critical component of AD pathology, and potentially a necessary predisposing feature. Further, vascular dysfunction has been shown to be necessary for the development of Alzheimer’s-like phenotypes in a mouse model of amyloid pathology (Soto et al., 2016). We have localized PDGFA and PRKAR1B to specific components of vascular anatomy. Our immunofluorescence shows PDGFA expression between the collagen-rich tunica external and the endothelium of the tunica intima, supporting the presence of PDGFA in vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs). Previous studies have shown PDGF to effect VSMC proliferation by inducing a phenotypic switch from a contractile state to a proliferative one (Owens et al., 2004). Insufficient PDGFA expression, then, would likely impair vascular regeneration following plaque-related insults, thereby exacerbating AD. PRKAR1B was seen in a punctate fashion suggesting the presence of cytoplasmic clusters of the protein, and we hypothesize that the PRKAR1B puncta represent accumulation of protein kinase A (PKA) at either the endoplasmic reticulum or the insulin receptor. Calcium release from the endoplasmic reticulum is typically suppressed by phospholamban (PLN), however such suppression is lifted following PLN phosphorylation by PKA. Changes in the regulation of calcium release due to altered PRKAR1B expression may very well have important consequences for AD, including but not limited to changes in vascular smooth muscle contraction that limit circulation to plaque-burdened brain regions. In addition to its calcium-related role, PKA is essential for signal transduction following activation of the insulin receptor, a process that has been shown to be the mechanism by which PDGF induces phenotypic switching in VSMCs (Zhao et al, 2011). In this way, changes in PRKAR1B may yield corresponding changes in circulation through suppressed arterial muscle contractility or through a direct influence on vascular growth and maintenance.

We consider our method *Bayes-GLMM* to be a powerful addition to existing GWAS arsenal. The flexibility of the Bayesian modeling allows the convenient configuration of sophisticated model, such as a GLMM. In *Bayes-GLMM*, logistic and ordered logistic regression likelihoods were used to model binary and ordered categorical variables, respectively. Conditional factors were included as model covariates and, although our study was underpowered for epistasis analysis, interaction terms can be straightforwardly included. Sample relatedness was modeled by a random term that followed a multivariate normal distribution. Model parameters can be estimated by either L-BFGS maximal likelihood estimation (MLE), or Hamilton Markov chain Monte Carlo sampling, as implemented in Stan.

While the MLE method was efficient and reliable in estimating generalized linear models, it was unreliable in estimating generalized linear mixed models. We found that MLE of the random term was skewed toward initial values, suggesting the optimizer was trapped into local optima and limiting reliability in estimating the GLMM. On the other hand, MCMC sampler allows an improved assessment of the robustness and stability of model inferences by reporting the full posterior distributions of model parameters and the convergence of multiple sampling chains. This information allows one to dissect how multiple factors contribute to model estimation, including poorly defined prior distributions, collinearity of predictors, and inappropriate initial sampling values.

*Bayes-GLMM* method was optimized in multiple ways to minimize the computational expense: (1) support parallel computing; (2) conjugate prior distributions; (3) vectorization of model statements to exploit efficient matrix operations in Stan; and (4) parameterization of multivariate normal distribution for the random effect by Cholesky factoring. Nevertheless, efficiency was still the primary drawback of MCMC sampling. Testing at a 2.3G Hz Intel processor, MLE took roughly 0.12 seconds to estimate the GLM model per variant of the ADSP dataset (Methods, Figure 3). In comparison, the MCMC sampler took roughly 30 seconds to generate 1000 samples for the same GLM model, and 15 minutes to process 1000 samples for the GLMM model. Our pre-scan with MLE followed by more precise estimation by MCMC proved a practical approach to overcome these processing limitations when applying *Bayes-GLMM* in GWAS.

