



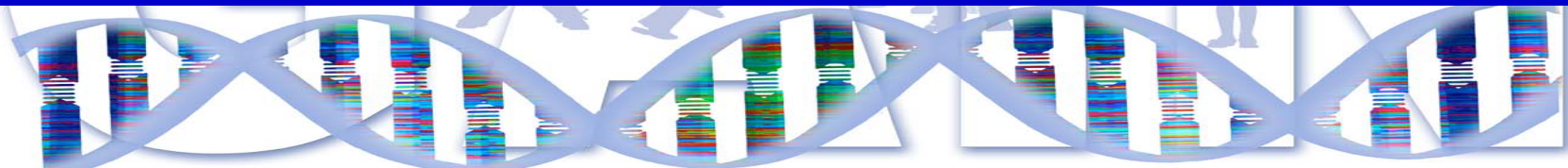
NCBI Data Analyses (aka Pre-computes)

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NHGRI



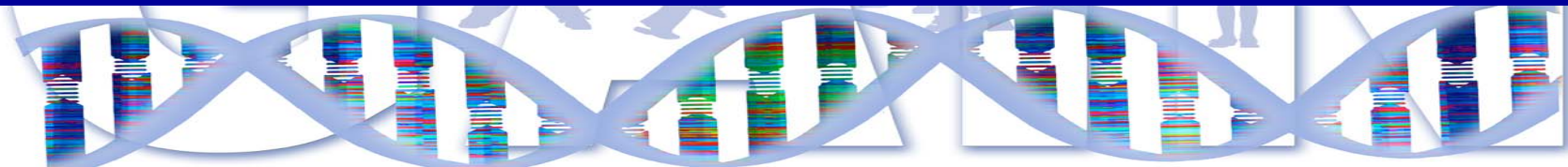
Purpose

- Provide basic results
 - Preliminary scientific results for investigators
 - Quality check for shared data
- Promote broad data use
 - Protect against claims on genotype/allele frequency data and phenotype-genotype associations



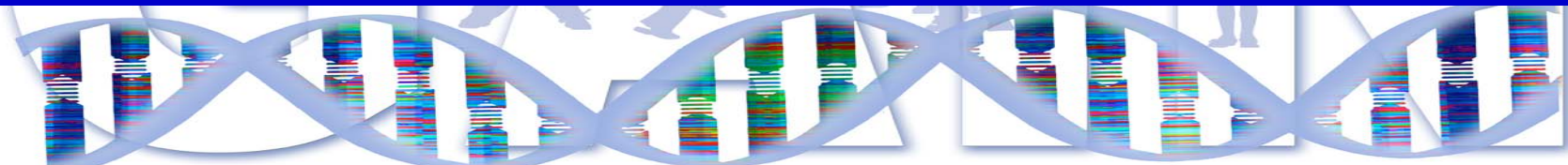
Analysis Ideas

- Each study
 - For each SNP
 - For each target trait/condition
 - For multi-SNP analyses
- Cross-study analyses



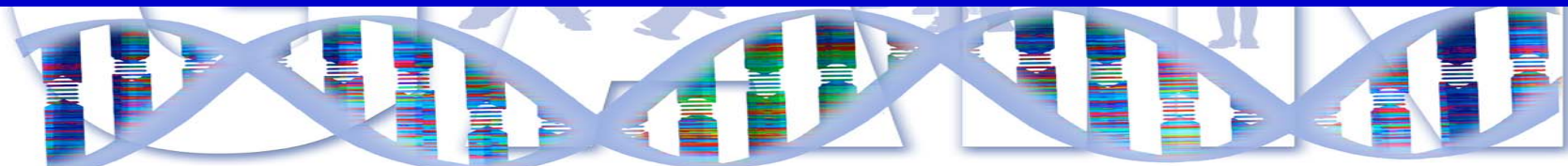
Analysis Ideas for each SNP

- Genotype call accuracy (clusters)
- Allele frequencies
- Genotype frequencies
- Tests of Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium
- Stratified on ascertainment status
 - Case-control design: Cases, controls
 - Family designs: Proband, unrelated individuals



Analysis Ideas for each Target Trait/Condition

- Association with each SNP genotype
 - Unadjusted measure of association (e.g., unadjusted odds ratio)
 - Statistical significance, with correction for multiple tests
 - By SNP
 - Genome-wide visual representation



Visual Representation: Genome-wide

The screenshot shows the top portion of a web browser window. The address bar contains the URL: `http://graceland:6224/staff/kimurama/gap/cgi-bin/analysis.cgi?id=pha000001`. Below the address bar are three logos: the NCBI logo, the dbGaP logo (with the text "GENOTYPE and PHENOTYPE"), and the AREDS logo (with the text "AREDS").

