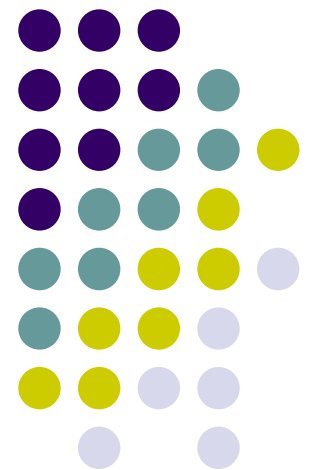


Linkage Analysis in Merlin

Meike Bartels

Kate Morley

Danielle Posthuma



Software for linkage analyses



- Genehunter
 - Mendel
 - Vitesse
 - Allegro
 - Simwalk
 - Loki
 - Merlin
 -
- Mx
 - R
 - Lisrel
 - ...



MERLIN software

Programs:

- **MERLIN**
- MinX
- MERLIN-regress
- **Pedstats**
- Pedwipe
- Pedmerge

<http://www.sph.umich.edu/csg/abecasis/Merlin/>



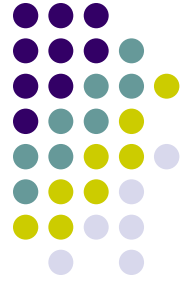
MERLIN

- Automates simple linkage tests (“black box”)
- Uses fast multipoint calculations to generate IBD and kinship matrices
- Key options are
 - vc** (variance components analysis)
 - useCovariates** (user-specified covariates)
- Means model
 - Can incorporate user-specified covariates
- Variance components model...

Merlin's Standard Variance Components Model

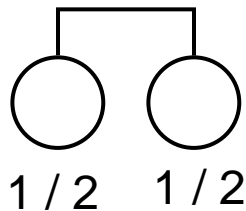


- Environmental component
 - Non shared, uses identity matrix
- Polygenic component
 - Shared among relatives, according to kinship matrix
- Major gene component
 - Shared when individuals are IBD, kinship matrix at marker



What is a Kinship Coefficient?

- Kinship coefficient (Φ): probability that two alleles sampled at random, one from each individual, are identical by descent



For MZ twins...

- $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 & 1
- $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 & 2
- $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 & 1
- $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 & 2

- $2 \times \Phi_{ij}$ = expected proportion of alleles IBD across genome for individuals i and j (π)
- But will vary at each locus $\rightarrow \hat{\pi}$

General covariance model



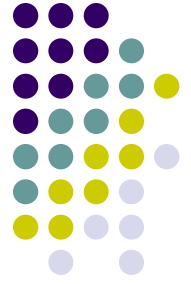
$$\Omega_{jk} = \begin{cases} \sigma_q^2 + \sigma_a^2 + \sigma_e^2 & \text{if } j = k \\ \hat{\pi} \sigma_q^2 + 2\varphi\sigma_a^2 & \text{if } j \neq k \end{cases}$$

Where,

φ is the theoretical kinship coefficient for the two individuals

$\hat{\pi}$ depends on the number of alleles shared IBD for individuals j , k

j and k index different individuals in the family



Input Files (again)

- Pedigree File
 - Family relationships
 - Phenotype data
 - Genotype data
- Data File
 - Describes contents of pedigree file
- Map File
 - Records location of genetic markers



Example Pedigree File

<contents of example.ped>

```
1 1 0 0 1 1 x 3 3 x x
1 2 0 0 2 1 x 4 4 x x
1 3 0 0 1 1 x 1 2 x x
1 4 1 2 2 1 x 4 3 x x
1 5 3 4 2 2 1.234 1 3 2 2
1 6 3 4 1 2 4.321 2 4 2 2
```

