

Sequence-based decomposition of genomic
variance for starvation resistance in
Drosophila melanogaster

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$$y = X\beta + g_F + g + e$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} g_F \\ g \end{pmatrix} \sim N \left[0, \begin{pmatrix} G_F \sigma_F^2 & 0 \\ 0 & G \sigma_g^2 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_T \\ \{y_P\} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_T \beta \\ X_P \beta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} g_{F,T} \\ g_{F,P} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} g_T \\ g_P \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} e_T \\ e_P \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y}_P = E[y_P | y_T] = X_P \beta + \\ (G_{F,TP} \sigma_F^2 + G_{TP} \sigma_g^2) [G_{F,T} \sigma_S^2 + G_T \sigma_g^2 + I \sigma_e^2]^{-1} (y_T - X_T \beta)$$

$$PA = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n \text{Cor}(\hat{y}_P, y_P)$$

Prediction ability in *D. melanogaster*

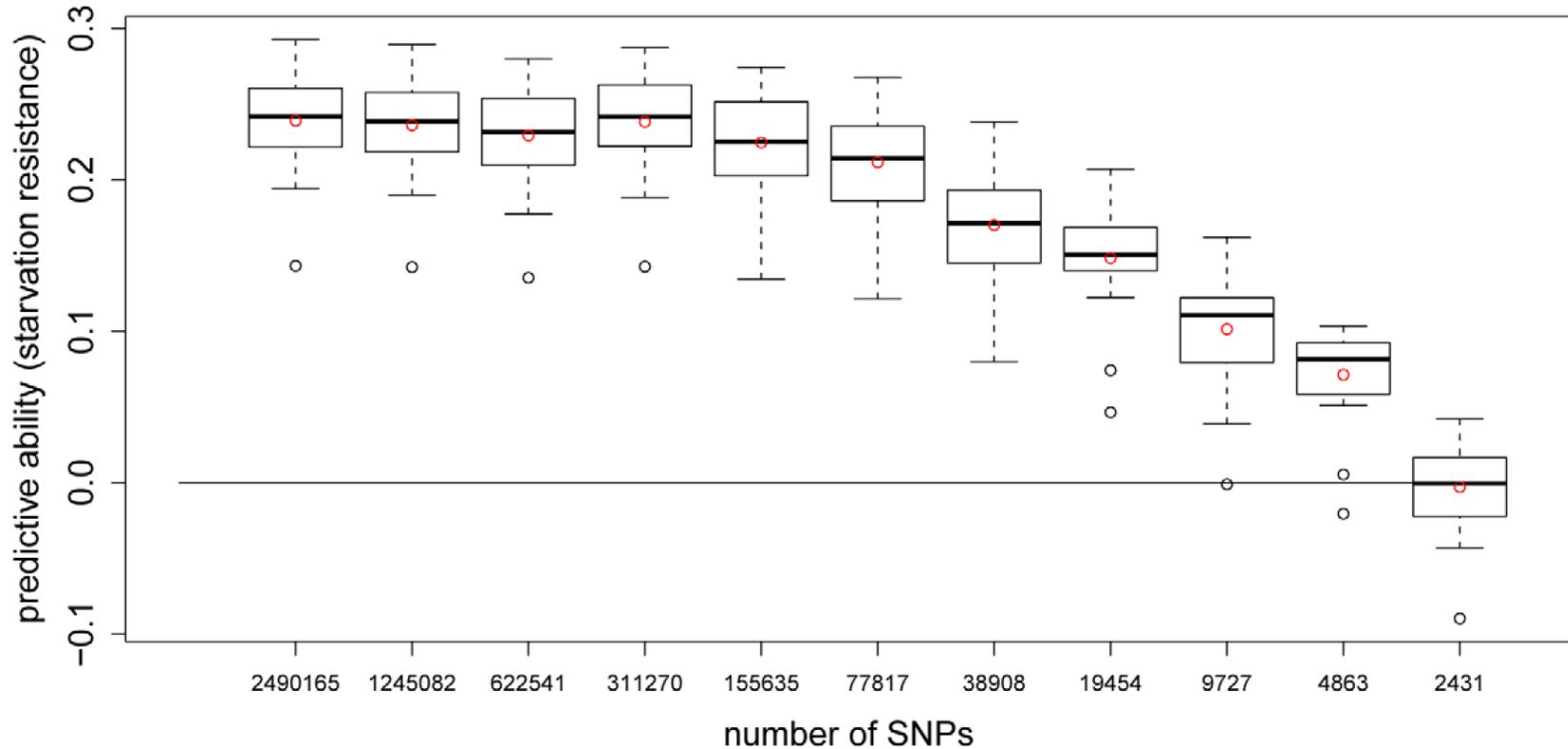
Drosophila melanogaster

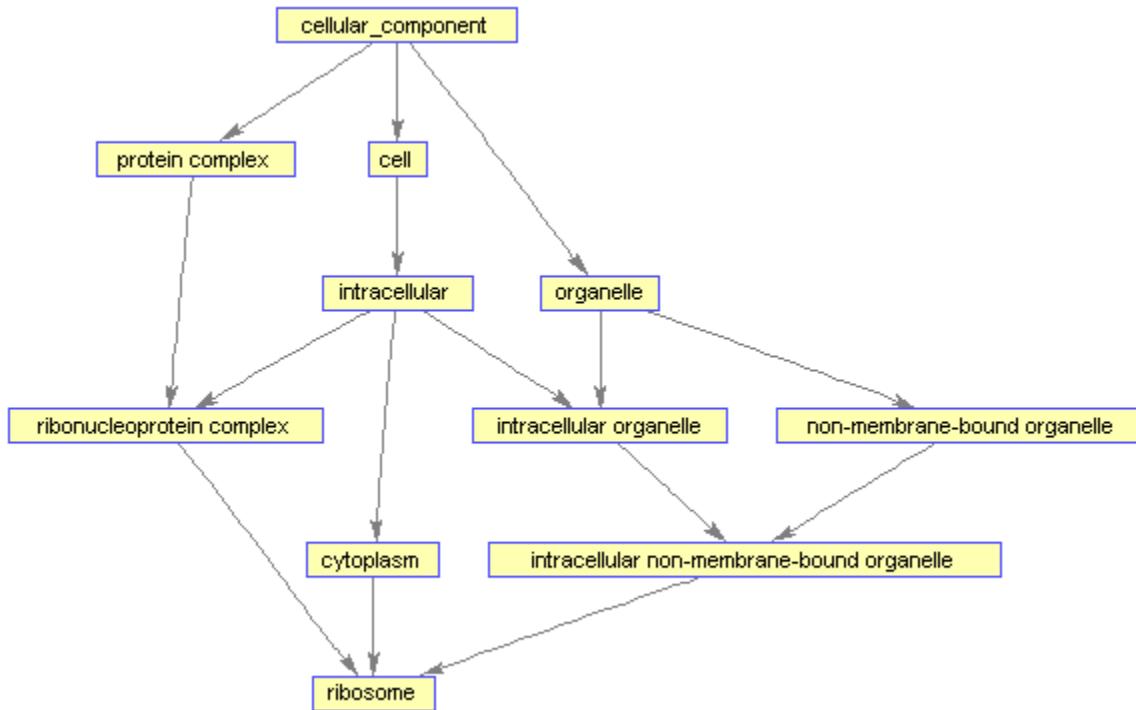
D. melanogaster Genetic Reference Panel

197 homogenous lines

Starvation Resistance







| | PA ± std.err | LR | H ² _{Set} | Markers | Term |
|------------|----------------|------|-------------------------------|---------|---|
| GO:0007474 | 0.394 ± 0.0266 | 8.05 | 85% | 29,018 | Imaginal disc-derived wing vein specification |
| GO:0042742 | 0.373 ± 0.0329 | 8.64 | 51% | 6,225 | Defense response to bacterium |
| GO:0007464 | 0.357 ± 0.0283 | 6.90 | 48% | 14,263 | R3/R4 cell fate commitment |
| GO:0048747 | 0.355 ± 0.0349 | 5.38 | 25% | 5,256 | Muscle fiber development |