To reduce the computational burden in fitting GLMMs, categorical diagnoses could be collapsed into binary variables. For the ADSP data, the “no” and “possible” diagnoses become “control”, while the “possible” and “definite” diagnoses are “case”. Logistic mixed models, or binary mixed models, were implemented in *Bayes-GLMM* to accommodate binary variables. The MCMC sampler implemented in Stan took approximately 10 minutes to collect 1000 samples for parameters of such a binary mixed model, as opposed to 15 minutes for the four-level categorical mixed model. Alternatively, the recently released GMMAT (generalized linear mixed model association test) method that utilized penalized quasi-likelihood method to fit a binary mixed model was significantly faster than the MCMC sampling approach (Chen et al., 2016). However, this practice reduced precision due to the information loss in collapsing multiple categories. We tested this practice in the ADSP data, and found the association results by binary-GLMM and categorical-GLMM disagreed with each other dramatically (Supplementary Figure 3).

Another strategy to reduce computational requirements is to transform categorical variables into continuous variables to accommodate efficient LMM methods (Kang et al., 2010; Cheng et al, 2011). However, this practice is prone to yield incorrect type I error rate because categorical studies do not satisfy LMM’s constant residual variance assumption; that is, linear models assume residual variances are constant with respect to different values of model predictors. This practice also yields incorrect effect estimates due to the unbalanced sampling in different phenotypic categories, which is prominent in the ADSP study in which the “probable” diagnosis accounted for 62% of the total while the other three categories accounted for only 10-14%. We also found the inferences results of LMM by QTLRel were sensitive to different quantitative coding of categorical variables (Supplementary Figure 4, Methods). Taking rs34827707 as an example, the likelihood ratio test (LRT) value for rs34827707 dropped from 29 to 15 by changing the coding from no/possible/probably/definite as 0/0.25/0.5/1 to 0/0.33/0.66/1. In contrast, the GLMM robustly estimated three cut points to separate the four categories.

Bayesian modeling naturally allows the integration of prior information by specifying model parameter’s prior distribution. However, how to best specify a variant’s prior information is an open question when the prior study does not precisely match the experiment design in hand. Association results of each variant in a GWAS are commonly reported by effect size and *p*-value. While critical in describing the association strength, exact values of effect sizes are often specific to the given study because of dependencies on the statistical model, genotype coding strategies, and covariates. Therefore, it can be misleading to use the reported effect sizes to configure the priors. As opposed to effect sizes, *p*-values that quantify deviation from a null hypothesis can be less specific to the given study. However, *p*-values are highly influenced by the sample size, and *p*-values from a large-scale study as priors would dominate the posterior estimation of a variant’s association, thereby masking the information of the current study. To tackle this problem, we proposed a strategy that models the variant effect by a hierarchical model, in which variant effect was firstly modeled by a normal distribution with expected mean represented as the multiplication of the standardized expected mean and the standard deviation. The standardized expected mean was further modeled by a standard normal with expected mean specified as the prior standardized effect. Simulation results showed our method in configuring the priors effective in allowing priors only modulating information of the data under study (Figure 6).

While powerful, *Bayes-GLMM* has several drawbacks. First, quantitative meanings of parameter values are hard to explain. Second, heritability estimation is elusive due to a difficulty in estimating residual variance. Third, as implemented, only one variance component is supported. Although Bayesian modeling can readily encompass multiple variance components, this becomes impractical for GWAS due to computational limitations for most researchers. Fourth, sampling-based estimations remain computationally intensive and may not be suitable for larger data sets. We expect that advances in model estimation techniques, improved algorithms, and broad application of could-based computational resources will alleviate these problems in the near future.

To summarize, here we have proposed a method for GWAS with three major features: (1) a generalized model to support multiple types of phenotypic data; (2) a Bayesian strategy to effectively integrate previous GWAS results for the same trait; and (3) a mixed-model implementation to correct population structure. With genome-wide association transitioning to whole-genome and whole-exome platforms, statistical methods for large-scale association studies are essential for uncovering the genetic basis of complex disease (this ending is not strong). The ability to integrate existing GWAS as prior information can further power these studies to prioritize specific variants at known loci.

