

# LaByRInth

An Improved Algorithm  
for Low-Coverage  
Biallelic Genetic  
Imputation

Jason Vander Woude

# Outline

1. Project History
2. Genetics
3. Imputation
  - a. LB-Impute
  - b. LaByRInth
    - i. Modeling
4. Future Work



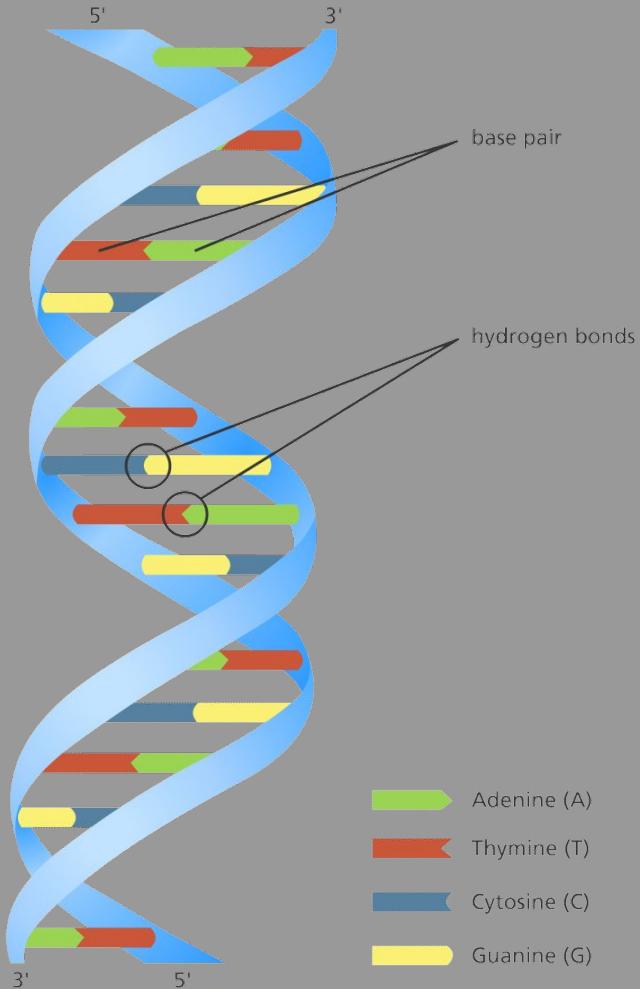
# Kansas State Agronomy

1. Correlate physical features with genetics in wheat and wheatgrass
  - a. Plant height
  - b. Number of seeds per head
2. Fit equations to data to model distributions
3. LaByRInth imputation



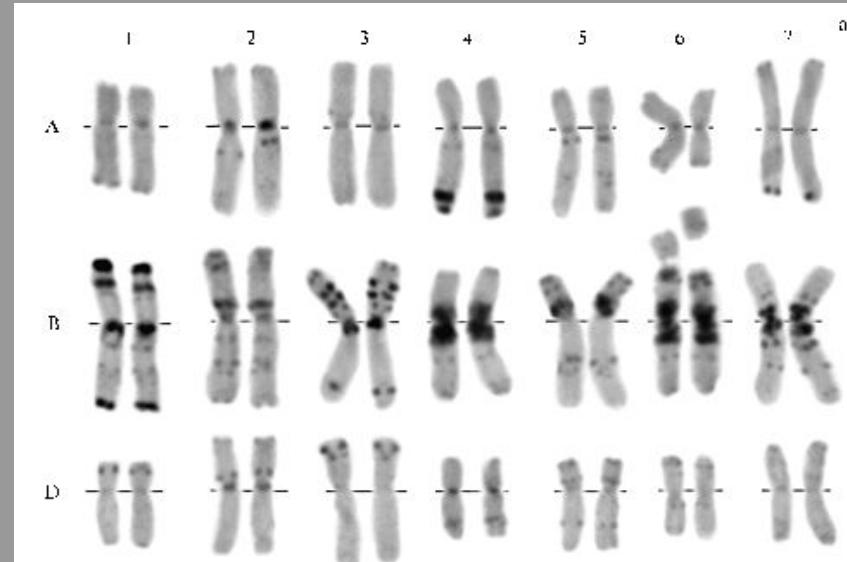
# Chromosomes

1. Chromosomes encode genetic information
2. Chromosome is a sequence of bonded bases
  - a. A/T and C/G
  - b. 5' and 3'
  - c. 5'ATGACACTGTGACA3' uniquely identifies