Univariate SNP Allelic Association Method I

ID: pha000001

Version: 1

[NEI Age-Related Eye Disease Study \(AREDS\)](#) >> Univariate SNP Allelic Association Method I

Description

This analysis of association between allele and the AMD status variable (amdstat) from the National Eye Institute Age-Related Eye Disease Study (AREDS) was computed by the dbGaP group at NCBI. This case-control study contained 400 cases and 200 controls. Case individuals have been diagnosed as having non-vascular AMD (199), geographic atrophy (137), both non-vascular AMD and geographic atrophy (50), or large drusen (14). Genotyping was conducted by the [Center for Inherited Disease Research \(CIDR\)](#) using the Illumina SentrixR Human-1 Genotyping Beadchip.

Analyzed Variable(s)

[amdstat](#)

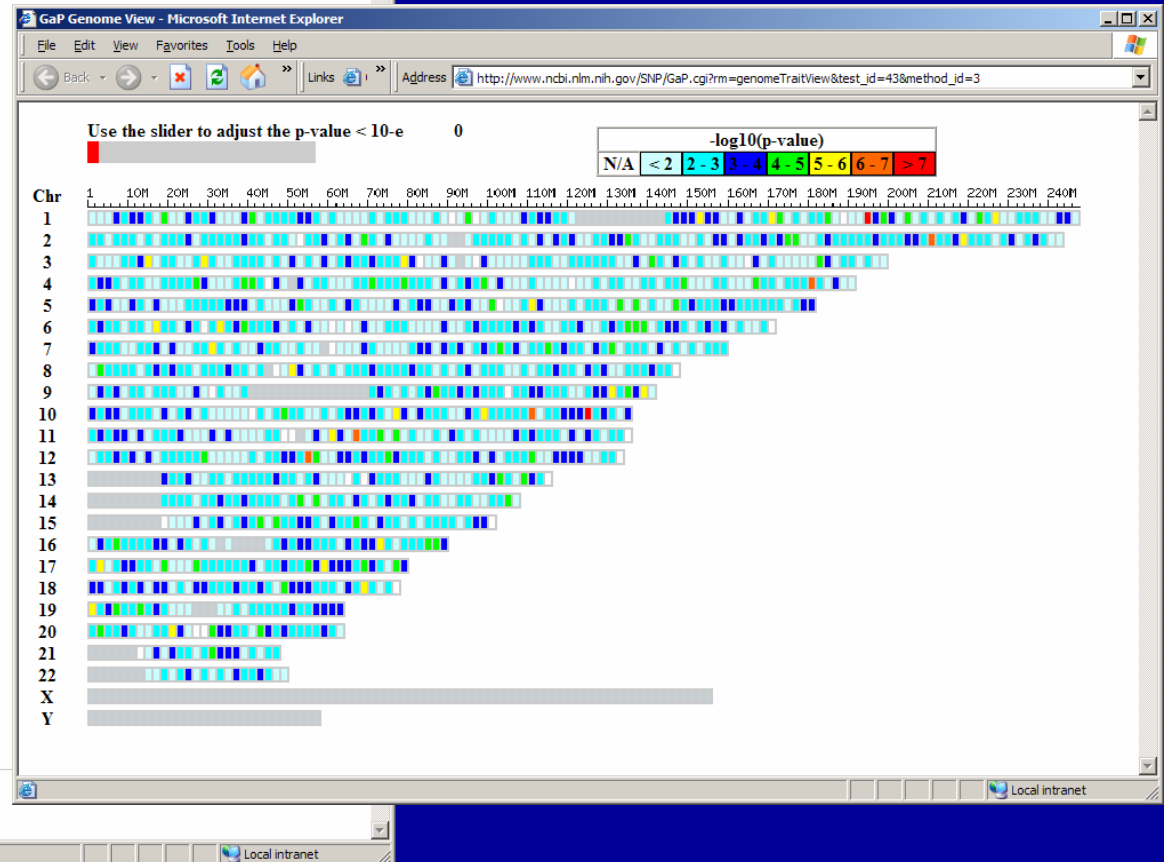
Browse/Search Analysis Results

- [Browse analysis results across the genome](#)