**Methods**

**Overview of the statistical models**

Bayes-GLMM implemented generalized linear mixed models in the Bayesian framework. Bayesian models are defined by two parts: (1) a likelihood function that describes the data-generating process, and (2) the prior distributions of model parameters. Bayes-GLMM took linear regression model (LM), logistic regression model (logit-LM), and ordered logistic regression model (ordered-logit-LM) as likelihoods functions of numerical, binary, and categorical traits respectively.

*Linear mixed models*

In LM, the numerical response variable *Yi* was modeled in the linear mixed model scheme.

In the above equations, *X* was an *n* by *m* covariate matrix with *n* the sample size and *m* the number of conditional variables. β was the corresponding parameter vector in length *m*. *g* was the numerical genotype of a variant with 0 to 2 representing homozygous reference allele-type, heterozygous, and homozygous alternative allele-type. β0 was the variant's effect size. A standard normal, *N(0, 1)*, was used for β0 of variants with no known effects. Further, βfollowed *N(0, 1)* in prior, σ and σe followed inverse gamma distribution in priors.

To model the sample relatedness, *u* was included as a random term that followed a multivariate normal distribution, *mvN(0, σ K)* in prior, with expected mean vector 0 and covariance matrix *σ K*. *σ* was the variance component. *K* was the kinship matrix of the samples. *mvN(0, σ K)* was parameterized by the Cholesky factoring of *K* and *n* independent standard normal distributions.

*Generalized linear mixed models for binary variables*

In logit-LM, the 0/1 response variable *Yi* followed a binomial distribution with a scalar parameter π representing the probability that *Yi* equaled 1. *π* was further transformed by the logit function and modeled in the linear model scheme.

*Generalized linear mixed models for ordered-categorical variables*

In ordered-logit-LM, the ordered categorical response variable *Yi* with *J* levels followed a multinomial distribution with a vector of parameters π, where πij represents the probability that the *i*th observation falls in response category *j*. Cumulative distribution of π was logit-transformed and modeled in the linear model scheme.

*θj* modeled the distances between the categories by providing each category a unique intercept. θ was defined as ten times the cumulative sum of a multivariate variable *θ0*, where *θ0* followed a *J-1* dimension *Dirichlet* distribution in prior.

*Modeling the prior information of variant effects*

To integrate prior information of variant effects, *Bayes-GLMM* implemented an approach that allowed priors to only modulate information of the data under study. In this method, prior distribution of variant effect was modeled by a hierarchical model, , in which *t* represented prior information of the given variant. *t* was further modeled by a normal distribution with expected mean the standardized effect size *prior* and unit deviation. *prior* was defined by the variant's prior effect size divided by its standard error, which was often reported by published GWAS. A standard normal, *N(0, 1)*, was used for β0 of variants with no known effects.

We found this method of using priors appealing in three aspects: (1) it standardized the different interpretations of effect size from different statistical models; (2) it took information on both effect size and its standard error; (3) it softened the strong weight of priors from big studies.

**Model estimations**

Our models were built under Stan, which provides a flexible and efficient programming environment for statistical modeling. Inherited from Stan, Bayes-GLMM supported two methods for parameter estimation, L-BFGS maximal likelihood estimation (MLE) and Hamilton Markov chain Monte Carlo (HMC) sampling. MLE method made point estimation for each parameter that maximized the joint posterior of model parameters, whereas MCMC sampling method captured a full posterior distribution for each parameter by iterative sampling. Significance of the estimated effect size β0 can be accessed by combing β0 and its standard error *SE(β0).* Standard errors of MLE were computed as the inverse of the square root of the diagonal elements of the observed Fisher Information matrix (Pawitan, 2001). In MCMC sampling, *SE(β0)* was computed directly from the samples. A standardized *z* value was computed as β0 */ SE(β0)*, which led to a P-value that quantified the probability of obtaining the β0 by chance.

was MLE of model parameters. *I(θ)* was the Fisher Information matrix. *p* was the number of parameters.

In genetic association studies, comparing the two nested null and full models was a widely used method to estimate the significance of a variant. The full models were the same as described above whereas the null models ignored the variant, *g*, as a linear predictor. In MLE, the null to full model improvements was quantified by LRT, which equals two times the log likelihood difference between the full and null models using the MLE estimation of model parameters.

and were the MLE of the parameter spaces under the null and full models, respectively.

