

'Gene dropping A':

Avoiding classical computations of the numerator relationship matrix

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Motivation

- ❑ In genomic prediction the conventional **A** matrix is still in use, e.g.
 - genetic variance not accounted for by markers $[\lambda\mathbf{G} + (1-\lambda)\mathbf{A}]$
 - straightforward calculation of \mathbf{H}^{-1} in single step using $[\mathbf{A}_{22}^{-1}]$

- ❑ Calculating large **A** matrices
 - time consuming
 - additional level of complexity in marker based models
 - conceptual regression to the conventional animal model

Aim of the study

- Find a way to represent the information in **A** in a linear manner

Basic idea

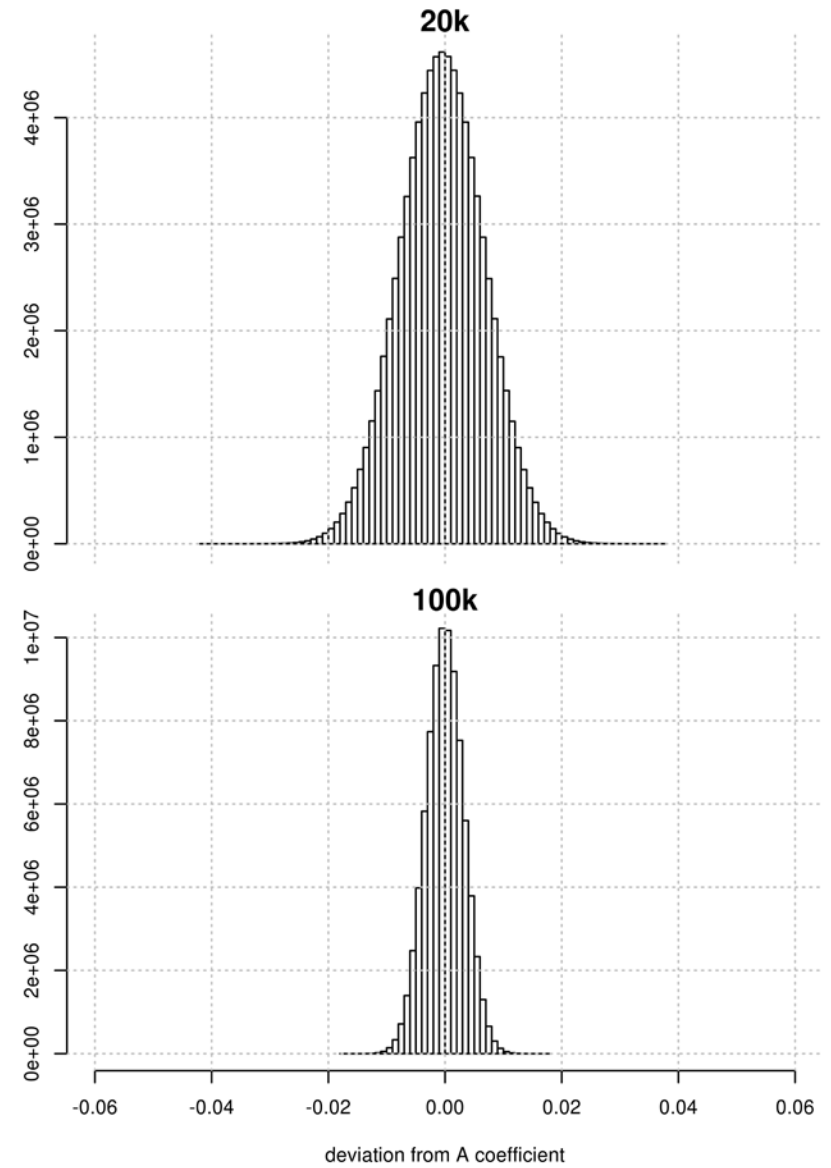
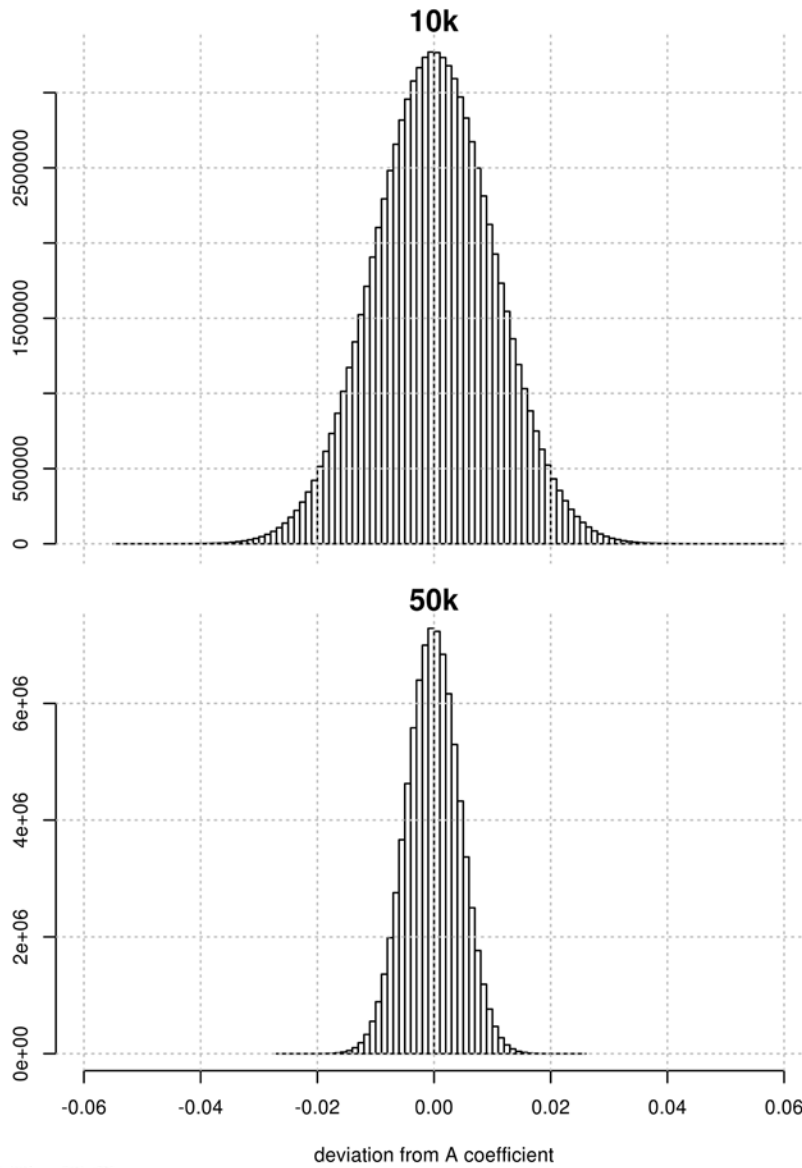
- ❑ 'Gene-Dropping' (MacCluer et al., 1986)
 - genes 'dropped' down the pedigree by a simulated gene flow
 - developed to simulate valid inheritance patterns
 - ✓ according to a known pedigree
 - ✓ compatible to observed genotypes/phenotypes