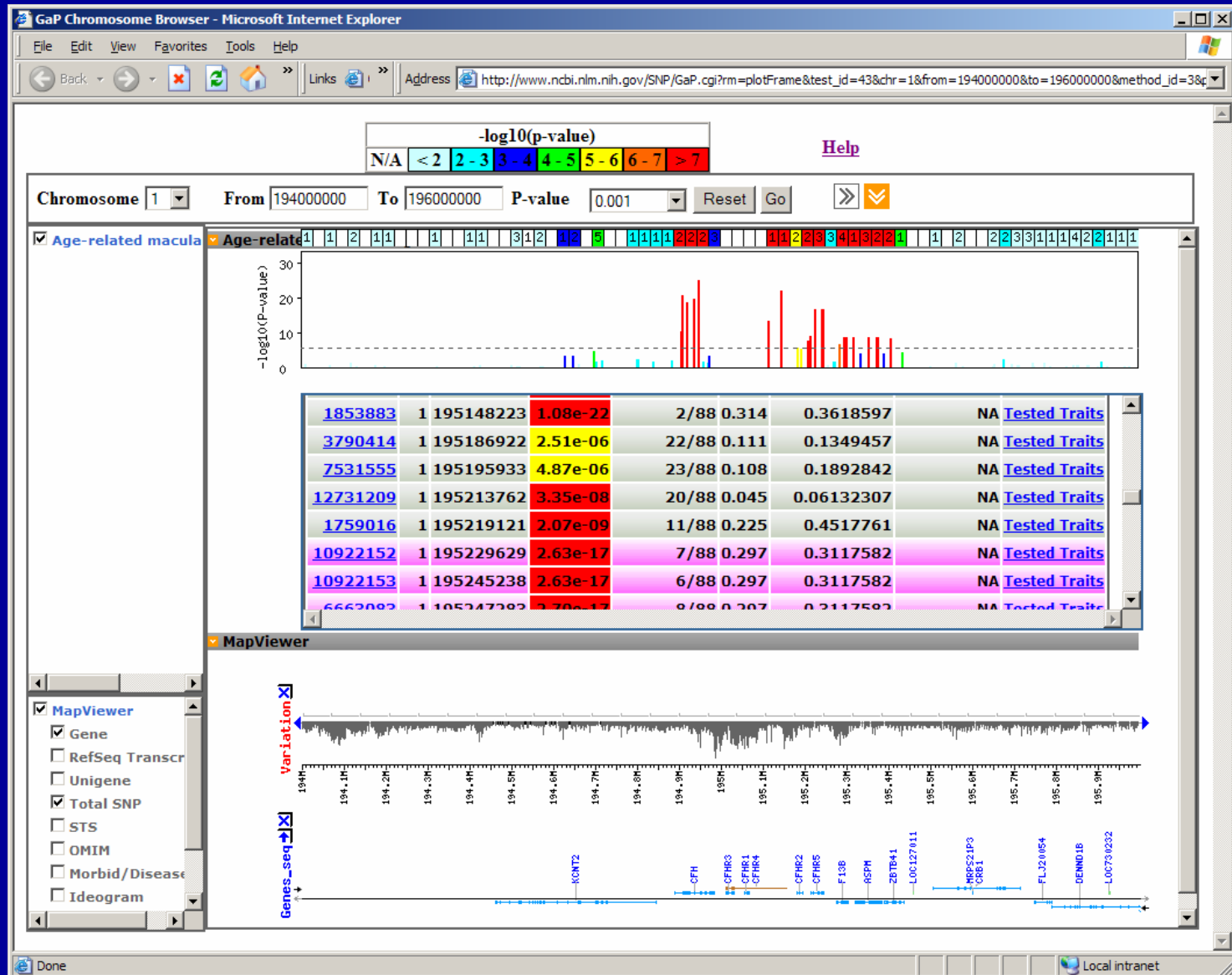
Methods

For each marker, a 2 X 2 contingency table of snp allele counts is constructed using a single binomial trait and a biallelic snp marker.

Expected counts are computed by multiplying the allele frequencies observed in the control group by the sample size of the affected group. In tables containing allelic counts less than 5, the p-value is calculated using Fisher's Exact test. Otherwise the p-value is calculated using the Pearson's chi-square statistic with one degree of freedom. The resulting p-values are not adjusted to account for multiple testing as part of this method. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) was tested on SNP markers on both case and control groups using the exact test provided by the [R population genetics package](#) (Gregory Warnes and Friedrich Leisch).

