

## 4. modern high throughput biology

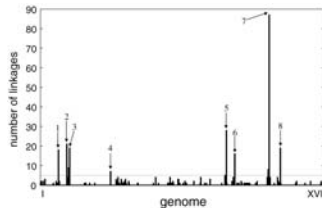
- measuring the molecular dogma of biology
  - DNA → RNA → protein → metabolites
  - measured one at a time only a few years ago
- massive array of measurements on whole systems (“omics”)
  - thousands measured per individual (experimental unit)
  - all (or most) components of system measured simultaneously
    - whole genome of DNA: genes, promoters, etc.
    - all expressed RNA in a tissue or cell
    - all proteins
    - all metabolites
- systems biology: focus on network interconnections
  - chains of behavior in ecological community
  - underlying biochemical pathways
- genetics as one experimental tool
  - perturb system by creating new experimental cross
  - each individual is a unique mosaic

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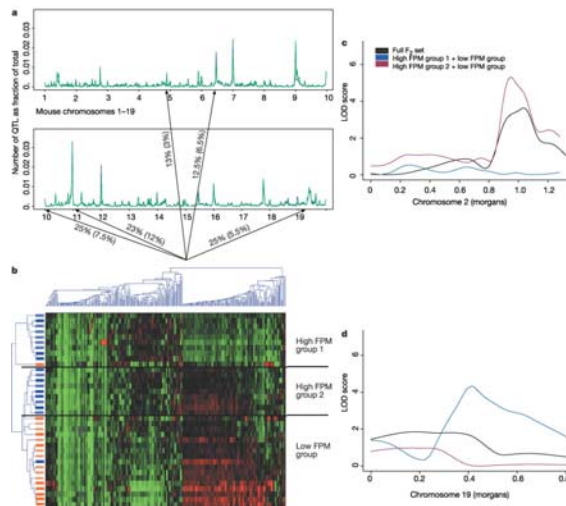
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expression  
pleiotropy  
in yeast genome  
(Brem et al. 2002)



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coordinated expression in mouse  
genome (Schadt et al. 2003)



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## finding heritable traits (from Christina Kendzierski)

- reduce 30,000 traits to 300-3,000 heritable traits
- probability a trait is heritable  

$$\text{pr}(H|Y,Q) = \text{pr}(Y|Q,H) \text{pr}(H|Q) / \text{pr}(Y|Q) \quad \text{Bayes rule}$$

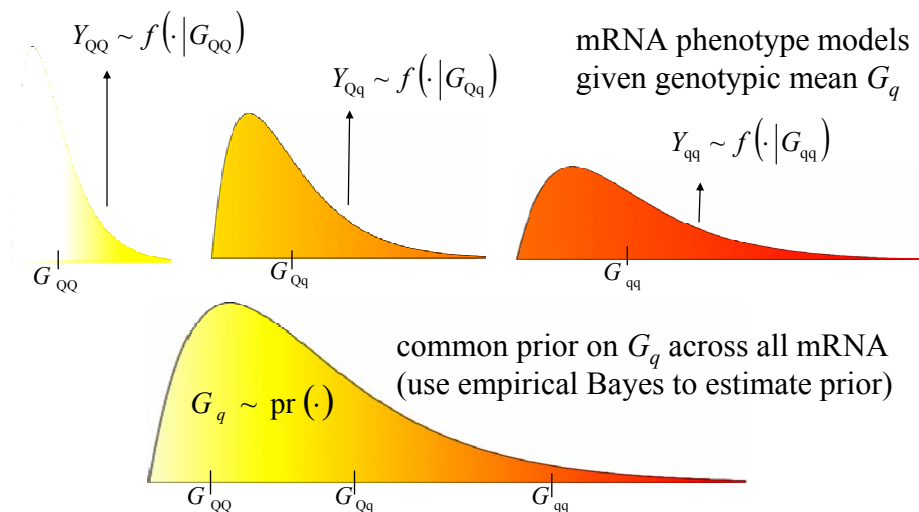
$$\text{pr}(Y|Q) = \text{pr}(Y|Q,H) \text{pr}(H|Q) + \text{pr}(Y|Q, \text{not } H) \text{pr}(\text{not } H|Q)$$
- phenotype averaged over genotypic mean  $\mu$   