- ❑ Why not generate several thousand virtual SNP genotypes by 'gene-dropping' as a proxy for **A** in genomic models?

Methods I

- ❑ As an illustration: calculation of **A** matrix from virtual SNPs
 - pedigree of Fleckvieh reference population
 - 10/20/50/100k virtual SNPs
 - genotypes randomly assigned to pedigree base animals (MAF=.5)
 - dropped through the pedigree
 - ✓ function 'gen.simuSample', R-library GENLIB
 - ✓ easily to parallelize
 - ✓ finally: matrix calculation (VanRaden type 1)
 - deviations from true **A** calculated and plotted

Results I



Conclusion I

- ❑ Calculation of **A** matrix by gene-dropping
 - feasible and easy to parallelize
 - faster than most standard algorithms

- ❑ 50k and 100k dummy SNP
 - random deviations from true **A** matrix are small

- ❑ Is reliability and unbiasedness of genomic predictions affected?

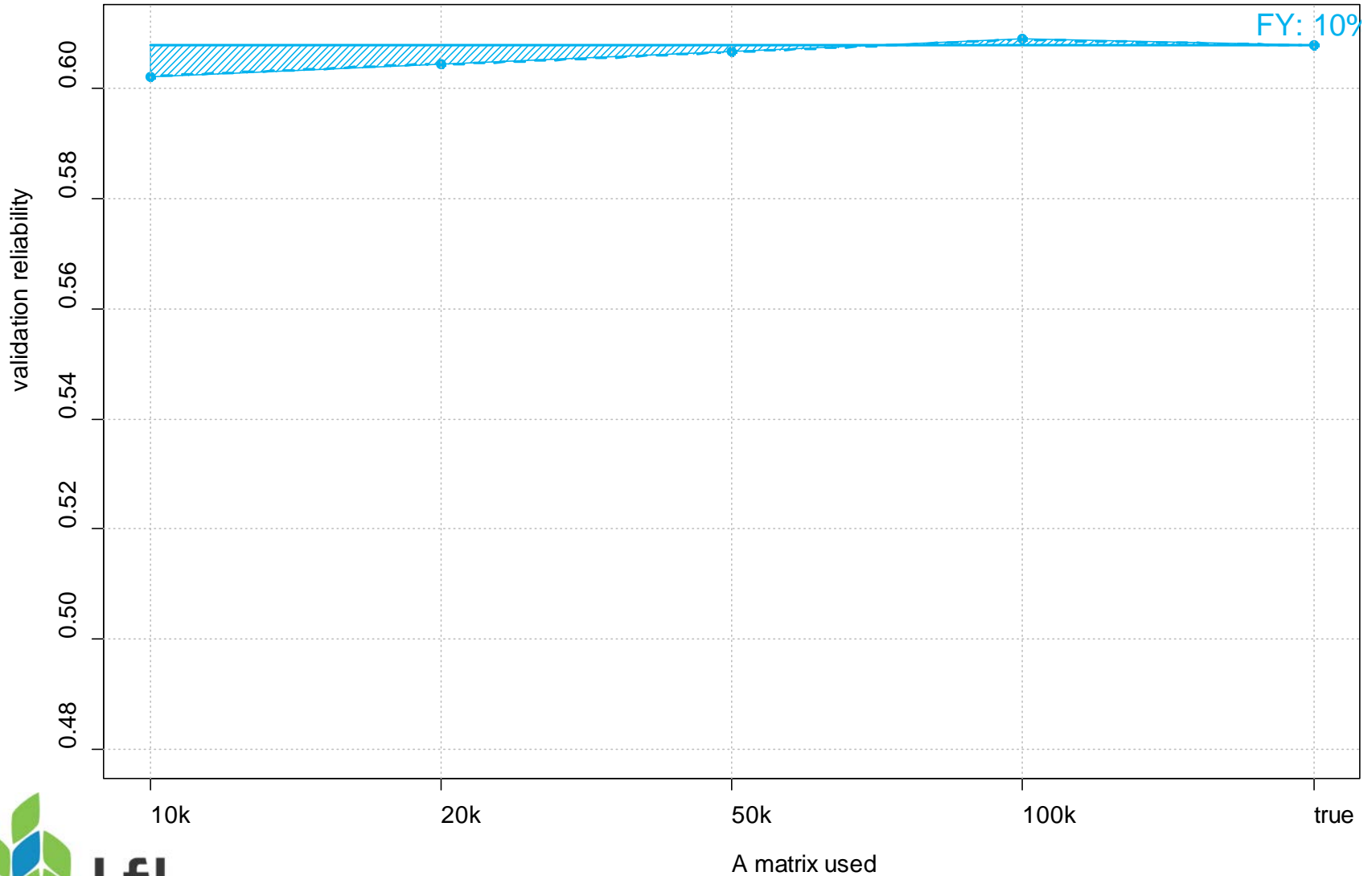
Methods II

- ❑ Using true and approximated **A** matrices in a forward prediction
 - 5 traits: MY, FY, PY, STA and UD
 - ~6,700 reference bulls, ~2,200 validation bulls