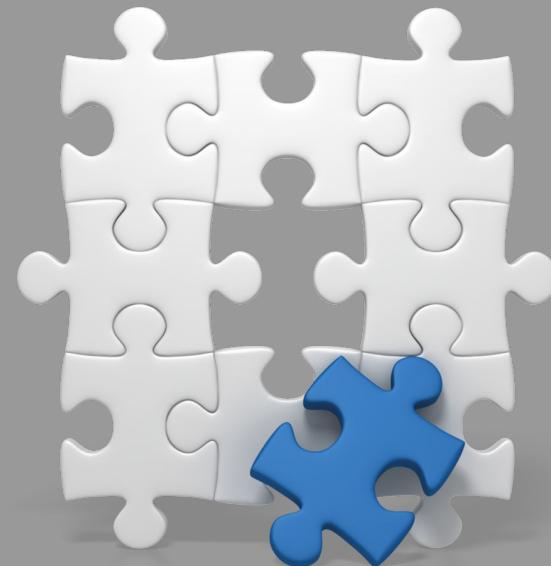
# Heterozygous and Homozygous

1. Wheat has 42 chromosomes
2. Chromosomes come in pairs (homologs)
  - a. Homologs serve same genetic purpose
  - b. Base pairs can be completely different
  - c. Each parent contributes one chromosome to each homologous pair



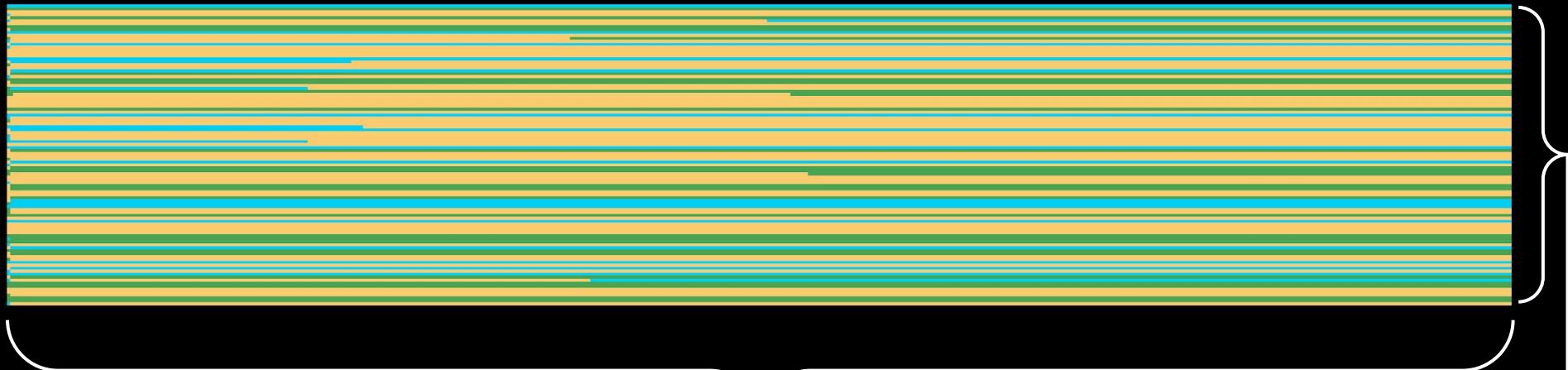
# Genetic Imputation

1. Expensive to collect all genetic information
2. Patterns are expected based on known breeding
3. Imputation is used to fill in the gaps
  - a. Build a mathematical model of the expected process
  - b. Use known genetic sites to infer unknown sites



How well does  
imputation  
actually work?