$$\text{pr}(Y|Q, \text{not } H) = f_0(Y) = \int f(Y|G) \text{pr}(G) dG \quad \text{if not } H$$

$$\text{pr}(Y|Q, H) = f_1(Y|Q) = \prod_q f_0(Y_q) \quad \text{if heritable}$$

$Y_q = \{Y_i | Q_i = q\}$  = trait values with genotype  $Q=q$

## hierarchical model for expression phenotypes (EB arrays: Christina Kendzierski)



## Improving the power for eQTL mapping (Chen et al. 2005)

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- Consider 6000 transcripts that show heritability (as seeds)
- For each seed, construct list of correlated transcripts ( $\rho > 0.7$ )
- 1300 lists are enriched for at least one GO term

	G1	G2	G3	...	G860
L1	x		x		
L2		x	x		
L3		x			x
⋮					
L1300	x		x	x	x

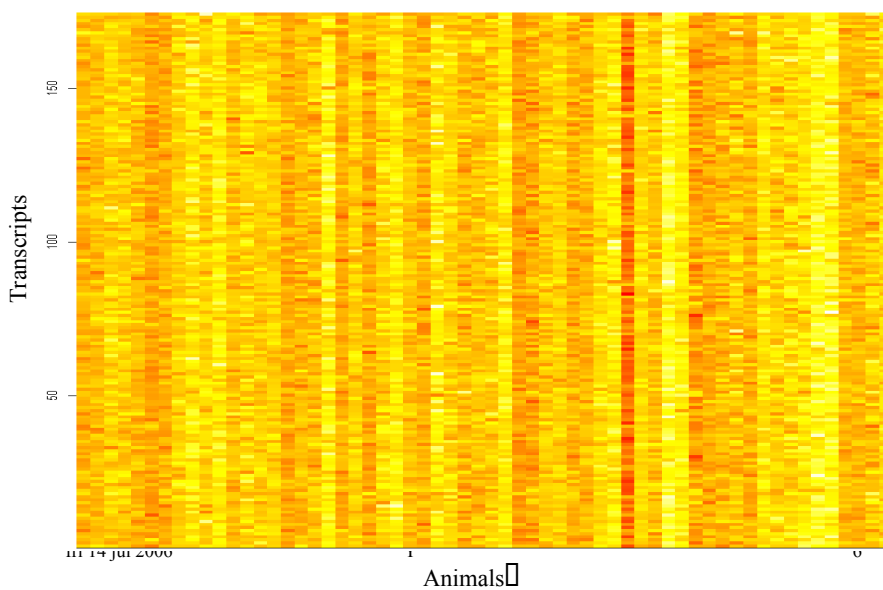
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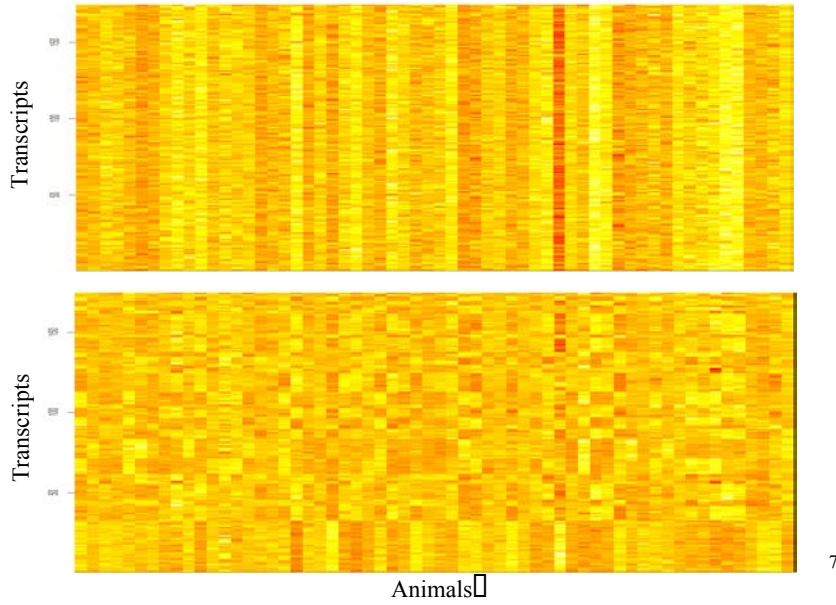
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## 184 transcripts from 31 lists in Lipid Metabolism GO category