<end of example.ped>

Encodes family relationships, marker and phenotype information

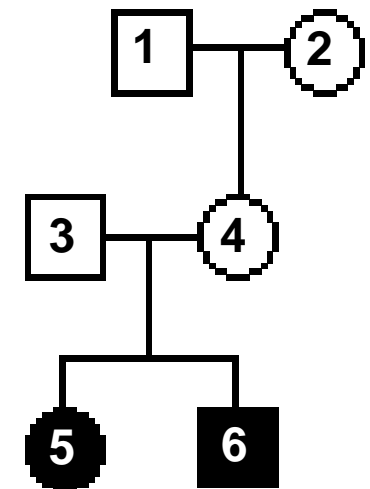
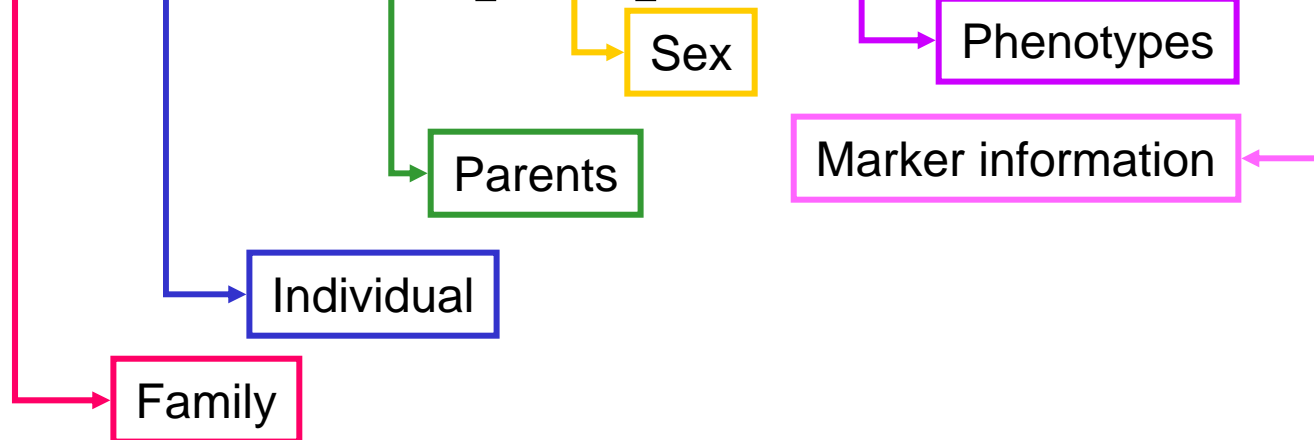


Example Pedigree File

<contents of example.ped>

1	1	0	0	1	1	x	3	3	x	x
1	2	0	0	2	1	x	4	4	x	x
1	3	0	0	1	1	x	1	2	x	x
1	4	1	2	2	1	x	4	3	x	x
1	5	3	4	2	2	1 . 2 3 4	1	3	2	2
1	6	3	4	1	2	4 . 3 2 1	2	4	2	2

<end of example.ped>





Data File Field Codes

Code	Description
M	Marker Genotype
A	Affection Status.
T	Quantitative Trait.
C	Covariate.
Z	Zygoty.
S[n]	Skip n columns.



Example Data File

```
<contents of example.dat>
T   some_trait_of_interest
M   some_marker
M   another_marker
<end of example.dat>
```

Provides information necessary to decode pedigree file.

First five columns assumed to follow standard format:
family, individual, father, mother, sex



Example Map File

<contents of example.map>

CHROMOSOME	MARKER	POSITION
2	D2S160	160.0
2	D2S308	165.0

...

<end of example.map>

Indicates location of individual markers,
necessary to derive recombination fractions
between them

Brisbane Twin and Family Study of Cognition

Memory
Attention
Problem
Solving

**Queensland Institute of Medical
Research and University of
Queensland, Australia**





Example Dataset

- Performance IQ Data
 - 710 sib-pairs
 - 59 micro-satellite markers on chromosome 2

Genome-wide Scan of IQ Finds Significant Linkage to a Quantitative Trait Locus on 2q

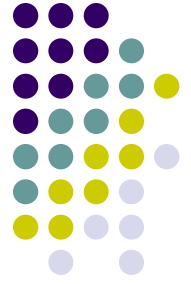
Behavior Genetics, Vol. 36, No. 1, January 2006

