generic HMM for multi-parent populations

Karl Broman
Biostatistics & Medical Informatics, UW–Madison

@kwbroman
kbroman.org
github.com/kbroman
kbroman.org/Talk_GenericHMM
Recombinant Inbred Lines

Advanced Intercross Population
QTL genome scan

from Broman et al. (2019) doi.org/gfvknr
DO genome
Hidden Markov model

Initial \[ \pi(g) = \Pr(G_1 = g) \]

Transition \[ t_i(g, g') = \Pr(G_{i+1} = g' \mid G_i = g) \]

Emission \[ e_i(g) = \Pr(O_i \mid G_i = g) \]
The Genomes of Recombinant Inbred Lines

Karl W. Broman

Department of Biostatistics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21205

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ABSTRACT

Recombinant inbred lines (RILs) can serve as powerful tools for genetic mapping. Recently, members of the Complex Trait Consortium proposed the development of a large panel of eight-way RILs in the mouse, derived from eight genetically diverse parental strains. Such a panel would be a valuable community resource. The use of such eight-way RILs will require a detailed understanding of the relationship between alleles at linked loci on an RI chromosome. We extend the work of Haldane and Waddington on two-way RILs and describe the map expansion, clustering of breakpoints, and other features of the genomes of multiple-strain RILs as a function of the level of crossover interference in meiosis.
Exact probabilities

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Karl W. Broman

Department of Biostatistics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21205

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ABSTRACT

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Haplotype Probabilities for Multiple-Strain Recombinant Inbred Lines

Friedrich Teuscher* and Karl W. Broman

*Research Unit Genetics and Breeding, Research Institute for the Biology of Farm Animals (FBN), Dummerstorf, Germany 18196 and
1Department of Biostatistics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21205

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ABSTRACT

Recombinant inbred lines (RIL) derived from multiple inbred strains can serve as a powerful resource for the genetic dissection of complex traits. The use of such multiple-strain RIL requires a detailed knowledge of the haplotype structure in such lines. BROMAN (2005) derived the two- and three-point haplotype probabilities for 2-way RIL, the former required hefty computation to infer the symbolic results, and the latter were strictly numerical. We describe a simpler approach for the calculation of these probabilities, which allowed us to derive the symbolic form of the three-point haplotype probabilities. We also extend the two-point results for the case of additional generations of intermating, including the case of 2-way intermated recombinant inbred populations (IRIP).

Genotype Probabilities at Intermediate Generations in the Construction of Recombinant Inbred Lines

Karl W. Broman

Department of Biostatistics and Medical Informatics, University of Wisconsin–Madison, Madison, Wisconsin 53706

ABSTRACT

The mouse Collaborative Cross (CC) is a panel of eight-way recombinant inbred lines; eight diverse parental strains are intermated, followed by repeated sibling mating, many times in parallel, to create a new set of inbred lines whose genomes are random mosaics of the genomes of the original eight strains. Many generations are required to reach inbreeding, and so a number of investigators have sought to make use of phenotype and genotype data on mice from intermediate generations during the formation of the CC lines (so-called pre-CC mice). The development of a hidden Markov model for genotype reconstruction in such pre-CC mice, on the basis of incompletely informative genetic markers (such as single-nucleotide polymorphisms), formally requires the two-locus genotype probabilities at an arbitrary generation along the path to inbreeding. In this article, I describe my efforts to calculate such probabilities. While closed-form solutions for the two-locus genotype probabilities could not be derived, I provide a prescription for calculating such probabilities numerically. In addition, I present a number of useful quantities, including single-locus genotype probabilities, two-locus haplotype probabilities, and the fixation probability and map expansion at each generation along the course to inbreeding.

Haplotype Probabilities in Advanced Intercross Populations

Karl W. Broman

Department of Biostatistics and Medical Informatics, University of Wisconsin–Madison, Madison, Wisconsin 53706

ABSTRACT

Advanced intercross populations, in which multiple inbred strains are mated at random for many generations, have the advantage of greater precision of genetic mapping because of the accumulation of recombination events across the multiple generations. Related designs include heterogeneous stock and the diversity outcross population. In this article, I derive the two-locus haplotype probabilities on the autosomal and X chromosome with these designs. These haplotype probabilities provide the key quantities for developing hidden Markov models for the treatment of missing genotype information. I further derive the map expansion in these populations, which is the frequency of recombination breakpoints on a random chromosome.
$k$ founders in proportions $\{\alpha_i\}$

$n$ generations of random mating

Random chromosome:

$$\pi_i = \alpha_i$$

$$t_{ij} = \alpha_j \left[ 1 - (1 - r)^n \right] \quad \text{when } i \neq j$$

Map expansion:

$$n(1 - \sum \alpha_i^2)$$

$$= n \left( \frac{k-1}{k} \right) \quad \text{if } \alpha_i \equiv 1/k$$
**DO application**

![Graph](image)

Data from Al-Barghouthi et al (2021) doi.org/gkf64n
CC038 X chr

more–exact model

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approximate model

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X chr in CC

G₀
A
↓
B

G₁
A
↓
B

G₂
AB C

G₃

G₄

⋮

Gₙ

EF H
Generic model for genome reconstruction in multi-parent populations
Specify relative proportions of founders + effective number of generations of random mating
Basic conclusion: HAPPY is effective
Implemented in R/qtl2 as cross types genril\[n\] and genail\[n\] (replacing \(n\) with the number of founders)
bioRxiv manuscript: doi.org/gswx
Slides: kbroman.org/Talk_GenericHMM

bioRxiv manuscript: doi.org/gswx

kbroman.org

github.com/kbroman

@kwbroman

kbroman.org/qtl2