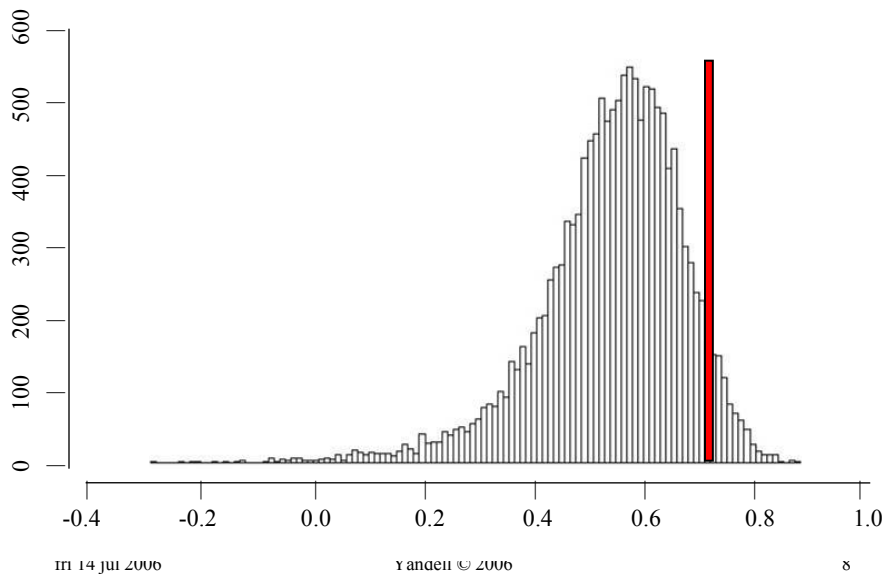
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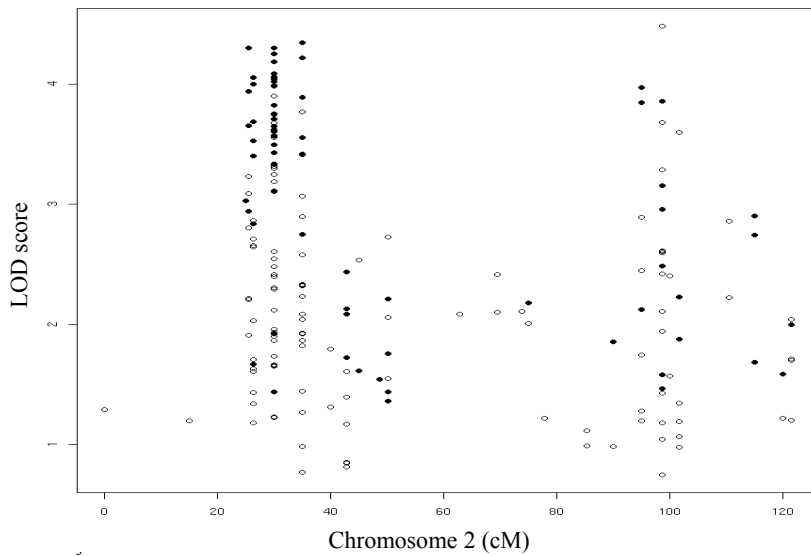
## Lipid Metabolism vs. Control