M. Luciano,^{1,2} M. J. Wright,¹ D. L. Duffy,¹ M. A. Wainwright,¹ G. Zhu,¹ D. M. Evans,¹ G. M. Geffen,¹ G. W. Montgomery,¹ and N. G. Martin¹

A Genomewide Scan for Intelligence Identifies Quantitative Trait Loci on 2q and 6p

Am. J. Hum. Genet. 77:318–326, 2005

Danielle Posthuma,¹ Michelle Luciano,² Eco J. C. de Geus,¹ Margie J. Wright,² P. Eline Slagboom,³ Grant W. Montgomery,² Dorret I. Boomsma,¹ and Nicholas G. Martin²



PIQ Dataset

- Analyses using chromosome 2 data
 1. Quick check and summary of data using PEDSTATS
 2. Variance components linkage analysis using Merlin
- Merlin input files
 - `piq.ped`
 - `piq.dat`
 - `piq.map`
- Copy this folder to your directory:
`F:\kate\merlin_prac`



Practical 1 - PEDSTATS

- An easy way to summarise your data...
 - Initial check of input files, pedigree consistency, genetic marker data, phenotypic data
- Open ms-dos prompt
- Navigate to your folder
 - **dir** to view files in a directory
 - **cd** to change directory

<http://www.sph.umich.edu/csg/abecasis/PedStats/index.html>



Commands

- Run PEDSTATS

```
pedstats -d piq.dat -p piq.ped
```

- Output as PDF document

```
--pdf
```

- Test Hardy Weinberg equilibrium of markers

```
--HardyWeinberg
```

- Save the output to a file

```
> pedstats.out
```

Pedigree & Trait Statistics



PEDIGREE STRUCTURE

=====

Individuals: 2840
Founders: 1420 founders, 1420 nonfounders
Gender: 1426 females, 1414 males
Families: 710

pedstats.out

Family Sizes

Average: 4.00 (4 to 4)
Distribution: 4 (100.0%), 0 (0.0%) and 1 (0.0%)

Generations

Average: 2.00 (2 to 2)
Distribution: 2 (100.0%), 0 (0.0%) and 1 (0.0%)

Checking family connectedness ...

All individuals in each family are connected.

QUANTITATIVE TRAIT STATISTICS

=====

	[All Phenotypes]	Min	Max	Mean	Var	SibCorr
PIQ	856 30.1%	68.000	150.000	111.792	275.639	0.328
Total	856 30.1%					

	[Founders Only]	Min	Max	Mean	Var	SibCorr
PIQ	0 0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0 0.0%					

Genotypic Data Quality



DATA QUALITY

=====

HIGHEST AND LOWEST GENOTYPING RATES BY MARKER

MARKER	RANK	PROP	N_GENO	MARKER	RANK	PROP	N_GENO
D2S2952	1	44.6%	1266	D2S151	59	5.4%	152
D2S1777	2	44.3%	1258	XRCC5	58	23.4%	665
D2S1394	3	44.1%	1253	D2S2313	57	24.9%	706
D2S1776	4	44.1%	1253	D2S2259	56	29.6%	841
D2S405	5	43.9%	1247	D2S367	55	30.0%	851
D2S1352	6	43.8%	1243	D2S2330	54	30.0%	851
D2S2944	7	43.6%	1238	D2S2382	53	30.0%	853
D2S1353	8	43.5%	1235	D2S337	52	30.0%	853
D2S1360	9	43.5%	1235	D2S396	51	30.1%	855
D2S427	10	43.4%	1233	D2S305	50	30.2%	857
Totals	59	35.5%	59414				

pedstats.out

HIGHEST AND LOWEST HETEROZYGOSITIES BY MARKER

MARKER	RANK	HET	N_GENO	MARKER	RANK	HET	N_GENO
D2S1788	1	89.6%	1220	D2S1777	59	57.0%	1258
D2S367	2	88.8%	851	D2S2968	58	61.2%	1189
D2S337	3	87.5%	853	D2S286	57	62.1%	857
D2S2330	4	86.7%	851	D2S1352	56	65.4%	1243
D2S1360	5	86.7%	1235	D2S405	55	65.6%	1247
D2S2976	6	86.7%	1217	D2S1400	54	66.2%	1216
D2S168	7	86.2%	865	D2S442	53	66.5%	1203
D2S165	8	85.3%	865	D2S1394	52	69.1%	1253
D2S2313	9	85.0%	706	XRCC5	51	69.6%	665
D2S162	10	84.4%	868	D2S2972	50	70.0%	1231
Totals	59	77.4%	59414				