# Genetics of a Biallelic Homologous Chromosome Pair



Reference base in both homologs

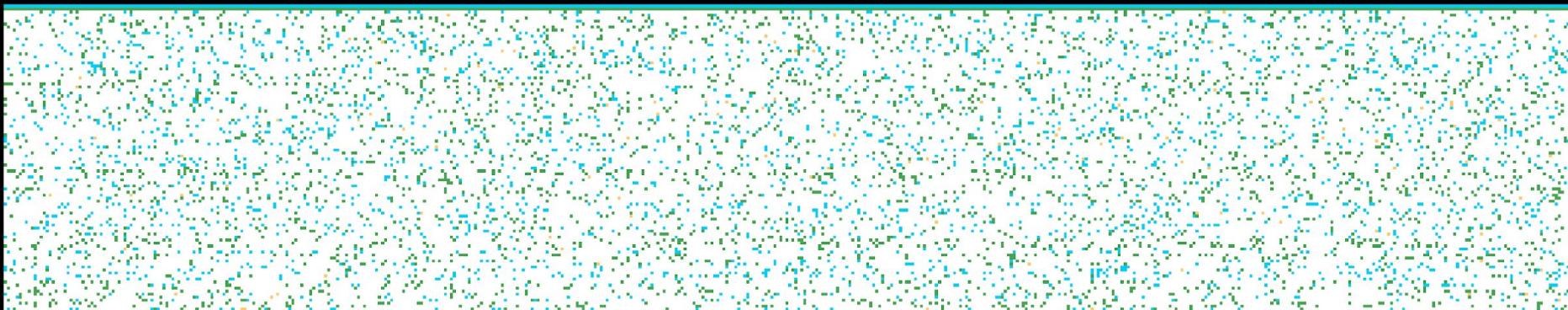
Alternate base in both homologs

1 homolog with Ref. and 1 with Alt.