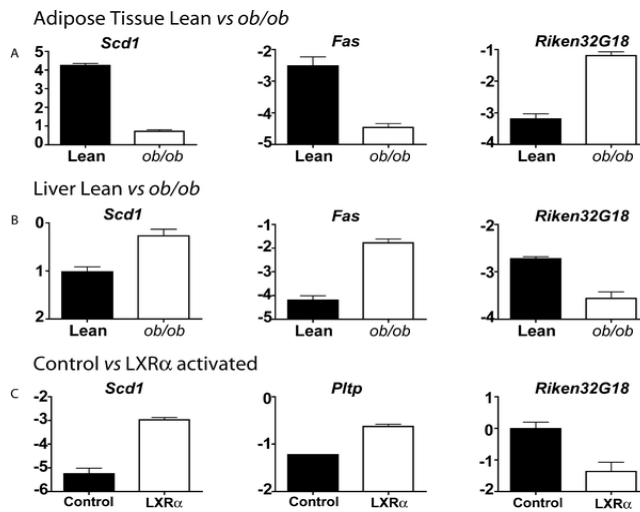
## Pairwise correlation of traits from different lipid metabolism lists



## LOD scores for lipid metabolism transcripts



## Validation of Riken32G18



## expression meta-traits: pleiotropy

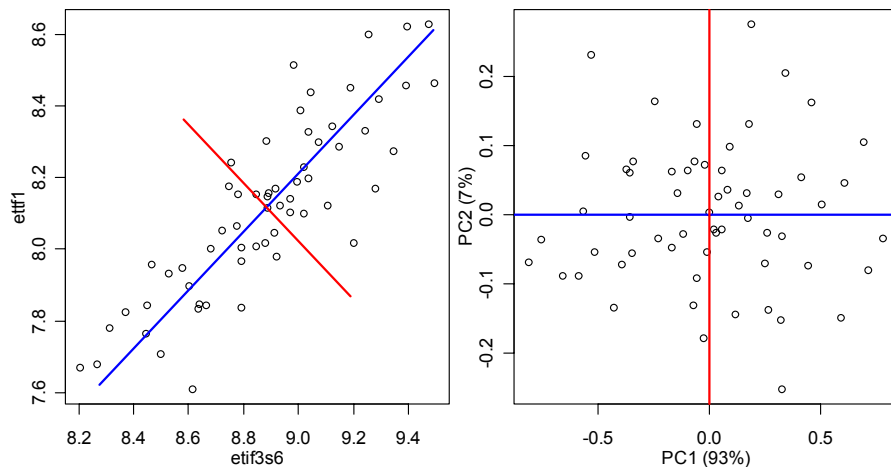
- reduce 3,000 heritable traits to 3 meta-traits(!)
- what are expression meta-traits?
  - pleiotropy: a few genes can affect many traits
    - transcription factors, regulators
  - weighted averages:  $Z = YW$ 
    - principle components, discriminant analysis
- infer genetic architecture of meta-traits
  - model selection issues are subtle
    - missing data, non-linear search
    - what is the best criterion for model selection?
  - time consuming process
    - heavy computation load for many traits
    - subjective judgement on what is best

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## PC for two correlated mRNA



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# PC across microarray functional groups