Graphical output written to pedstats.pdf

Graphical Output

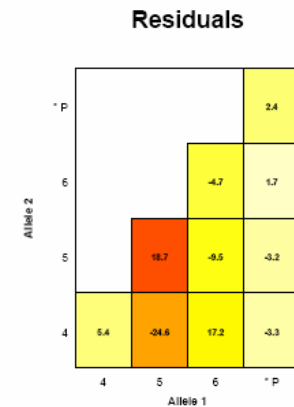
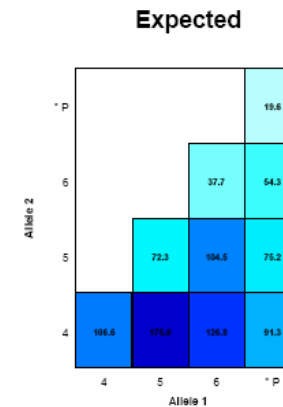
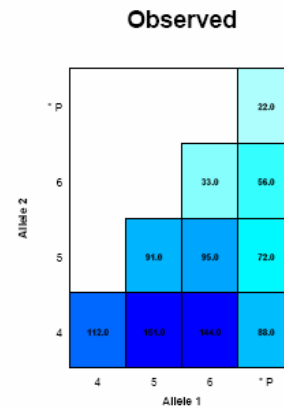
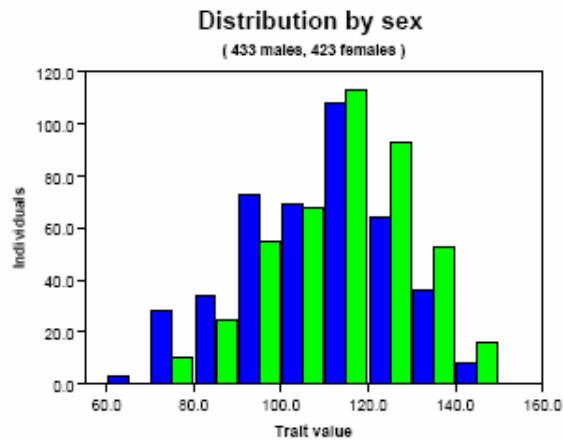


- Graphical output for
 - Pedigree and trait statistics
 - HWE tests

pedstats.pdf

Hardy-Weinberg Test Among All Individuals for D2S319

(Chi-squared: 12.9337, p = 0.0441)



Threshold

p < 0.05 p < 0.01 p < 0.001

✗ ✓ ✓

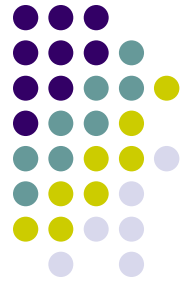


Practical 2 – Merlin VC

- In the same directory, type
`merlin -d piq.dat -p piq.ped -m piq.map --vc`
- `--pdf` → PDF file output
- `--grid 2` → Analysis at every 2 cM
- `--start 0` → Start grid at position 0 cM
- `--perFamily` → Per family contributions to log-likelihood and LOD score

Don't forget to send text output to a file: > `merlin.out`

Output



Phenotype: PIQ [VC] (550 families, h2 = 66.56%)

```
=====
```

Position	H2	ChiSq	LOD	pvalue
0.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
2.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
4.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
6.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
8.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
10.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
12.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
14.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
16.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
18.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
20.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
22.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
24.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
26.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
28.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
30.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
32.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
34.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
36.000	1.81%	0.01	0.00	0.5
38.000	3.95%	0.05	0.01	0.4
40.000	7.63%	0.17	0.04	0.3
42.000	6.80%	0.13	0.03	0.4
44.000	0.33%	0.00	0.00	0.5

merlin.out

Output



Phenotype: PIQ [VC] (550 families, $h^2 = 66.56\%$)

