

Adaptation of BLUPF90 package for genomic computations

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Combined pedigree-genomic relationship matrix

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{A} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{A}_{22}^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{G} - \mathbf{A}_{22}] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{22}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}$$

\mathbf{G} – genomic relationship matrix (Legarra et al., 2009)
 1 – ungenotyped animals
 2 – genotyped animals

Inverse of combined relationship matrix

$$\mathbf{H}^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{G}^{-1} - \mathbf{A}_{22}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (Aguilar et al., 2010)

Challenges

- Quality control of genotypes
- Compatibility between \mathbf{G} and \mathbf{A}_{22}
- Performance

Implementation of single-step GBLUP at UGA

- Module genomic in BLUPF90 package (Aguilar et al. 2011)
- Option SNP_File xxx in RENUMF90
HOL234A4 0120122110501225...
- Lots of options with defaults
- Creation of \mathbf{G}^{-1} : minutes for 10k genotypes, hours for 50k genotypes

Programs in BLUPF90 package

Renumbering
 RENUMF90

Computing of “genomic” matrices
 PreGSF90

BLUP in memory
 BLUPF90

BLUP – iteration on data
 BLUP90IOD2
 CBLUP90IOD

Variance component estimation
 REMLF90 AIREMLF90
 GIBBS2F90 THRGIBBS1F90

Approximate accuracies
 ACCF90

Sample analysis
 POSTGIBBSF90

Predictions via SNP
 PredGSF90

GEBV to SNP conversions
 GWAS
 PostGSF90

PreGSF90

- Quality control
- Creation of \mathbf{G} and \mathbf{A}_{22}
- Scaling of \mathbf{G}
- Inversion
- Many options

Matrices

$$\mathbf{G}_0 = \frac{(\mathbf{M} - \mathbf{P})\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{M} - \mathbf{P})}{q}$$

\mathbf{M} – matrix of genotypes,
 \mathbf{P} – matrix of gene frequencies
 \mathbf{D} – matrix of weights (default: \mathbf{I})

$$\mathbf{G} = \alpha\mathbf{G}_0 + \beta\mathbf{A}_{22} + \gamma\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{d}$$

Defaults: $\alpha=0.95$, $\beta=0.05$, $\gamma=\delta=0$

\mathbf{G} adjusted to scale of \mathbf{A}_{22} - different options
 (default: same means of diagonal and off-diagonal elements)

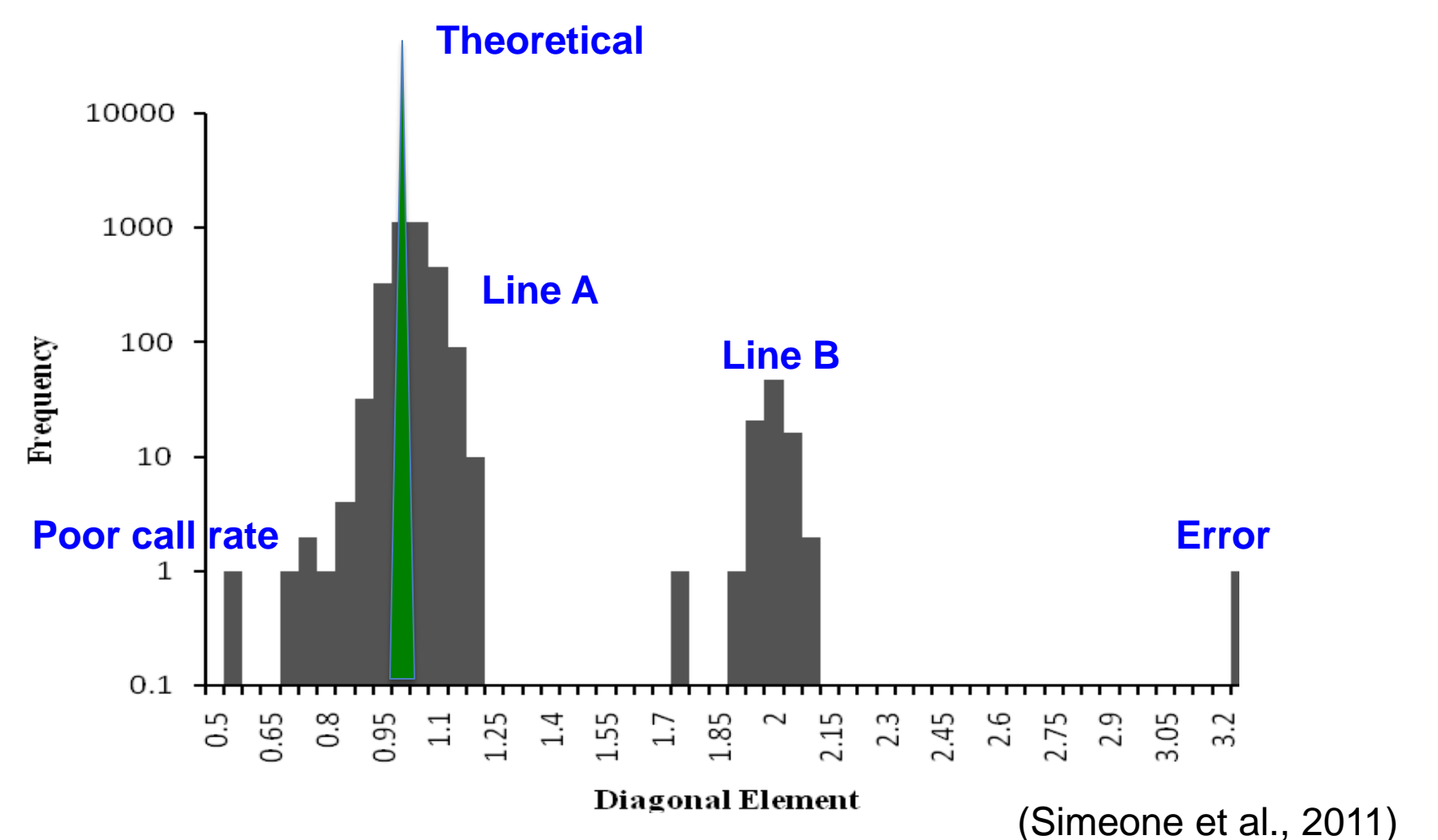
$$\mathbf{H}^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{tG}^{-1} - \mathbf{wA}_{22}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Adjustments for “real life”
 (default: $\tau=\omega=1$)