Affy chips on 60 mice  
~40,000 mRNA

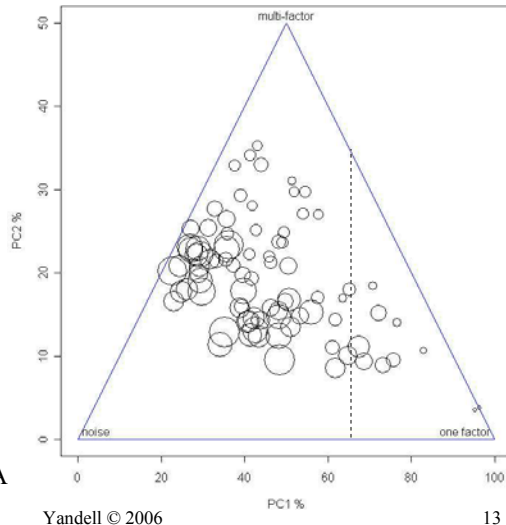
2500+ mRNA show DE  
(via EB arrays with  
marker regression)

1500+ organized in  
85 functional groups  
2-35 mRNA / group

which are interesting?  
examine PC1, PC2

circle size = # unique mRNA

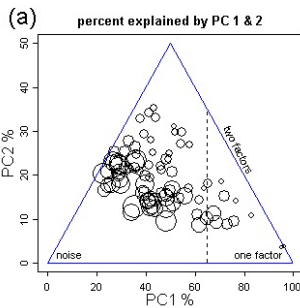
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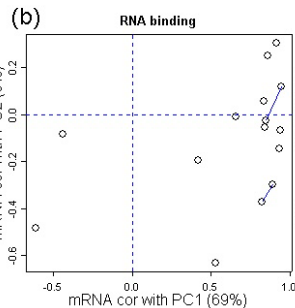
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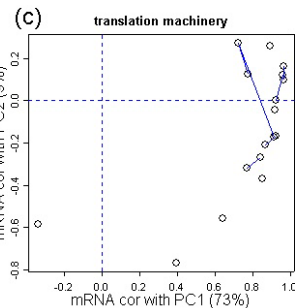
## 84 PC meta-traits by functional group focus on 2 interesting groups



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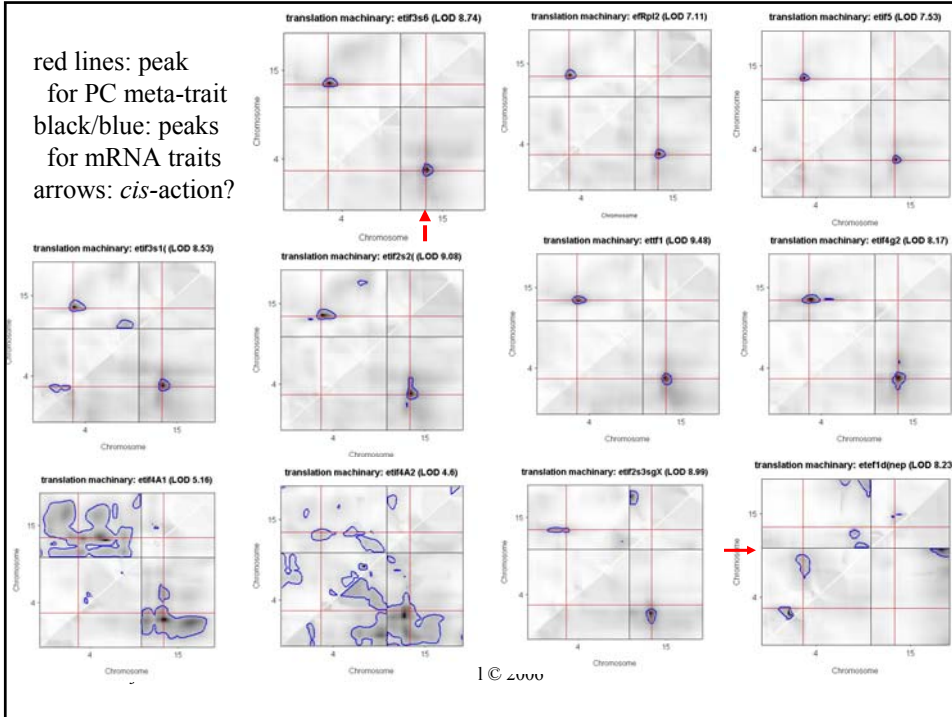


