

# CGEN(Case-control.GENetics) Package

April 14, 2011

```
> library(CGEN)
```

## Example of snp.logistic

Load the ovarian cancer data and print the first 5 rows.

```
> data(Xdata, package = "CGEN")
> Xdata[1:5, ]
```

	id	case.control	BRCA.status	oral.years	n.children	age.group	ethnic.group
1	sub1	0	0	0	1	1	3
2	sub2	1	1	0	2	4	1
3	sub3	0	0	0	2	4	1
4	sub4	1	0	0	3	3	1
5	sub5	1	0	0	3	1	2

  

	BRCA.history	gynSurgery.history	family.history
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	2
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0

For this analysis, the main effects will be "age.group", "n.children", and "oral.years". We will let "age.group" be a categorical variable in the model and we will create dummy variables for it. The dummy variables will be called "age.group\_1", "age.group\_2", ... "age.group\_5".

```
> for (a in unique(Xdata[, "age.group"])) {
+   dummyVar <- paste("age.group_", a, sep = "")
+   Xdata[, dummyVar] <- 0
+   temp <- Xdata[, "age.group"] == a
+   if (any(temp))
+     Xdata[temp, dummyVar] <- 1
+ }
```

To determine the baseline category, and if any categories need to be combined, get the frequency counts for the age.group variable by case-control status.

```
> table(Xdata[, "case.control"], Xdata[, "age.group"], exclude = NULL)
```

	1	2	3	4	5	<NA>
0	68	137	155	218	169	0
1	31	163	205	240	193	0
<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0

We will let "age.group\_4" will be the reference category, "case.control" be the response variable and "BRCA.status" be the SNP variable. Let the variables "oral.years" and "n.children" also interact with the SNP variable. Also let the stratification variable for the constrained maximum likelihood method (CML) be "ethnic.group".

```
> mainVars <- c("oral.years", "n.children", "age.group_1", "age.group_2",
+ "age.group_3", "age.group_5")
> fit <- snp.logistic(Xdata, "case.control", "BRCA.status", main.vars = mainVars,
+ int.vars = c("oral.years", "n.children"), strata.var = "ethnic.group")
```

Compute a summary table for the models.

```
> getSummary(fit)
```

\$UML

	Estimate	Std.Error	Z.value	Pvalue
Intercept	-0.05218922	0.13346145	-0.3910434	6.957651e-01
oral.years	-0.04931037	0.02570532	-1.9182947	5.507366e-02
n.children	-0.03611838	0.02911900	-1.2403715	2.148380e-01
age.group_1	-0.74504465	0.25261026	-2.9493840	3.184081e-03
age.group_2	-0.03278004	0.16379592	-0.2001273	8.413810e-01
age.group_3	0.03711828	0.15484252	0.2397163	8.105502e-01
age.group_5	0.07350744	0.14974476	0.4908849	6.235079e-01
BRCA.status	3.63850273	0.65340234	5.5685487	2.568699e-08
BRCA.status:oral.years	0.05282430	0.10376623	0.5090703	6.107030e-01
BRCA.status:n.children	-0.19683136	0.21145427	-0.9308460	3.519332e-01

\$CML

	Estimate	Std.Error	Z.value	Pvalue
Intercept	-0.075537129	0.13031518	-0.57964951	5.621510e-01
oral.years	-0.055886604	0.02586138	-2.16100616	3.069486e-02
n.children	-0.040560944	0.02957507	-1.37145706	1.702325e-01
age.group_1	-0.861617067	0.24071420	-3.57941940	3.443584e-04
age.group_2	0.100160977	0.15130724	0.66197083	5.079899e-01
age.group_3	0.202959708	0.14268825	1.42239955	1.549103e-01
age.group_5	-0.005850914	0.14186749	-0.04124211	9.671029e-01
BRCA.status	3.336345966	0.32522287	10.25864501	1.082145e-24
BRCA.status:oral.years	0.082422493	0.03077170	2.67851571	7.394926e-03
BRCA.status:n.children	-0.083435714	0.04956214	-1.68345671	9.228671e-02