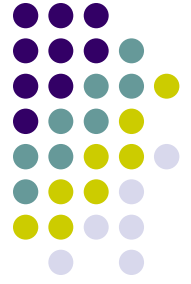
Position	H2	ChiSq	LOD	pvalue
0.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
2.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
4.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
6.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
8.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
10.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
12.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
14.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
16.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
18.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
20.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
22.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
24.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
26.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
28.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
30.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
32.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
34.000	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.5
36.000	1.81%	0.01	0.00	0.5
38.000	3.95%	0.05	0.01	0.4
40.000	7.63%	0.17	0.04	0.3
42.000	6.80%	0.13	0.03	0.4
44.000	0.33%	0.00	0.00	0.5

sample heritability

evidence for linkage?

merlin.out

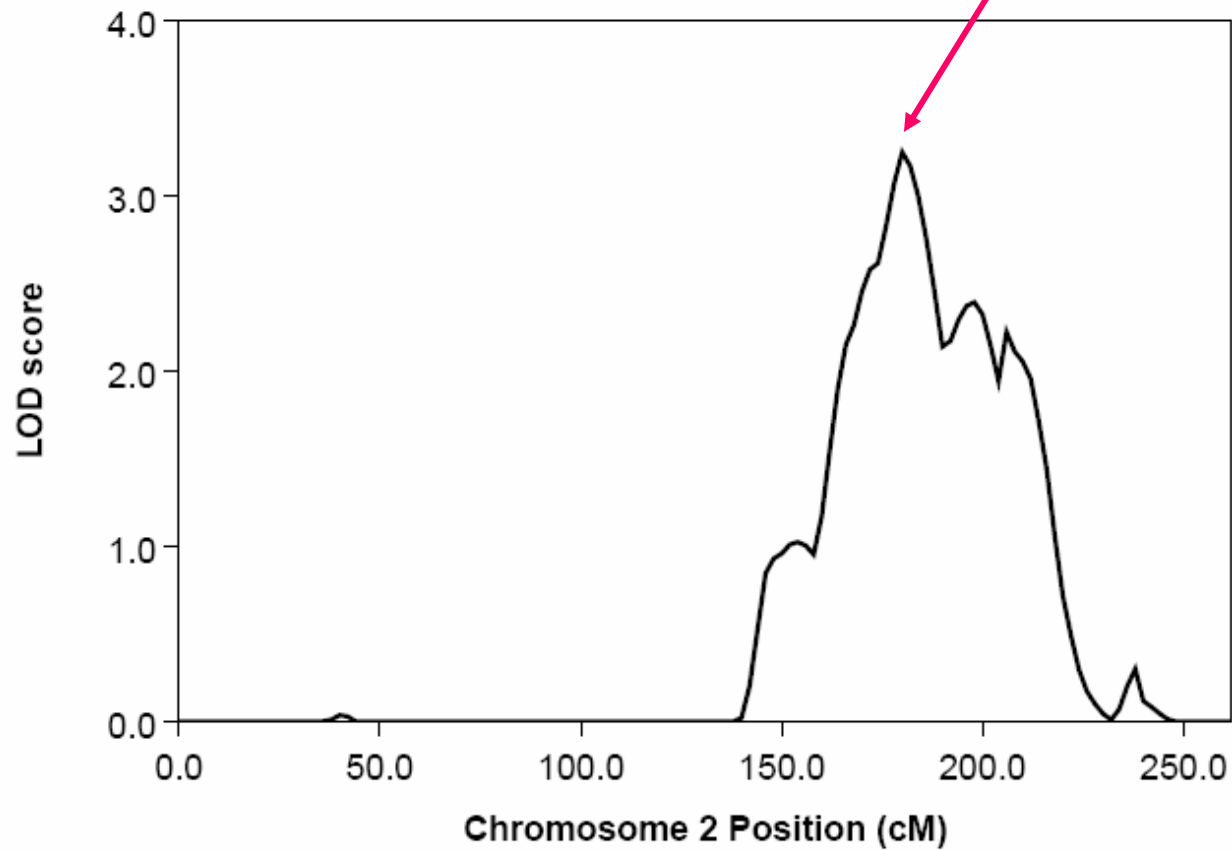
Results



merlin.pdf

PIQ [VC]