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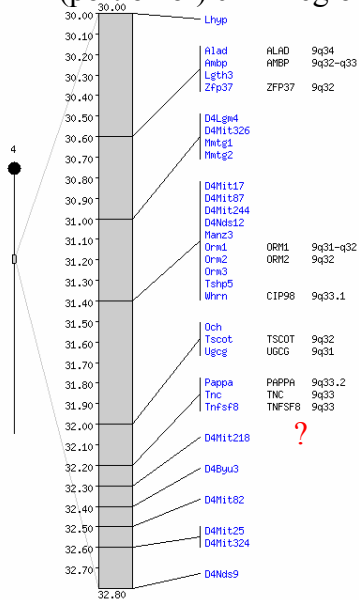
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red lines: peak  
for PC meta-trait  
black/blue: peaks  
for mRNA traits  
arrows: *cis*-action?



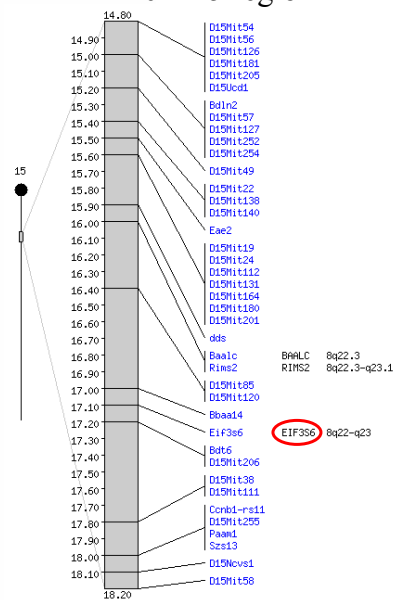
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(portion of) chr 4 region



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chr 15 region



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# interaction plots for DA meta-traits

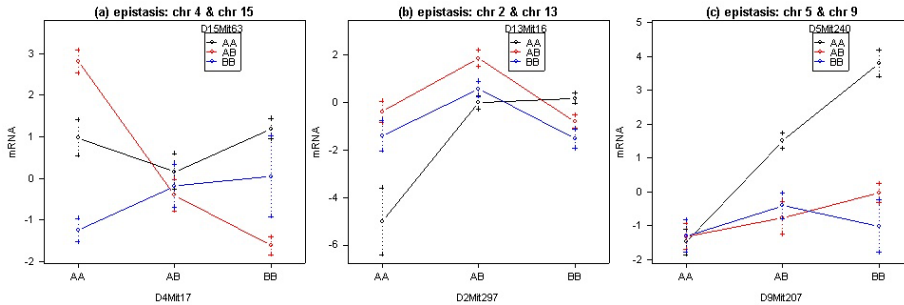
DA for all pairs of markers:

separate 9 genotypes based on markers

(a) same locus pair found with PC meta-traits

(b) Chr 2 region interesting from biochemistry (Jessica Byers)