\$EB

	Estimate	Std.Error	Z.value	Pvalue
Intercept	-0.07484380	0.13037388	-0.57407049	5.659201e-01
oral.years	-0.05548263	0.02667243	-2.08014868	3.751190e-02
n.children	-0.04045989	0.02964999	-1.36458350	1.723840e-01

age.group_1	-0.84115072	0.24361689	-3.45276025	5.548819e-04
age.group_2	0.04736591	0.16101815	0.29416502	7.686318e-01
age.group_3	0.11435760	0.15559408	0.73497398	4.623553e-01
age.group_5	0.01155011	0.14484740	0.07973982	9.364442e-01
BRCA.status	3.38957782	0.42001695	8.07009773	7.024192e-16
BRCA.status:oral.years	0.08019553	0.03790896	2.11547693	3.438932e-02
BRCA.status:n.children	-0.10876260	0.12751323	-0.85295146	3.936862e-01

Compute Wald tests for the main effect of the SNP and interactions.

```
> getWaldTest(fit, c("BRCA.status", "BRCA.status:oral.years", "BRCA.status:n.children"))
```

```
$UML
```

```
$UML$test
```

```
[1] 110.048
```

```
$UML$df
```

```
[1] 3
```

```
$UML$pvalue
```

```
[1] 1.071535e-23
```

```
$CML
```

```
$CML$test
```

```
[1] 122.7265
```

```
$CML$df
```

```
[1] 3
```

```
$CML$pvalue
```

```
[1] 1.996149e-26
```

```
$EB
```

```
$EB$test
```

```
[1] 120.3581
```

```
$EB$df
```

```
[1] 3
```

```
$EB$pvalue
```

```
[1] 6.461091e-26
```

## Example of snp.scan.logistic

The `snp.scan.logistic` function is used for computing many single SNP analyses. Unlike the `snp.logistic` function where the data must exist in memory when calling the function, the `snp.scan.logistic` function requires that the data be in separate external files. One file is for the genotype data and the other

is for the phenotype data. Both files must contain subject ids in in order to link the two together. For this example, the sample genotype data file is delimited by a vertical bar ("|") and the first row contains the subject ids. Starting from the second row is the SNP name followed by the genotypes for each subject. Missing genotypes are denoted by "NA". Get the path to the genotype data and define the snp.list input argument.

```
> g <- system.file("sampleData", "SNPdata.rda", package = "CGEN")
> snp.list <- list(file = g, file.type = 1, delimiter = "|", in.miss = "NA")
```

Define the pheno.list argument. Use the ovarian cancer data.

```
> f <- system.file("sampleData", "Xdata.txt", package = "CGEN")
> pheno.list <- list(file = f, id.var = "id", file.type = 3, delimiter = "\t",
+   response.var = "case.control", strata.var = "ethnic.group",
+   main.vars = c("oral.years", "n.children"), int.vars = "oral.years")
```

Define the output file and options list.

```
> out.file <- "snp.scan.logistic.output.file_h5jb47j.txt"
> op <- list(out.file = out.file)
```

Call the scan function. Since the "cc.var" option was not specified in pheno.list, the minor allele for each SNP will be determined from using all subjects instead of using only the controls, and a note will be printed stating that "cc.var" was not specified in pheno.list.

```
> ret <- snp.scan.logistic(snp.list, pheno.list, op = op)
```

```
[1] "snp.list$stream is set to 0 for file.type = 1"
[1] "For the analysis, 1579 observations will be used."
response0
  0    1
747 832
```

Read in the output file and print the first 5 rows.

```
> x <- read.table(out.file, sep = "\t", header = TRUE)
> x[1:5, ]
```

	SNP Alleles	MAF	CML.omnibus.test	CML.omnibus.pvalue
1	rs11102647 AT	0.4873096	0.8972792	0.6384962
2	rs6695241 GC	0.4971501	0.6640485	0.7174699
3	rs12567796 GC	0.4694561	0.8216977	0.6630871
4	rs2810583 TA	0.4920836	1.9778100	0.3719837
5	rs4654986 TA	0.4967078	1.3230070	0.5160747
	CML.omnibus.df	UML.omnibus.test	UML.omnibus.pvalue	UML.omnibus.df
1	2	0.06016725	0.9703644	2
2	2	1.18504400	0.5529310	2
3	2	0.78915980	0.6739631	2
4	2	1.92497300	0.3819420	2
5	2	0.15666350	0.9246576	2
	EB.omnibus.test	EB.omnibus.pvalue	EB.omnibus.df	