- ❑ Investigated
 - validation reliability

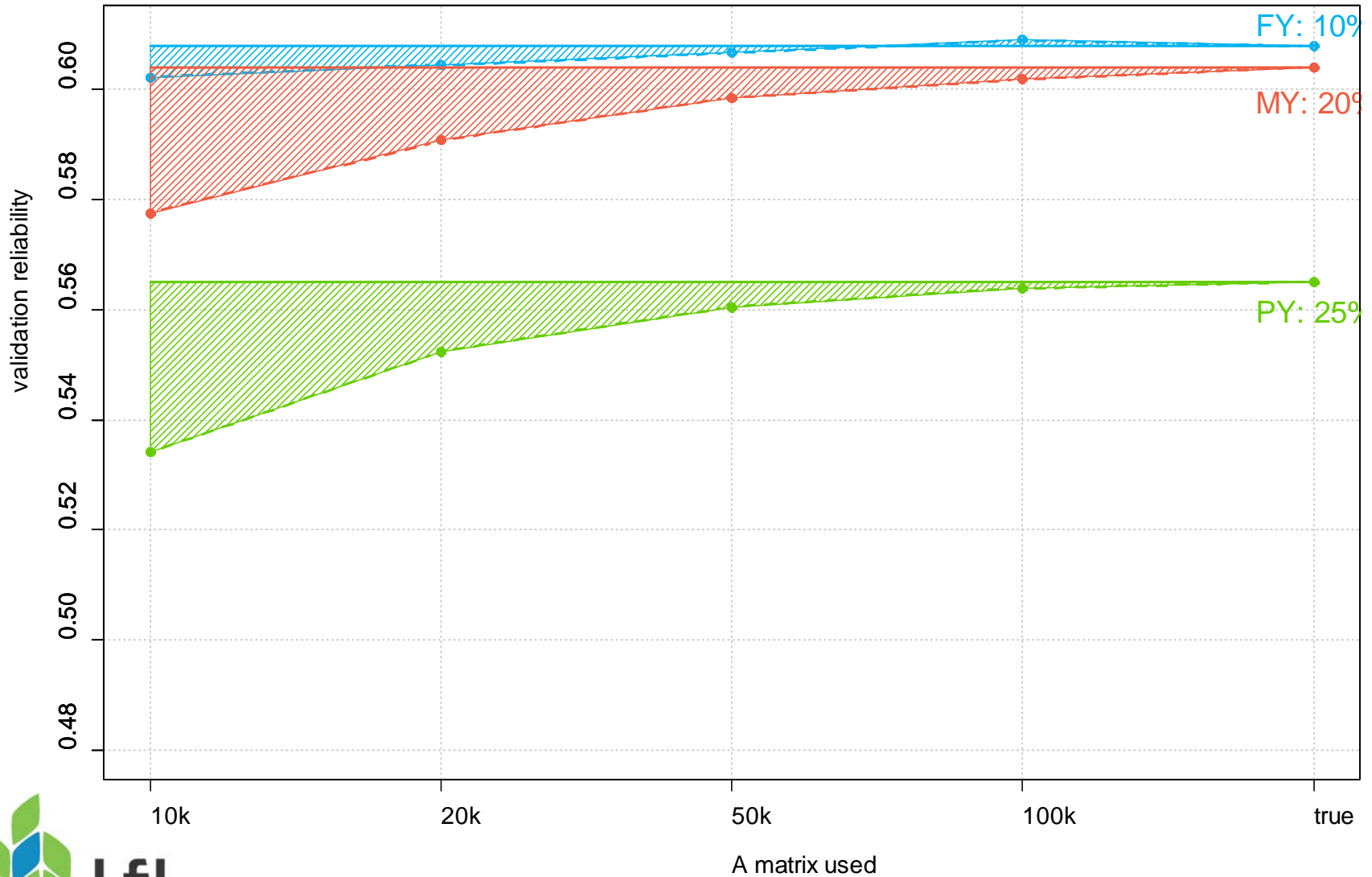
Results II: Validation Reliabilities

Using approximated A matrices in forward prec



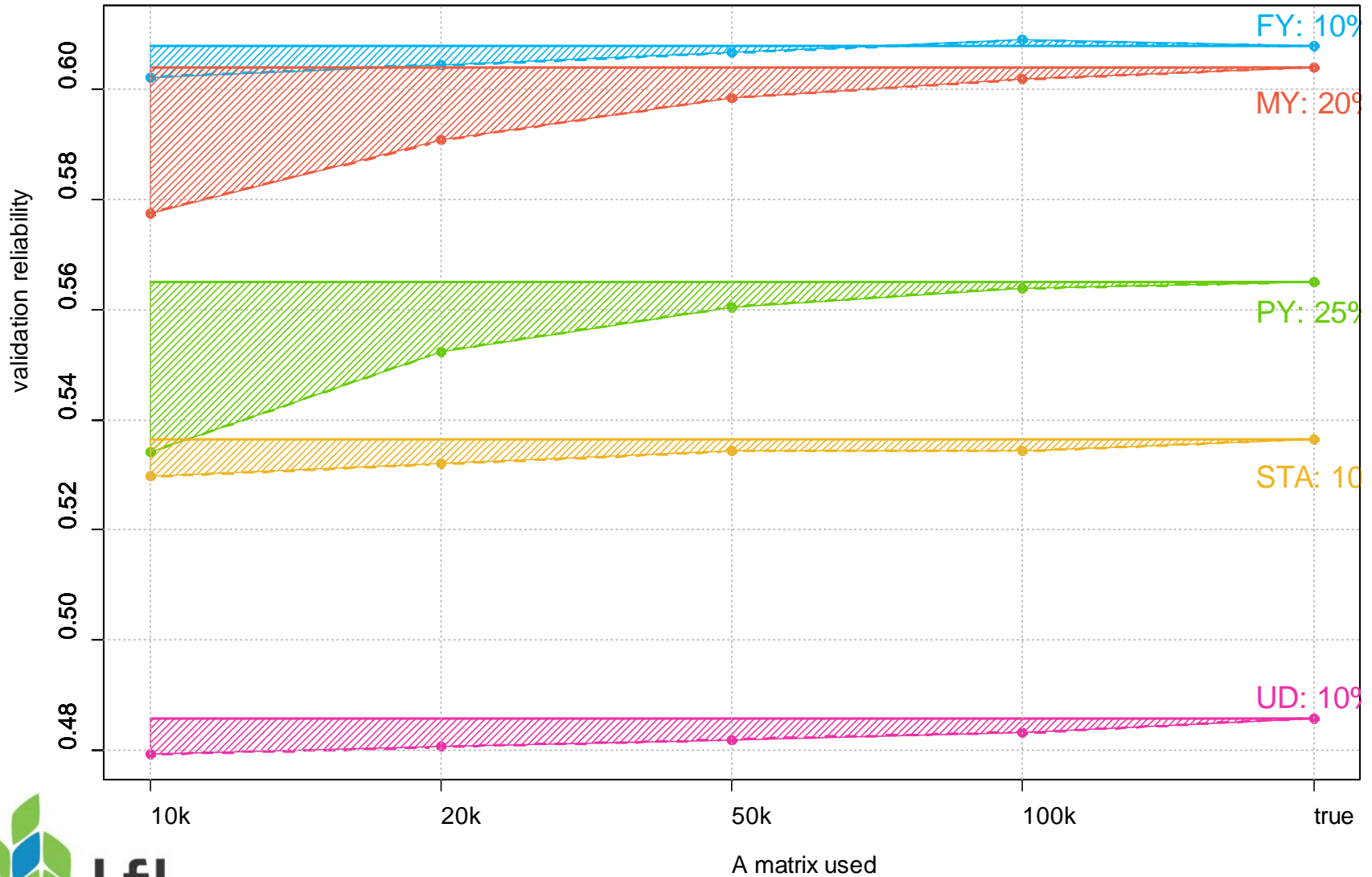
Results II : Validation Reliabilities

Using approximated A matrices in forward prec



Results II : Validation Reliabilities

Using approximated A matrices in forward prec



Conclusion II

- If **A** matrix is required and marker dimension is not crucial
 - more markers are better but...
 - 100k seems to be sufficient in most cases

Extending the concept of virtual SNPs

- ❑ Aim: use virtual SNPs directly to represent polygenic component
 - leaner model
 - simplified and fast prediction via SNP effects

- ❑ Conceptual problem
 - generation of polygenic component by gene-dropping gives slightly different polygenic relationship in each run