**Kinship matrix**

We used *u* as a random term to account for the sample relatedness. *u* follows *mvNormal(0, σK)*, where *K* was the kinship matrix of the samples. For each *K* entry, genotype-based relatedness for the sample pair, or IBS coefficient, was computed using the full spectrum of genomic variants in the ADSP samples. PLINK was used for fast kinship estimation on the massive genotype data.

ki,j is the IBS relatedness between sample *i* and *j*. *M* is the variant number. *gm,i* and *gm,j* is the genotype of variant *m* in sample *i* and *j*, respectively.

**Linear mixed models in the frequentist scheme**

To compare the performances of our method to that of a LMM in the frequentist scheme in analyzing the ADSP dataset, we built a LMM as follow:

*yi* was the numerical transformation of the AD categories: no/0, possible/0.25, probable/0.5, definite/1. *X* was the covariate matrix including age and sex. *u* was the random term. *e* was the model residual. The LMM model was estimated with QTLRel in R (Cheng et al., 2011).

**Code availability**

We deployed Bayes-GLMM as a GitHub repository for public use (<https://github.com/xulong82/bayes.glmm>).

**Mouse strains, tissue harvesting and sectioning**

All experiments involving mice were conducted in accordance with policies and procedures described in the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals of the National Institutes of Health, and were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) at The Jackson Laboratory. All mice were bred and housed in a 12/12 hours light/dark cycle. Four months old male C57BL/6J mice were injected intraperitoneally with a lethal quantity of ketamine/xylazine according to IACUC approved procedures. They were perfused with 1X PBS (phosphate buffered saline) and whole brains were removed and fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for two hours at 4˚C. Following fixation, the tissue was rinsed in 1X PBS, incubated in 10% sucrose for eight hours at 4˚C, then incubated in 30% sucrose overnight at 4˚C. Brains were then frozen in optimal cutting temperature (OCT) compound and stored at -80˚C until sectioning. Frozen brains were sectioned at 25µm and mounted on glass slides, which were stored at -80˚C until required for immunofluorescence staining.

**Immunofluorescence**

Brain sections were incubated overnight at 4˚C in the following primary antibodies: rabbit polyclonal anti-PDGFA (1:50, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), rabbit polyclonal anti-PRKAR1B (1:50, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), goat anti-COL-IV (1:50, EMD Millipore), goat anti-CD31 (1:50, R&D Systems), goat anti-VE-CAD (1:50, R&D Systems), and chicken anti-GFAP (1:300, OriGene). Sections to be stained with anti-COL-IV and anti-CD31 antibodies were immersed in deionized water for 3 minutes at 37˚C and then treated with 0.5mg/ml pepsin in 0.2N HCL for 15 minutes at 37˚C. Slides were then washed in 1X PBS twice for 10 minutes at room temperature. Sections stained with other antibodies were incubated in liberate antibody binding (L.A.B.) antigen retrieval solution (Polysciences, Inc) for 20 minutes at room temperature, before and after which they were washed in 0.5% PBT for 10 minutes at room temperature. With the exception of anti-Col-IV, antibodies were diluted in 0.5% PBTB (1X PBS, .0.5% TritonX-100, 0.5% BSA (bovine serum albumin)) containing 10% normal donkey serum. Anti-Col-IV was diluted in 0.5% PBT. Sections were washed three times in 0.5% PBT then incubated for two hours at room temperature with their respective secondary antibodies (donkey anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor 488, donkey anti-goat Alexa Fluor 568, and donkey anti-chicken Alexa Fluor 647, 1:1000 dilution, Life Technologies). All sections were then counterstained with DAPI (1:1000 in 1X PBS) and then washed with 1X PBS prior to mounting with Aqua PolyMount. Mounted slides were stored at -20˚C until the time of imaging. Images were taken using a Leica SP5 confocal microscope located within the Imaging facility at The Jackson Laboratory.

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