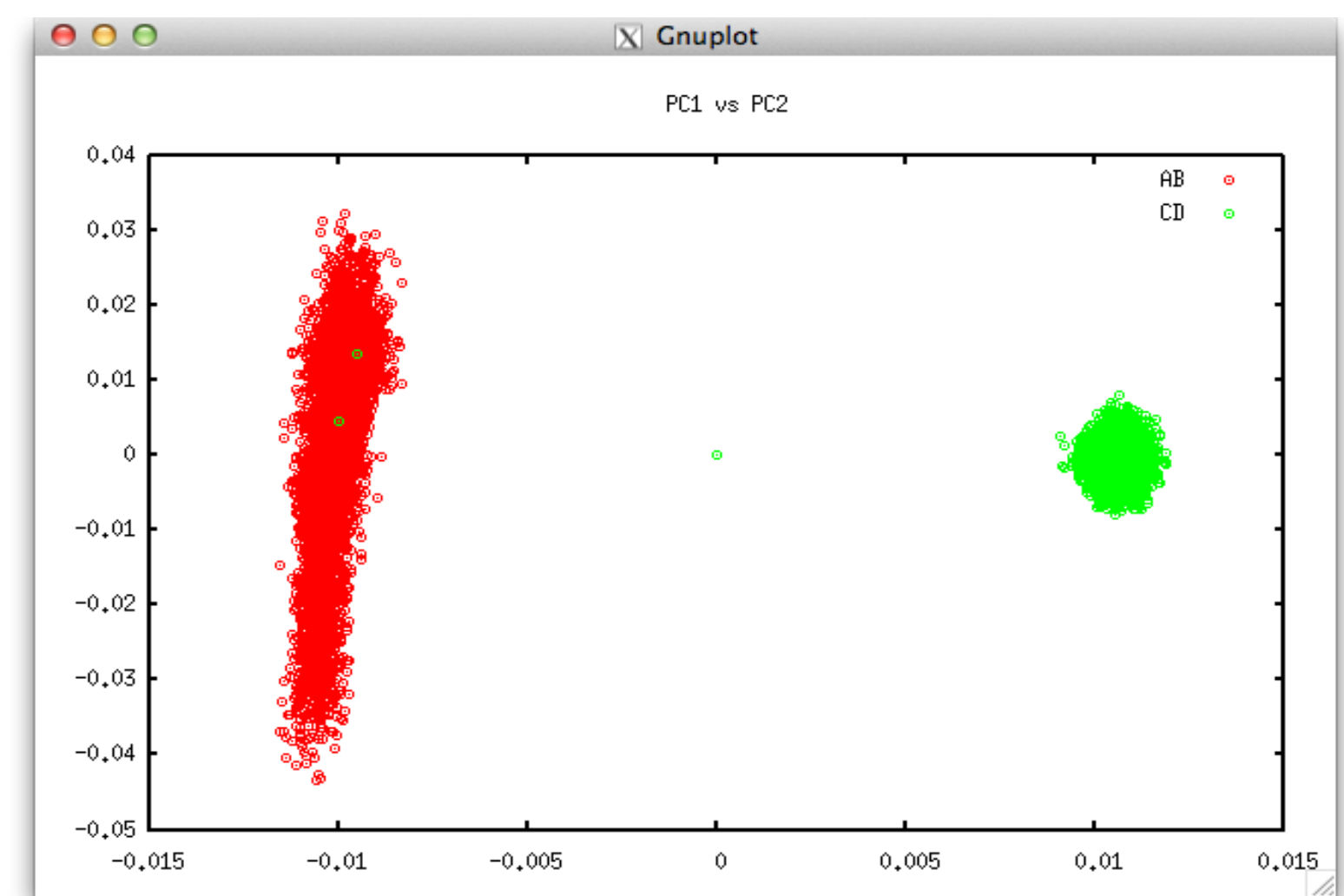
Quality control

- Calling rate for SNP (default 0.9)
- Calling rate for animals (default 0.9)
- Inconsistencies
 - Mendelian
 - Parent-progeny
- Corr(g_{ii} , $a_{22,ij}$) > threshold (default > 0.5)
- Graphs
 - Diagonals of \mathbf{G}
 - 2 largest eigenvalues

