

How to remove bias in genomic predictions ?

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PROBLEM: How selection is accounted for in genomic evaluation is unclear and cause bias

- Unbiased predictions are of paramount importance in selection
- Accurate estimates of the genetic trend
- Comparison of animals across generations

OBJECTIVE: propose a method to remove bias of genomic prediction

- Predictions by a single-step method
 - Based on genomic (**G**) and pedigree-based relationship (**A**) matrices
- For **G** to be correct
 - Base allele frequencies would be required. Unfeasible in practice.
 - Two corrections α and **Fst** to refer **G** and **A** to the same base population

SOLUTION: Correction factors

- α is simply the difference between means for **A**₂₂ and **G**

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{n^2} \left[\sum_i \sum_j A_{22(i,j)} - \sum_i \sum_j G_{i,j} \right]$$

- α accounts for the fact that genotyped animals are related through pedigree more than **G** is able to reflect

BLUP_{ALPHA}

$$\mathbf{G}^* = \mathbf{G} + \mathbf{11}'\alpha$$

- Wright's **Fst** can be defined as the mean relationship between gametes in a recent population with respect to an older base population

$$F_{ST} = \frac{1}{2} \text{mean}(\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{G}) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha$$

- Powell et al. (2010) suggested to use **Fst** to correctly compare relationships

BLUP_{Fst}

$$\mathbf{G}^{**} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \right) \mathbf{G} + \mathbf{11}'\alpha$$

Simulation RESULTS:

Means of EBV ($h^2=0.30$) for selection candidates

Prediction method	Low selection	High selection
	TBV=0.53 (0.03)	TBV=2.01 (0.15)
Pedigree BLUP	0.54	2.05
Single Step BLUP _{ALPHA}	0.52	2.10
Single Step BLUP _{Fst}	0.52	2.10
Single Step BLUP, no correction	0.29	1.41

Conclusion

- Single-step method with correction (either **BLUP_{ALPHA}** or **BLUP_{Fst}**) was a preferred method for accounting for bias in genomic predictions

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