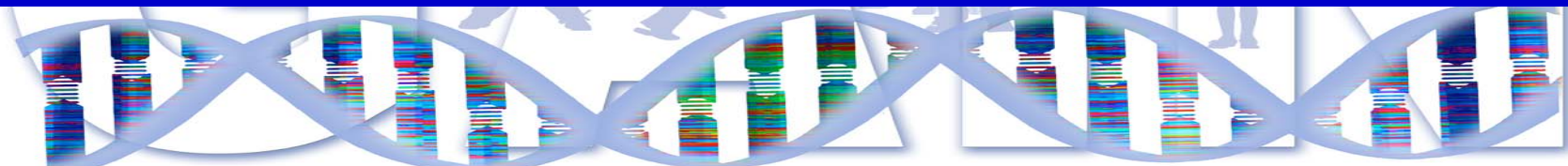


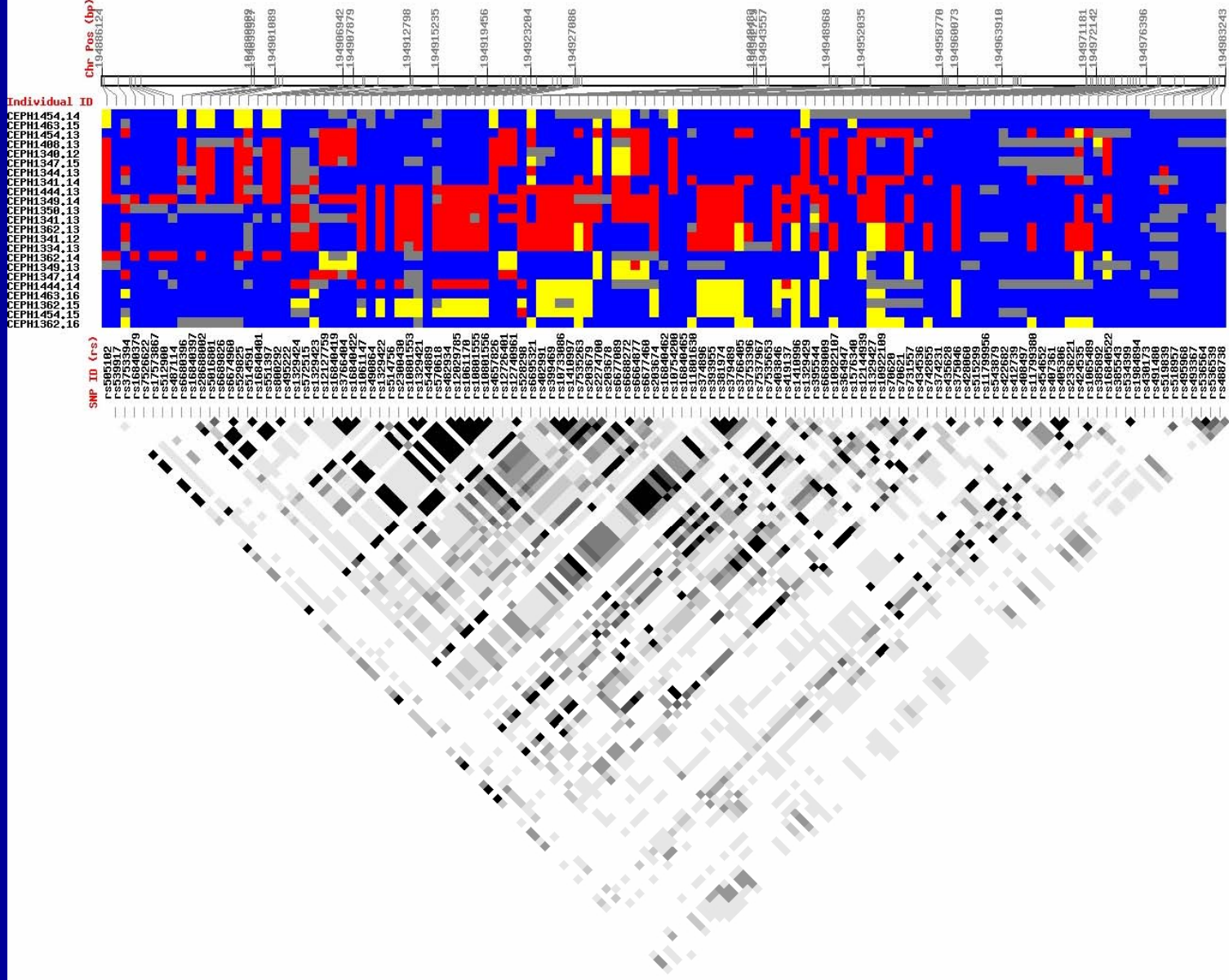
Visual Representation: A More Detailed Look