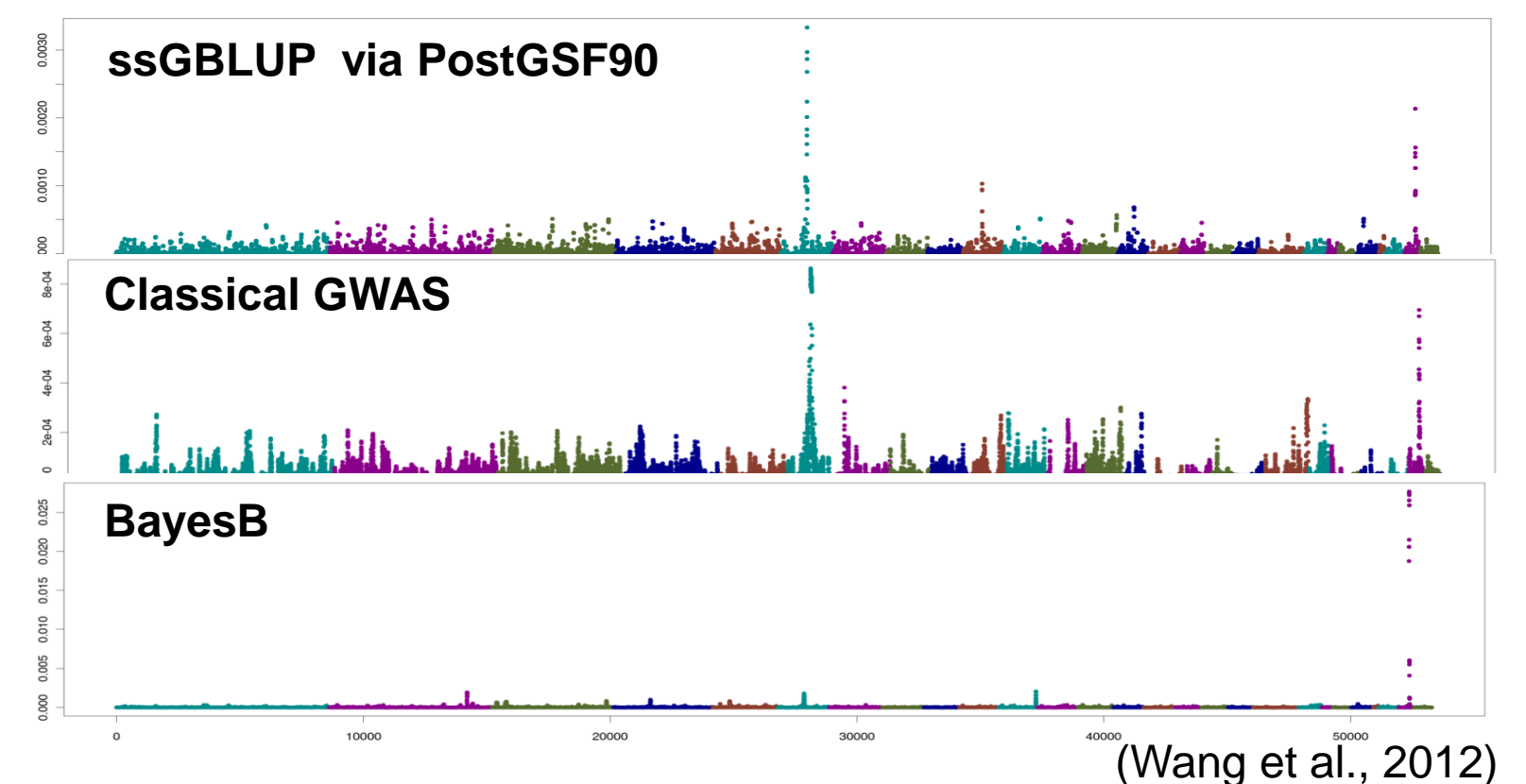
Distribution of diagonal elements of \mathbf{G}



Distribution of 2 largest eigenvalues



GWAS via PostGSF90 - chicken data



(Wang et al., 2012)



Summary

- BLUPF90 programs updated for genomic analyses
 - Variance component estimation
 - Genetic evaluation
 - GWAS – applicable to complex modes
 - Prediction equations
- Genomic analyzes simple, fast and accurate
- Availability mostly online at nce.ads.uga.edu
 - Large data programs with research contract or for research at UGA
- Development continues
 - Correction of complex genotyping mistakes
 - Adjustments for admixed populations
 - Unlimited number of genotypes