(c) Chr 5 & Chr 9 identified as important for insulin, SCD



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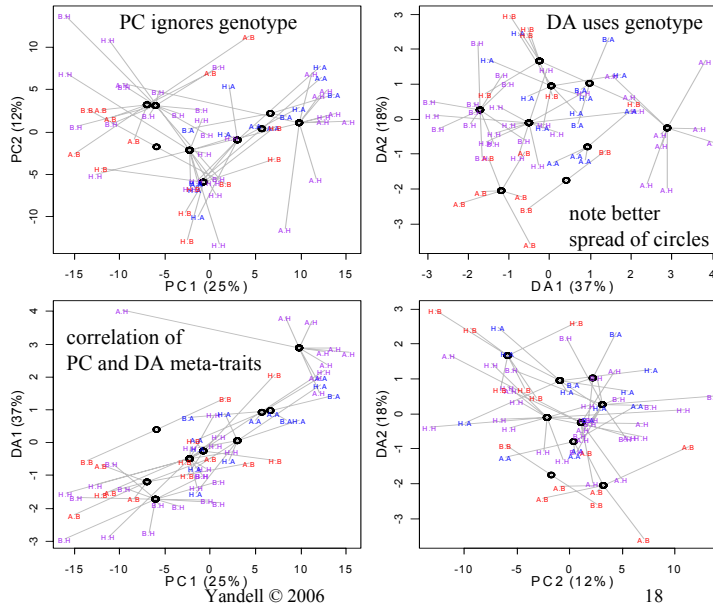
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## comparison of PC and DA meta-traits on 1500+ mRNA traits

genotypes from  
 Chr 4/Chr 15  
 locus pair  
 (circle=centroid)

PC captures  
 spread without  
 genotype

DA creates best  
 separation by  
 genotype

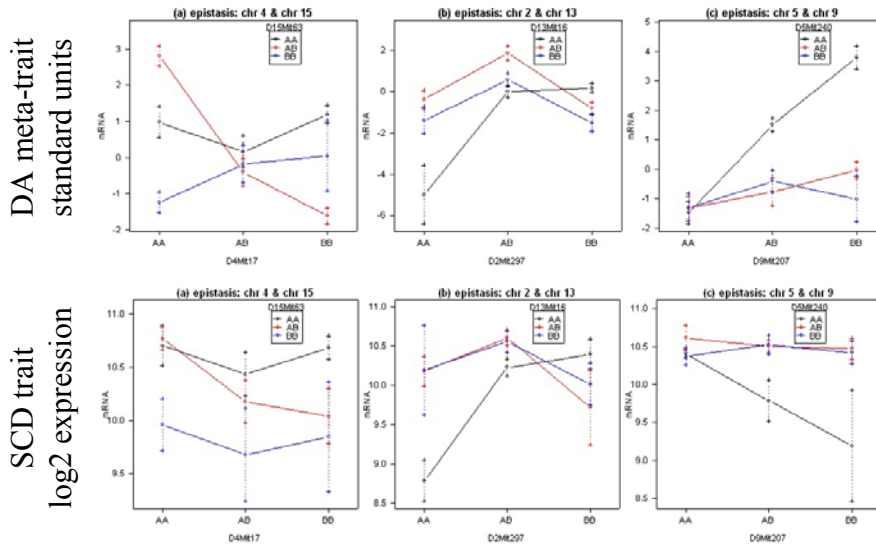


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# relating meta-traits to mRNA traits



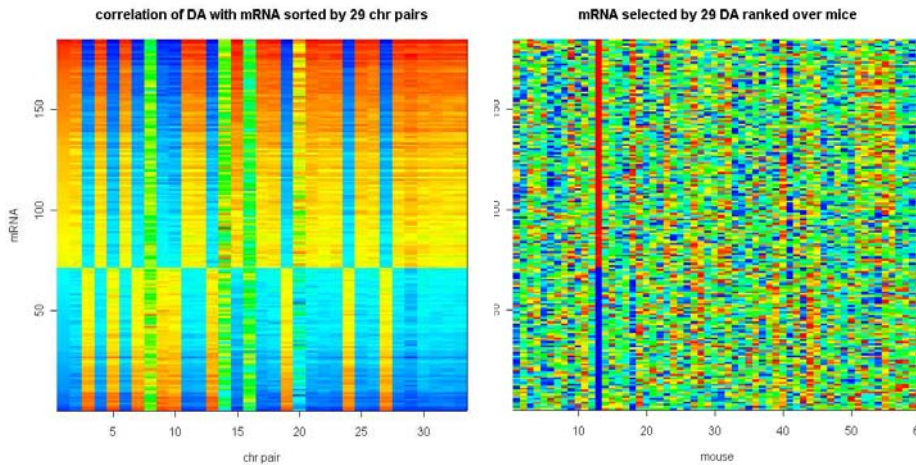
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# DA: a cautionary tale