Methods III

❑ Investigation context

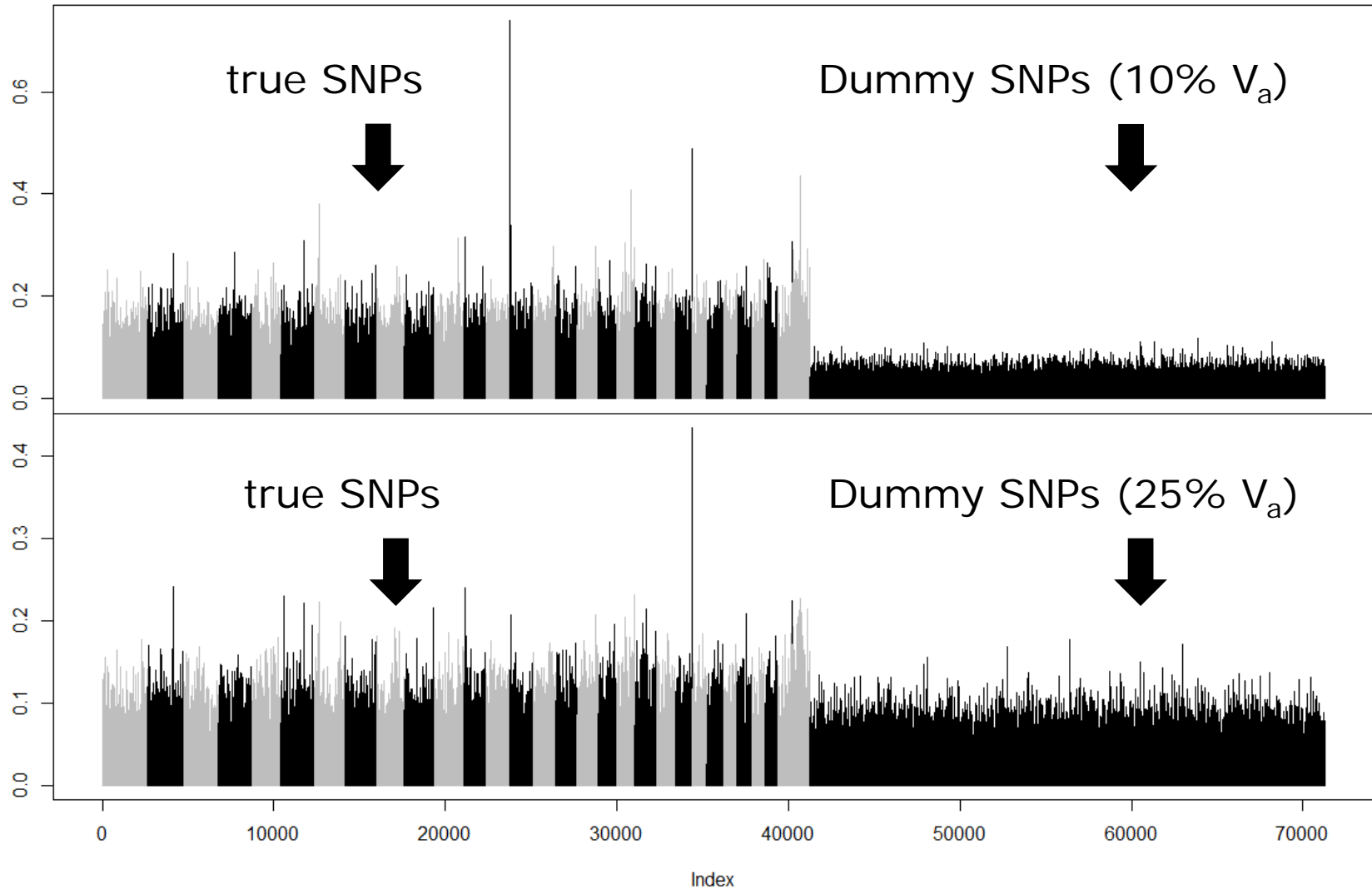
- single-Step SNP-BLUP model (Fernando et al., 2014)
- 50k gene-dropped SNP representing polygenic component
- routine data for FY and PY

❑ Subject of investigation: repeatability of solutions obtained with the gene-dropping method

- rank correlations of genomic EBV

Results III

SNP effect estimates



Results III

- Rank correlations of GEBV between 3 repeated runs, 50k A-SNPs

FY: 10% V_a

reference animals

	Run1	Run2	Run3
Run1	1.00	1.00	1.00
Run2		1.00	1.00
Run3			1.00

prediction animals

	Run1	Run2	Run3
Run1	1.00	0.98	0.97
Run2		1.00	0.98
Run3			1.00

But: 50k to true $>.99$

PY: 25% V_a

reference animals

	Run1	Run2	Run3
Run1	1.00	1.00	1.00
Run2		1.00	1.00
Run3			1.00

prediction animals

	Run1	Run2	Run3
Run1	1.00	0.92	0.92
Run2		1.00	0.93
Run3			1.00

But: 50k to true $>.98$

Conclusion III

- ❑ Working with 50k dummy SNP gives satisfying results
- ❑ In consecutive runs
 - deviations from true **A** are not correlated
 - additional variation arises
- ❑ Can be alleviated by
 - keeping an arbitrary proportion of SNPs generated
 - dropping them further, if pedigree is extended
 - using more SNPs

General Conclusion

- ❑ Linearization of **A** matrix by virtual SNPs generated by gene-dropping might be helpful in many contexts
 - simpler models in SNP-BLUP applications
 - easy and fast prediction via SNP estimates
 - in standard single-step GBLUP: [\mathbf{A}_{22}^{-1}] via APY?
 - nice illustration:
 - ✓ unlinked markers do catch pedigree relationship

Thank you for your attention

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