1	0.4779968	0.7874162	2
2	0.6772118	0.7127633	2
3	0.7921235	0.6729651	2
4	1.9493000	0.3773244	2
5	0.4716941	0.7899015	2

Create a QQ-plot of the unconstrained p-values.

```
> ret <- QQ.plot(x[, "UML.omnibus.pvalue"])
```

Get the path to the locus map file which contains the chromosome and location of each SNP.

```
> map <- system.file("sampleData", "LocusMapData.txt", package = "CGEN")
```

Display the first 5 lines of this file and define the list for the locus map data.

```
> read.table(map, sep = "\t", header = 1, nrows = 5)
```

	SNP	CHROMOSOME	LOCATION
1	rs11102647	1	113783261
2	rs6695241	1	172626514
3	rs12567796	1	18262009
4	rs2810583	1	41549436
5	rs4654986	1	21883504

```
> lmap.list <- list(file = map, file.type = 3, header = 1, delimiter = "\t",
+   snp.var = "SNP", chr.var = "CHROMOSOME", loc.var = "LOCATION")
```

Define the vector of p-value variables to be plotted and the options list for the chromosome.plot function.

```
> plot.vars <- c("UML.omnibus.pvalue", "CML.omnibus.pvalue", "EB.omnibus.pvalue")
> op <- list(pch = c(21, 22, 23), alt.colors = 1)
```

Create a chromosome plot of the p-values from all methods.

```
> ret <- chromosome.plot(out.file, plot.vars, lmap.list, op = op)
```

Get the top 10 hits of the scan based on the unconstrained maximum likelihood method.

```
> temp <- sort(x[, "UML.omnibus.pvalue"], index.return = TRUE)$ix
> topHits <- x[temp, ][1:10, ]
> topHits
```

	SNP	Alleles	MAF	CML.omnibus.test	CML.omnibus.pvalue
105	rs679218	AT	0.4894870	14.428390	0.0007360638
162	rs1899650	AT	0.4846416	11.969130	0.0025173100
229	rs5928051	AT	0.4946168	11.473950	0.0032245000
83	rs6476055	TA	0.4867004	11.039370	0.0040071180
66	rs7800565	GC	0.4987334	5.656813	0.0591069700
205	rs2828958	CG	0.4962001	6.181401	0.0454700900
131	rs234584	GC	0.4841672	10.408230	0.0054939100
111	rs7299271	GC	0.4840426	8.977491	0.0112347300

197	rs4254559	GC	0.4851172	11.427770	0.0032998290
55	rs6914547	AT	0.4881557	9.546990	0.0084507910
	CML.omnibus.df	UML.omnibus.test		UML.omnibus.pvalue	UML.omnibus.df
105	2	10.199950		0.006096903	2
162	2	8.490510		0.014332080	2
229	2	8.268689		0.016013160	2
83	2	8.089834		0.017511160	2
66	2	7.506675		0.023439390	2
205	2	7.151767		0.027990680	2
131	2	6.939406		0.031126270	2
111	2	6.670272		0.035609740	2
197	2	6.484036		0.039084950	2
55	2	5.998464		0.049825310	2
	EB.omnibus.test	EB.omnibus.pvalue		EB.omnibus.df	
105	14.612070	0.0006714734		2	
162	11.756140	0.0028001890		2	
229	11.719030	0.0028526320		2	
83	10.919690	0.0042542190		2	
66	6.093185	0.0475205600		2	
205	5.785618	0.0554203100		2	
131	9.596130	0.0082456870		2	
111	8.840032	0.0120340400		2	
197	9.045869	0.0108571200		2	
55	9.641041	0.0080625900		2	