| GO:0048103 | 0.352 ± 0.0408 | 5.92 | 34% | 2,468 | Somatic stem cell division |
| GO:0007465 | 0.532 ± 0.0373 | 4.72 | 31% | 5,541 | R7 cell fate commitment |
| GO:0045893 | 0.351 ± 0.0276 | 7.40 | 69% | 24,874 | Positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent |
| GO:0007458 | 0.350 ± 0.0278 | 6.05 | 39% | 3,739 | Progression of morphogenetic furrow involved in (...) |
| GO:0008587 | 0.349 ± 0.0253 | 6.10 | 61% | 16,124 | Imaginal disc-derived wing margin morphogenesis |
| GO:0010389 | 0.348 ± 0.0263 | 5.19 | 19% | 682 | Regulation of G2/M transition of mitotic cell cycle |

PA of union of top 10 GO terms:
0.536 ± 0.0233



Predictive ability in cattle

Danish Holstein dairy cattle

4,497 genotyped bulls
(partially by imputation)

621,217 SNPs, 1-5 kb apart

Clinical records of mastitis in daughters



| Pathway | Trait | Markers | H^2_{set} | p-value | LR |
|---|--------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|------|
| Pentose phosphate pathway | Mastitis 1.1 | 182 | 2.3% | $4 \cdot 10^{-2}$ | 11.6 |
| Excretory System | Mastitis 1.1 | 1,639 | 3.6% | $4 \cdot 10^{-2}$ | 11.2 |
| Proximal tubule bicarbonate reclamation | Udder-health | 187 | 1.2% | $8 \cdot 10^{-2}$ | 11.9 |
| Proximal tubule bicarbonate reclamation | Mastitis 1.1 | 187 | 2.2% | $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | 24.1 |

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Discussion

- Bias from biological pathways as prior information
- Population structure

Conclusions

- Workable model for examining genomic features
- Can improve predictive ability
- Improved predictive ability important for both breeding and personalised medicine

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