Analysis Ideas for Multi-SNP Analyses

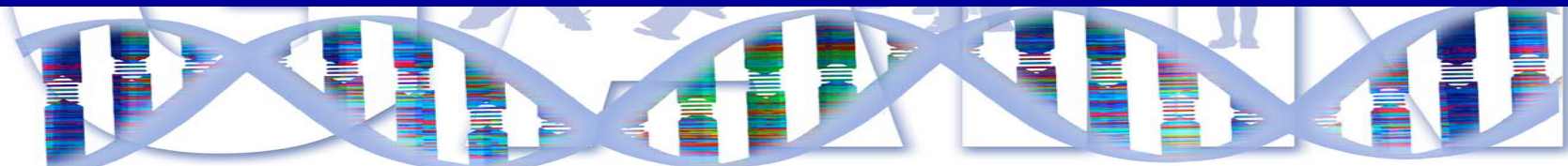
- Pairwise linkage disequilibrium
 - By pairs of SNPs
 - Visual representation
- Stratified on ascertainment status
 - Case-control design: Cases, controls
 - Family designs: Proband, unrelated individuals





Analysis Ideas for Multi-SNP Analyses

- Haplotyping for chromosomal regions that surround SNPs with significant associations



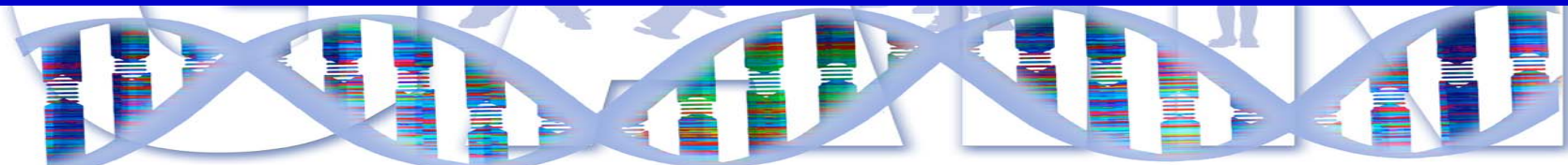
Analysis Ideas

What else would be useful?

⇒ Cross-study analyses?

⇒

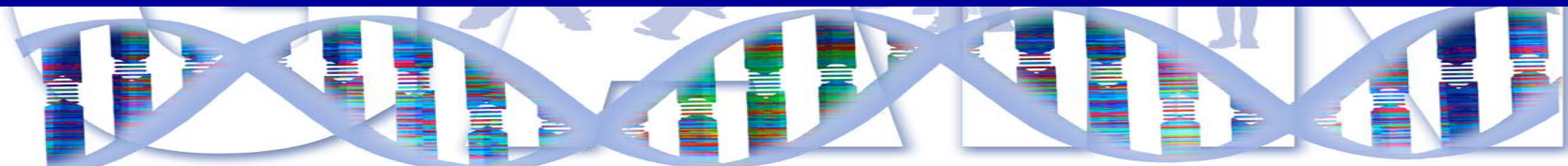
⇒



Analysis Ideas

Questions: Analysis

- ⇒ How many/which genetic models should we test?
- ⇒ How important to consider multiple testing for p-values in the pre-computed analyses, given that it is a public, unpublished resource?
- ⇒ What multiple testing corrections should be included for the pre-computed analyses?