## Example of snp.matched

First let us use "age.group1", "gynSurgery.history" and "BRCA.history" to match the subjects finely into small sets. We will perform the matching only within each ethnic group. We check the case control distribution within ethnic groups.

```
> table(Xdata$case.control, Xdata$ethnic.group)
```

```

      1   2   3
0 509 183  55
1 593 193  46
```

Thus, allowing matched sets of size 3 should be enough to match all the subjects in each ethnic group. For illustration, let us use maximum matched set size of 4 for ethnic groups 1 and 2 and that of 3 for ethnic group 3. Let us use daisy to compute the distance matrix, which automatically chooses Gower's distance if there are one or more categorical variables.

```
> library("cluster")
> size <- ifelse(Xdata$ethnic.group == 3, 3, 4)
> d <- daisy(Xdata[, c("age.group_1", "gynSurgery.history", "BRCA.history")])
> mx <- getMatchedSets(d, CC = TRUE, NN = TRUE, ccs.var = Xdata$case.control,
+   strata.var = Xdata$ethnic.group, size = size, fixed = FALSE)
```

The return object mx contains vectors corresponding to CC and NN matching as well as corresponding summary matrices tblCC and tblNN. Summaries

can be inspected to see how many matched sets of each size were created (along rows) for each of the ethnic groups (along columns). The strata vectors are then appended to the data.frame, before calling the analysis function `snp.matched`.

```
> mx$CC[1:10]

[1] 1 3 3 4 6 6 9 4 10 9

> mx$tblCC

      strat
      1  2  3
[1,] 78  4  0
[2,] 506 180 37
[3,]  0  0  9
[4,]  3  3  0

> Xdata <- cbind(Xdata, CCStrat = mx$CC, NNStrat = mx$NN)
> Xdata[1:5, ]

      id case.control BRCA.status oral.years n.children age.group ethnic.group
1 sub1             0           0         0         1         1             3
2 sub2             1           1         0         2         4             1
3 sub3             0           0         0         2         4             1
4 sub4             1           0         0         3         3             1
5 sub5             1           0         0         3         1             2
      BRCA.history gynSurgery.history family.history age.group_1 age.group_4
1             0             0             0         1             0
2             0             0             2         0             1
3             0             0             0         0             1
4             0             0             0         0             0
5             0             0             0         1             0
      age.group_3 age.group_2 age.group_5 CCStrat NNStrat
1             0             0             0         1         1
2             0             0             0         3         2
3             0             0             0         3         2
4             1             0             0         4         2
5             0             0             0         6         3
```

We will look at the interaction of `BRCA.status` with `oral.years` and `n.children` using formulas.

```
> intVars <- ~oral.years + n.children
> snpVars <- ~BRCA.status
> fit <- snp.matched(Xdata, "case.control", snp.vars = snpVars,
+   main.vars = intVars, int.vars = intVars, cc.var = "CCStrat",
+   nn.var = "NNStrat")
```

Compute a summary table for the fitted CLR and CCL models.

```
> getSummary(fit, method = c("CLR", "CCL"))

list()
```

Compute Wald tests for the omnibus effect of BRCA.status for the HCL method.

```
> getWaldTest(fit$HCL, c("BRCA.status", "BRCA.status:oral.years",  
+ "BRCA.status:n.children"))
```

```
$test  
[1] NA
```

```
$df  
[1] 0
```

```
$pvalue  
[1] NA
```

## Session Information

```
> sessionInfo()
```

```
R version 2.13.0 (2011-04-13)  
Platform: i386-pc-mingw32/i386 (32-bit)
```

```
locale:  
[1] LC_COLLATE=C  
[2] LC_CTYPE=English_United States.1252  
[3] LC_MONETARY=English_United States.1252  
[4] LC_NUMERIC=C  
[5] LC_TIME=English_United States.1252
```

```
attached base packages:  
[1] splines stats graphics grDevices utils datasets methods  
[8] base
```

```
other attached packages:  
[1] cluster_1.13.3 CGEN_1.4.0 survival_2.36-5
```

```
loaded via a namespace (and not attached):  
[1] tools_2.13.0
```