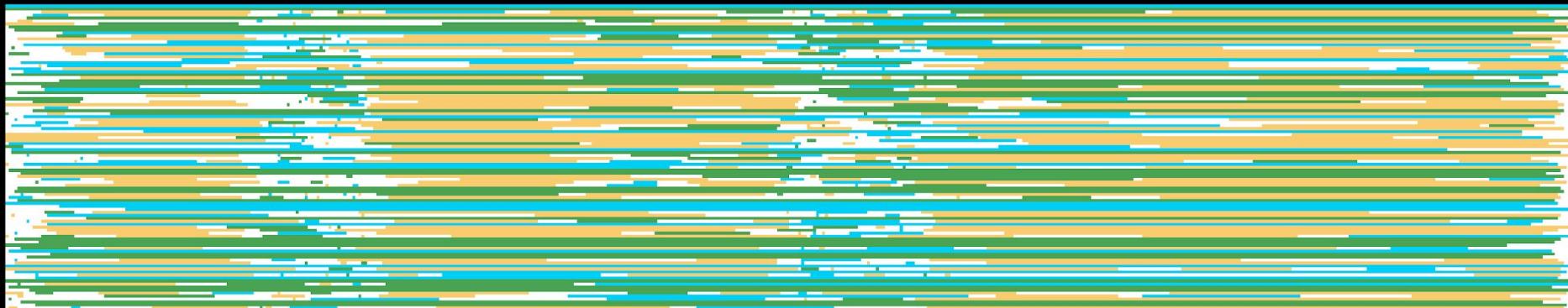
524 positions in the chromosomes

100 different plants

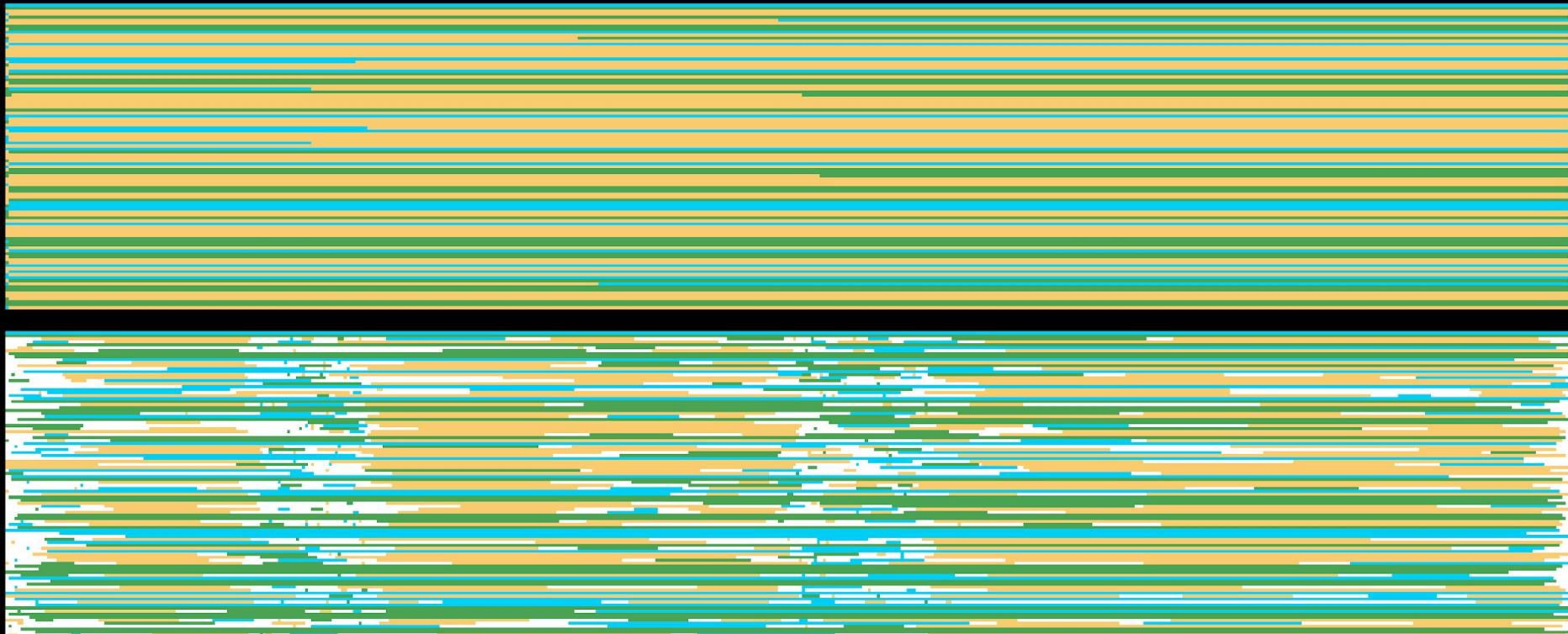
# Sampled



# LB-Impute

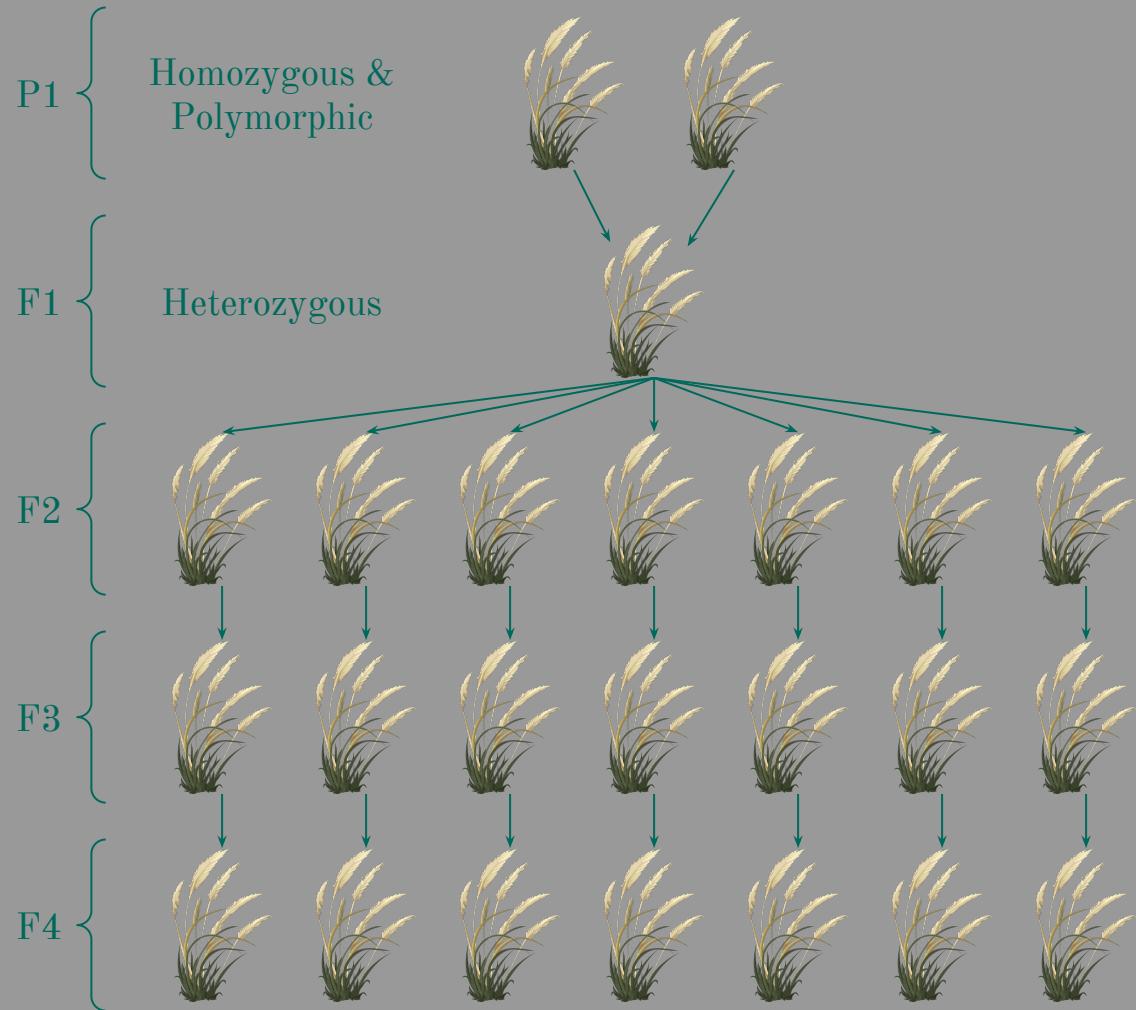


# Genetics vs LB-Impute

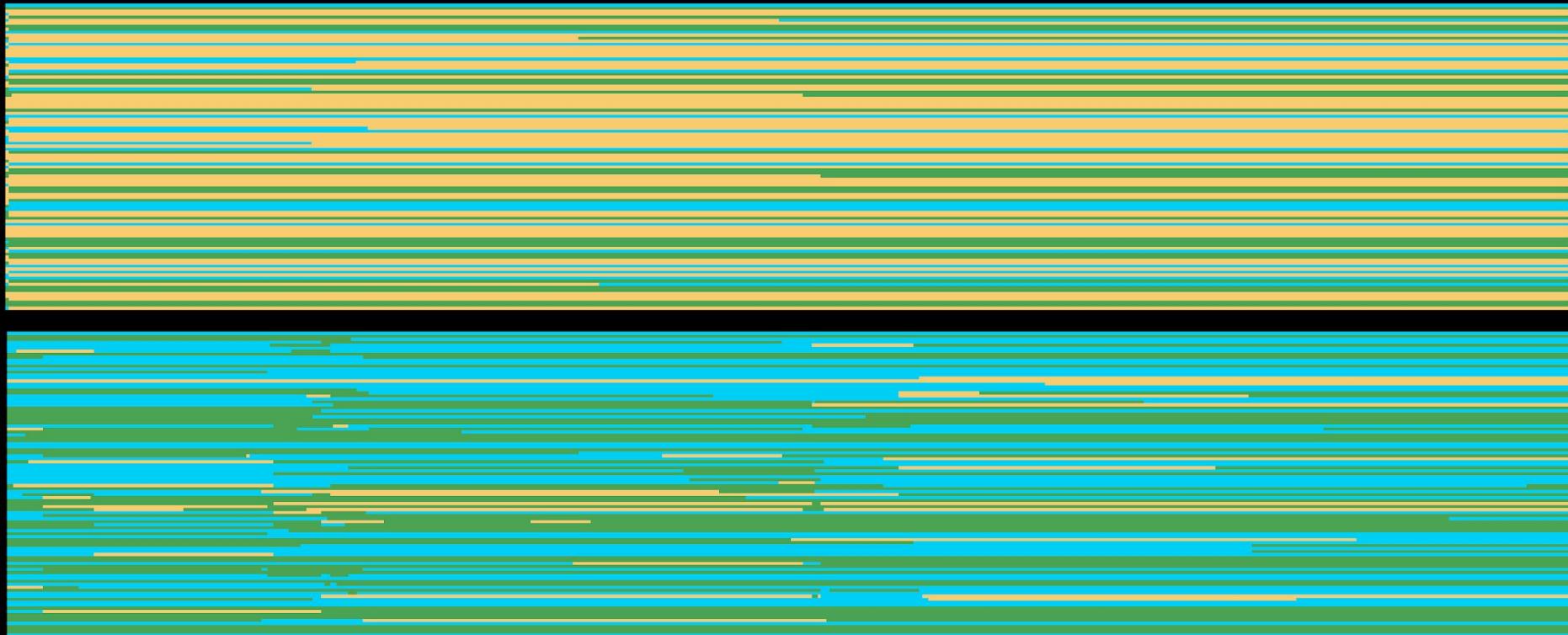


# LB-Impute

1. Leaves large sections of the chromosome un-imputed
2. Designed for F2 populations

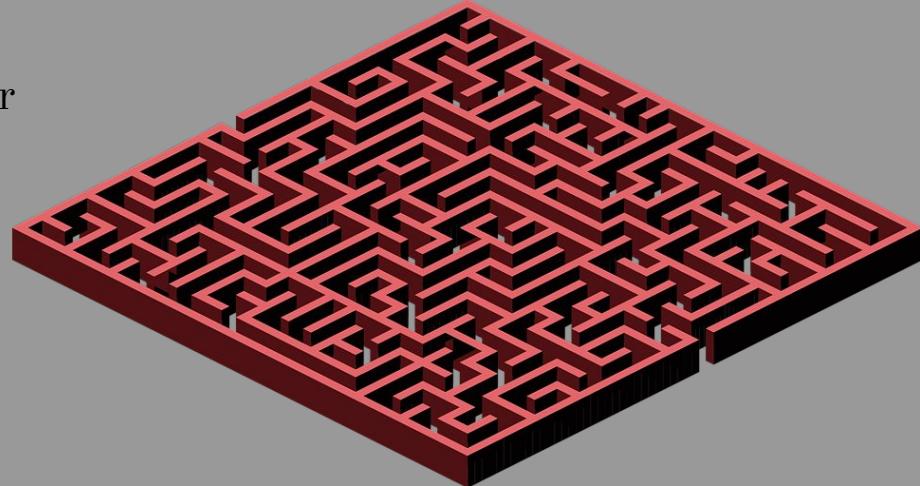


# F2 vs F5



# LaByRInth

1. Low-coverage Biallelic R-package Imputation
2. Initially supposed to be re-write of LB-Impute (Java to R)