(184 mRNA with  $|\text{cor}| > 0.5$ ; mouse 13 drives heritability)



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## building graphical models

- infer genetic architecture of meta-trait
  - $E(Z | Q, M) = \mu_q = \beta_0 + \sum_{\{q \text{ in } M\}} \beta_{qk}$
- find mRNA traits correlated with meta-trait
  - $Z \approx \underline{YW}$  for modest number of traits  $\underline{Y}$
- extend meta-trait genetic architecture
  - $\underline{M}$  = genetic architecture for  $\underline{Y}$
  - expect subset of QTL to affect each mRNA
  - may be additional QTL for some mRNA

## posterior for graphical models

- posterior for graph given multivariate trait & architecture
 
$$\text{pr}(G | \underline{Y}, Q, \underline{M}) = \text{pr}(\underline{Y} | Q, G) \text{pr}(G | \underline{M}) / \text{pr}(\underline{Y} | Q)$$
  - $\text{pr}(G | \underline{M})$  = prior on valid graphs given architecture
- multivariate phenotype averaged over genotypic mean  $\underline{\mu}$ 

$$\text{pr}(\underline{Y} | Q, G) = f_1(\underline{Y} | Q, G) = \prod_q f_0(\underline{Y}_q | G)$$

$$f_0(\underline{Y}_q | G) = \int f(\underline{Y}_q | \underline{\mu}, G) \text{pr}(\underline{\mu}) d\underline{\mu}$$
- graphical model  $G$  implies correlation structure on  $\underline{Y}$
- genotype mean prior assumed independent across traits
 
$$\text{pr}(\underline{\mu}) = \prod_t \text{pr}(\mu_t)$$

## from graphical models to pathways

- build graphical models
  - QTL  $\rightarrow$  RNA1  $\rightarrow$  RNA2
  - class of possible models
  - best model = putative biochemical pathway
- parallel biochemical investigation
  - candidate genes in QTL regions
  - laboratory experiments on pathway components

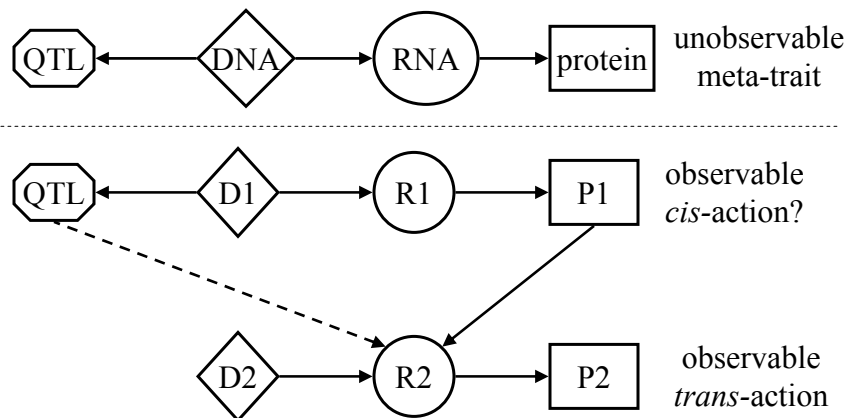
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## graphical models (with Elias Chaibub)

$$f_1(\underline{Y} | Q, G=g) = f_1(Y_1 | Q) f_1(Y_2 | Q, Y_1)$$



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## summary

- expression QTL are complicated
  - need to consider multiple interacting QTL
- coherent approach for high-throughput traits
  - identify heritable traits
  - dimension reduction to meta-traits
  - mapping genetic architecture
  - extension via graphical models to networks
- many open questions
  - model selection
  - computation efficiency
  - inference on graphical models

## references: eQTL

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