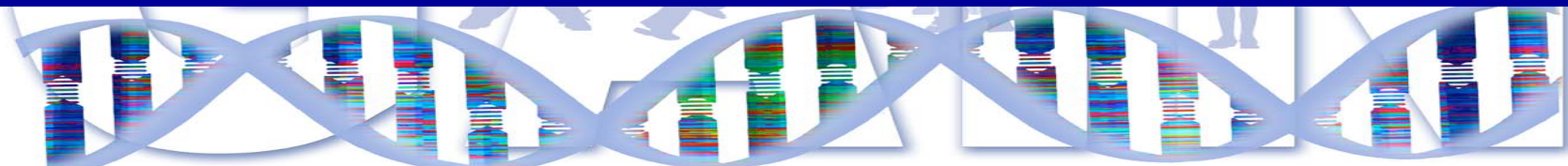


Analysis Ideas

Questions: Links to genomic information

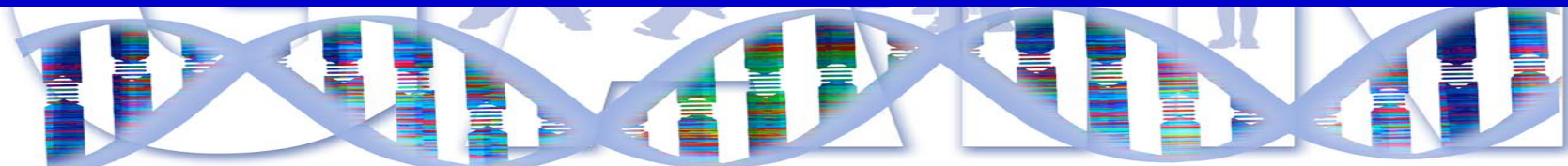
For SNPs with a significant association

- ⇒ Should we include in the report information about location of each SNP within a known gene?
- ⇒ Should we annotate the genome with these significant associations?



Availability

- Results initially available only through the controlled access process for approved users to download
- After the 9-month protected period for a specific project, results available on the GAIN public web site



Thanks!

NCBI

Al Graeff

Matt Mailman

Jim Ostell

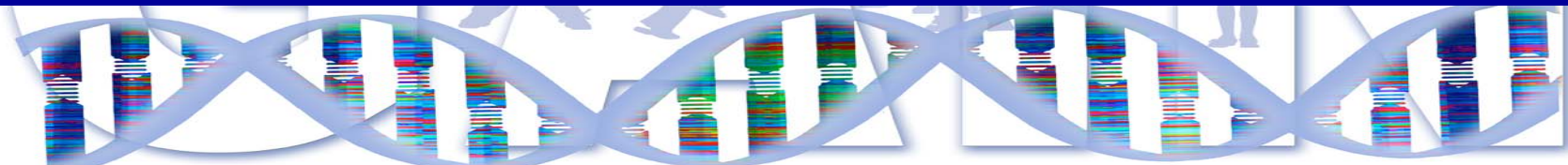
Steve Sherry

NHGRI

Lisa Brooks

Teri Manolio

Laura Lyman
Rodriguez



GWA data availability

- dbGaP – NCBI
- CGEMS – NCI
- NINDS Open Access Repository

Genome-wide SNP genotyping

- Initial genome wide genotyping in:
 - 276 PD
 - 276 Stroke
 - 276 ALS
 - 276 Controls
 - 200 African Americans
- FROM NINDS OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY*
- M.E. & A.Z. NIA*
- 109k exon-centric assay (phase I)
 - 317k HapMap assay (phase II)
 - >99.8% call rate, >450,000,000 unique genotypes, >99.9% reproducibility (over 19,000,000 replicate genotypes)

Genome-wide genotyping in Parkinson's disease and neurologically normal controls: first stage analysis and public release of data



Hon-Chung Fung, Sonja Scholz, Mar Matarin, Javier Simón-Sánchez, Dena Hernandez, Angela Britton, J Raphael Gibbs, Carl Langefeld, Matt L Stieglert, Jennifer Schymick, Michael S Okun, Ronald J Mandel, Hubert H Fernandez, Kdly D Foote, Ramón L Rodríguez, Elizabeth Peckham, Fabienne Wavrant De Vrieze, Katrina Gwinn-Hardy, John A Hardy, Andrew Singleton

Summary

Background Several genes underlying rare monogenic forms of Parkinson's disease have been identified over the past decade. Despite evidence for a role for genetics in sporadic Parkinson's disease, few common genetic variants have been unequivocally linked to this disorder. We sought to identify any common genetic variability exerting a large effect in risk for Parkinson's disease in a population cohort and to produce publicly available genome-wide genotype data that can be openly mined by interested researchers and readily augmented by genotyping of additional repository subjects.