3. Found many areas for improvement
  - a. Project took unexpected direction
  - b. A few weeks became more than a year
4. Open source



# Modeling Strategies

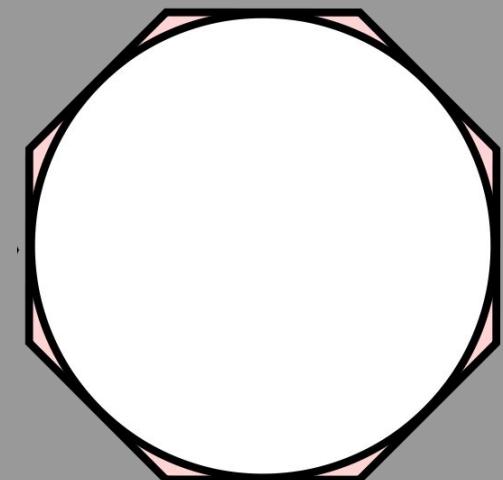
1. Option 1: Use a model that ignores some biology (varying levels)
  - Often able to exactly “solve” the model

# Modeling Strategies

1. Option 1: Use a model that ignores some biology (varying levels)
  - Often able to exactly “solve” the model
2. Option 2: Use a model that accurately captures biology
  - May not be able to “solve” the model exactly

# Modeling Strategies

1. Option 1: Use a model that ignores some biology (varying levels)
  - Often able to exactly “solve” the model
2. Option 2: Use a model that accurately captures biology
  - May not be able to “solve” the model exactly
3. An analogy: find the area of a circle
  - Use a polygon to approximate the area
    - i. Area of polygon may be able to be exactly computed
  - Use formula  $\pi r^2$ 
    - i.  $\pi$  cannot be represented exactly