LOD 3.25

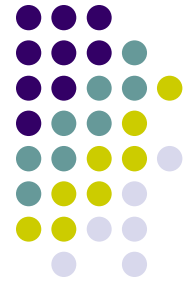




Family Contributions

merlin.vc

FAMILY	POSITION	LLK_NULL	LLK_ALT	LOD
80020	0.000	-5.63768	-5.63762	0.00003
80030	0.000	-6.01550	-6.01566	-0.00007
80033	0.000	-5.80161	-5.80163	-0.00001
80040	0.000	-6.88094	-6.88093	0.00000
80090	0.000	-7.80469	-7.80433	0.00015
80092	0.000	-5.99204	-5.99181	0.00010
80110	0.000	-2.81080	-2.81072	0.00003
80140	0.000	-6.15116	-6.15085	0.00013
80182	0.000	-2.99884	-2.99893	-0.00004
80200	0.000	-7.10584	-7.10547	0.00016
80201	0.000	-5.70219	-5.70195	0.00010
80210	0.000	-3.17603	-3.17619	-0.00007
80331	0.000	-8.19427	-8.19508	-0.00035
80332	0.000	-3.06162	-3.06144	0.00008
80400	0.000	-7.75628	-7.75637	-0.00004
80402	0.000	-5.74423	-5.74427	-0.00002
80404	0.000	-2.96361	-2.96368	-0.00003
80410	0.000	-5.69553	-5.69554	-0.00001
80413	0.000	-6.21017	-6.21030	-0.00006



Family Contributions

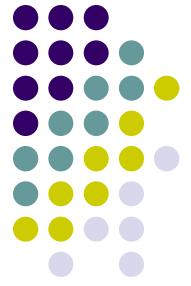
merlin.vc

FAMILY	POSITION	LLK_NULL	LLK_ALT	LOD
80020	0.000	-5.63768	-5.63762	0.00003
80030	0.000	-6.01550	-6.01566	-0.00007
80033	0.000	-5.80161	-5.80163	-0.00001
80040	0.000	-6.88094	-6.88093	0.00000
80090	0.000	-7.80469	-7.80433	0.00015
80092	0.000	-5.99204	-5.99181	0.00010
80110	0.000	-2.81080	-2.81072	0.00003
80140	0.000	-6.15116	-6.15085	0.00013
80182	0.000	-2.99884	-2.99893	-0.00004
80200	0.000	-7.10584	-7.10547	0.00016
80201	0.000	-5.70219	-5.70195	0.00010
80210	0.000	-3.17603	-3.17619	-0.00007
80331	0.000	-8.19427	-8.19508	-0.00035
80332	0.000	-3.06162	-3.06144	0.00008
80400	0.000	-7.75628	-7.75637	-0.00004
80402	0.000	-5.74423	-5.74427	-0.00002
80404	0.000	-2.96361	-2.96368	-0.00003
80410	0.000	-5.69553	-5.69554	-0.00001
80413	0.000	-6.21017	-6.21030	-0.00006

Null hypothesis log-likelihood

Alternative hypothesis

LOD score



Creating Input Files

- Create your own Merlin input files
- Small example data set: 10 families, 2 offspring each (no parents!), one trait, one marker
- Initial data in **Input.Exercise.xls**
- Create **ex.ped ex.dat ex.map**
 - Use a text editor e.g. PFE (included in prac folder)
 - Use 3 and 4 to denote father and mother extensions (remember – need parental information to link siblings, even if parents not genotyped)
 - Use x for missing data
 - Save files to your directory



Analysing Your Data...

- Check your files using PEDSTATS

```
pedstats -d ex.dat -p ex.ped
```

- Run VC linkage analysis in Merlin:

```
merlin -d ex.dat -p ex.ped -m ex.map --vc
```

- Your LOD score should be 0.41