Lancet Neurol 2006; 5: 911-16

Published Online
September 27, 2006
DOI:10.1016/S1474-4422(06)70578-6

See [Reflection and Reaction](#)
page 896

Human Molecular Genetics, 2006, Vol. 16, No. 1 1-14
doi:10.1093/hmg/ddl436
Advance Access published on xxx

Genome-wide SNP assay reveals structural genomic variation, extended homozygosity and cell-line induced alterations in normal individuals

Javier Simon-Sanchez^{1,2,†}, Sonja Scholz^{1,†}, Hon-Chung Fung^{3,†}, Mar Matarin^{1,†}, Dena Hernandez¹, J. Raphael Gibbs⁴, Angela Britton¹, Fabienne Wavrant de Vrieze³, Elizabeth Peckham⁵, Katrina Gwinn-Hardy⁶, Anthony Crawley⁶, Judith C. Keen⁷, Josefina Nash⁷, Digamber Borgaonkar³, John Hardy³ and Andrew Singleton^{1,*}

¹Molecular Genetics Unit, ²Laboratory of Neurogenetics and ³Computational Biology Core, National Institute on Aging, ⁴Human Motor Control Section and ⁵Neurogenetics Branch, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA, ⁶Unidad de Genética Molecular, Departamento de Genómica y Proteómica, Instituto de Biomedicina de Valencia-CSIC, 46010, Valencia, Spain and ⁷Coriell Institute for Medical Research, Camden, NJ, USA

Received July 31, 2006; Revised and Accepted November 11, 2006

Genome-wide SNP genotyping

PD and control genotype data posted publicly

downloaded by >300 unique visitors.

Stroke and ALS data available Jan 2007.

Allows entire data download or search for specific SNPs

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the Coriell Institute's SNP Data Management website. The address bar shows the URL: <https://queue.coriell.org/Q/sections/snp/snp%5Fdata/>. The page features the 'QUEUE AT CORIELL' logo and a navigation menu with options like 'SNP Data', 'Data Service', and 'SNP Search'. A 'SNP Data Management' section is visible, containing a welcome message and a table of SNP data uploads.

The current date is: 9-18-2006
 Welcome Singleton Andrew
 Visits: 16 (Last Login: 09/18/2006)
 Logout @ Coriell Institute

Current Location: Home > SNP Data > SNP Research

SNP Research
 Data Service
 SNP Search

Q Memory Links

SNP Data Management:

Welcome to Coriell Institute's SNP Data Management Section. Here researchers can find the tools to upload and process SNP Data, as well as search on existing data and download entire SNP data sets. The following lists below represent the existing data in the research database.

Please contact the person below to obtain uploading permissions and for any help related questions:

- Christopher Kronenthal ckronent@coriell.org

If the application and/or study of this data results in peer reviewed publication, press release, or other publication, please acknowledge the NINDS Repository at Coriell and the laboratory which supplied the data, as noted where the data is accessed. Please let us know if you have any questions regarding this access policy or the use of this data.

| Upload Id | Download Main Map File | Download Main Pre File | Date Received | Depositor | Co-Depositor(s) | System |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------|
| 1 | map.zip | NDPT002.zip | 01/23/2006 | John Hardy | Andrew Singleton | Illumina |
| General Remarks: SNP data was produced by the Laboratory of Neurogenetics, of the intramural program of the National Institutes of Aging, National Institutes of Health. The genotyping was performed using the Illumina 100K Infinium I assay, which assesses 109,365 unique exon-centric SNPs. The genotype data posted below is divided into panels, each consisting of neurologically normal control individuals arrayed onto three plates NDPT002, NDPT006 and NDPT008. Each panel consists of 92 DNA samples. Genotype data is entirely missing for 2 samples on plate NDPT002, ND-1630 and ND-1666 as these failed to meet the necessary threshold for data quality. Data is provided as zip archives for each plate and consist of map files and linkage format pre files. Each map file contains markers and the decode map position of each marker. The pre files consist of columns for group ID (ND), member ID, father ID (always 0), mother ID (always 0), gender and affection status. These columns are followed by allele calls for each genotype in the order specified within the map file. The alleles are called in forward position according to dbSNP. | | | | | | |
| Upload Id | Download Main Map File | Download Main Pre File | Date Received | Depositor | Co-Depositor(s) | System |
| 2 | map.zip | NDPT006.zip | 01/23/2006 | John Hardy | Andrew Singleton | Illumina |
| General: SNP data was produced by the Laboratory of Neurogenetics, of the intramural program of the National | | | | | | |

<http://ccr.coriell.org/ninds/>