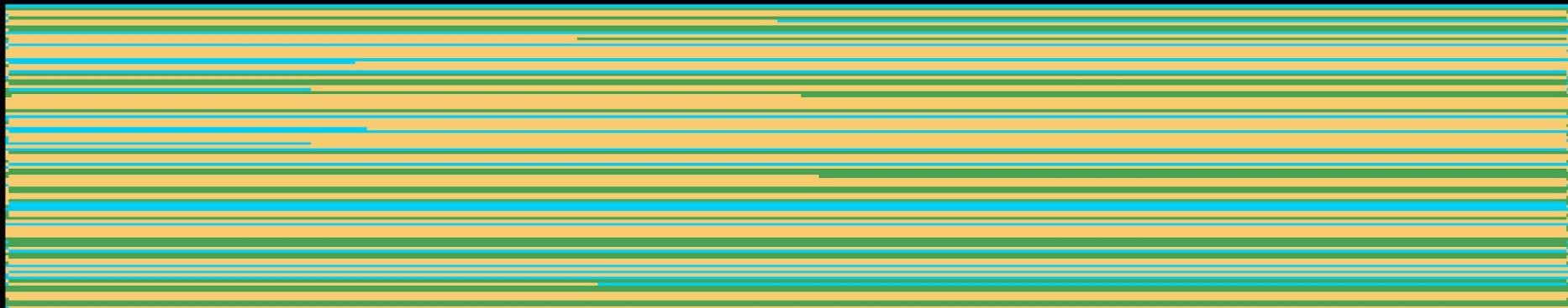
# LaByRInth Strategy

1. Have not found a good way to do option 2 (capture biology)
2. Two different ideas for option 1 (exact solution to model)
  - a. Extend LB-Impute strategy to other generations
    - i. Assumes we can segment the chromosome
  - b. New method based on different biological assumptions
    - i. Assume limited genetic change during reproduction

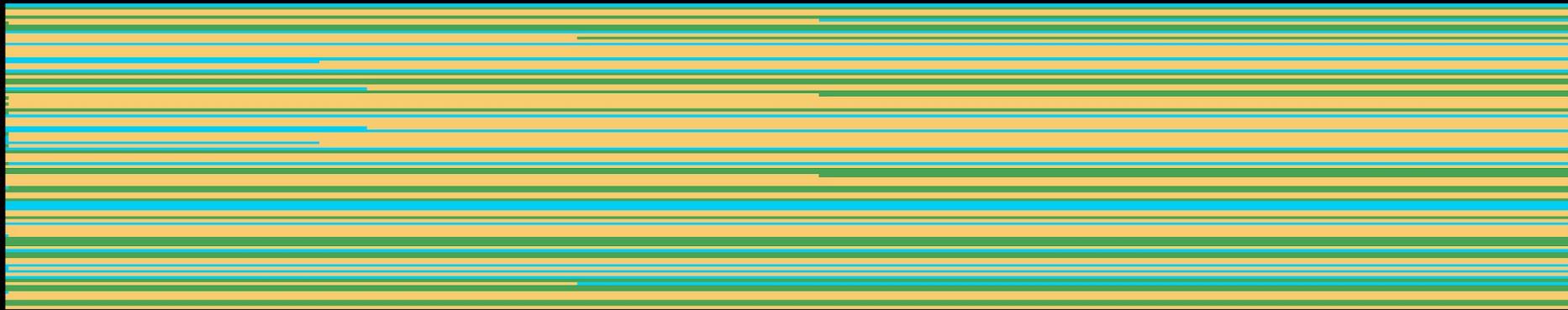


How well does  
LaByRInth  
work?

# Genetics



# LaByRInth



# Genetics vs LaByRInth



# This Summer

1. Implement and test both concept methods
  - a. Real data
  - b. Simulated data
2. Write and submit paper
3. Package code and release

Thanks to my advisors,

Dr. Nathan Tintle (Dordt)

Dr. Jesse Poland (Kansas State)

Dr. Mike Janssen (Dordt)

# Questions?

# Fitting Gaussian Curves

