

Package ‘AGHmatrix’

June 6, 2018

Title Relationship Matrices for Diploid and Autopolyploid Species

Version 0.0.4

Date 2018-05-31

Description Computation of A (pedigree), G (genomic-base), and H (A corrected by G) relationship matrices for diploid and autopolyploid species considering additive and non-additive effects as in Amadeu et al (2016) <doi:10.3835/plantgenome2016.01.0009>.

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Imports Matrix (>= 1.2-7.1)

Suggests knitr, MASS, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

Encoding UTF-8

License GPL-3

URL <http://github.com/prmunoz/AGHmatrix>

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RoxygenNote 6.0.1

NeedsCompilation yes

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2018-06-06 09:03:01 UTC

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Amatrix

*Construction of Relationship Matrix A***Description**

Creates a additive relationship matrix A from a pedigree data in a 3-column way format based on ploidy level (an even number) and, if ploidy equals 4, based on proportion of parental gametes that are IBD (Identical by Descent) due to double reduction. Returns a dominance relationship matrix if dominance true (ploidy 2 only). Autopolyploid matrices based on Kerr (2012). Construction is based on the Henderson's recursive method described in Mrode (2005).

Usage

```
Amatrix(data = NULL, ploidy = 2, w = 0, verify = TRUE,
        dominance = FALSE, slater = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	pedigree data name (3-column way format). Unknown value should be equal 0.
ploidy	an even number (default=2).
w	proportion of parental gametas IBD due to double reduction (default=0), only if ploidy=4.
verify	verifies pedigree file for conflictuos entries (default=TRUE).
dominance	if true, returns the dominance relationship matrix
slater	if true, returns the additive autotetraploid relationship matrix as Slater (2013)
...	arguments to be passed to datatreat()

Value

Matrix with the Relationship between the individuals.

Author(s)

Rodrigo R Amadeu, <rramadeu@uf1.edu>

References

Chapter 2: Genetic Covariance Between Relatives and Chapter 9: Non-additive Animal Models in Mrode, R. A., and Thompson, R. Linear models for the prediction of animal breeding values. Cabi, 2005.

Slater, A. T., Wilson, G. M., Cogan, N. O., Forster, J. W., & Hayes, B. J. (2013). Improving the analysis of low heritability complex traits for enhanced genetic gain in potato. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 1-12.

Kerr, Richard J., et al. "Use of the numerator relationship matrix in genetic analysis of autopolyploid species." Theoretical and Applied Genetics 124.7 (2012): 1271-1282.

Examples

```
data(ped.mrode)
#Build Amatrix diploid (no double reduction proportion)
Amatrix(data=ped.mrode,ploidy=2)
#Build Amatrix autotetraploidy (double reduction proportion=0.1)
Amatrix(data=ped.mrode,ploidy=4,w=0.1)
#' #Build Amatrix autooctaploid (no double reduction proportion)
Amatrix(data=ped.mrode,ploidy=8)
```

datatreat

Organizes pedigree data in a chronological way

Description

This function organizes pedigree data in a chronological way and return 3 lists: i) parental 1 values (numeric); ii) parental 2 values (numeric); iii) real names of the individuals. Also save a .txt file with new pedigree file.

Usage

```
datatreat(data = NULL, n.max = 50, unk = 0, file = NULL, log = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	name of the pedigree data frame. Default=NULL.
n.max	max number of iterations to get the chronological order. Default = 50
unk	the code of the data missing. Default=0.
file	name of the file to be saved. Default=NULL.
log	if TRUE print the interaction number to sort the individuals. Default = FALSE

Value

list with parental 1, parental 2, and real names of the individuals (key) also saves a txt file with the new chronological pedigree.

Author(s)

Rodrigo R Amadeu, <rramadeu@uf1.edu>

Examples

```
data(ped.mrode)
datatreat(ped.mrode)
```

formatmatrix

Transform a matrix in 3 columns

Description

Given any square matrix transform it in a 3 columns way (row, column, value) mainly to be used in outsourcing data processing (as ASREML-standalone)

Usage

```
formatmatrix(data = NULL, file = NULL, return = TRUE, round.by = 12,
  exclude.0 = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	matrix (nxn).
file	name of the file to be saved. Default=NULL.
return	if TRUE return the output in a object. Default=FALSE.
round.by	select the number of digits after 0 you want in your data. Default = 12
exclude.0	if TRUE, remove all lines equal to zero (ASREML option). Default = TRUE

Value

a object or a csv file with a table with 3 columns representing the matrix.

Author(s)

Rodrigo R Amadeu, <rramadeu@uf1.edu>

Examples

```
#Example with random matrix
data<-matrix(c(1,0.1,0,0.1,1,0,0,1.1),3)
formatmatrix(data=data,return=TRUE,exclude.0=TRUE)
```

```
#Example with pedigree matrix
#Reading the example data
data(ped.mrode)
```

```

#Making Relationship Matrix
Amrode<-Amatrix(ped.mrode)
#Inverting the Matrix
Amrode.inv<-solve(Amrode)
#Making the 3 columns format
Amrode.inv.ASREML<-formatmatrix(Amrode,return=TRUE,exclude.0=TRUE)
#Printing it
Amrode.inv.ASREML

```

Gmatrix

*Construction of Relationship Matrix G***Description**

Given a matrix (individual x markers), a method, a missing value, and a maf threshold, return a additive or non-additive relationship matrix. For diploids, the methods "Yang" and "VanRaden" for additive relationship matrices, and "Su" and "Vitezica" for non-additive relationship matrices are implemented. For autopolyploids, the method "VanRaden" for additive relationship, method "Slater" for full-autopolyploid model including non-additive effects, and pseudo-diploid parametrization are implemented.

Usage

```

Gmatrix(SNPmatrix = NULL, method = "VanRaden", missingValue = -9,
        maf = 0, thresh.missing = 0.9, verify.posdef = FALSE, ploidy = 2,
        pseudo.diploid = FALSE, ratio = FALSE, impute.method = FALSE)

```

Arguments

SNPmatrix	matrix (n x m), where n is individual names and m is marker names (coded inside the matrix as 0, 1, 2, ..., ploidy, and, missingValue).
method	"Yang" or "VanRaden" for marker-based additive relationship matrix. "Su" or "Vitezica" for marker-based dominance relationship matrix. "Slater" for full-autopolyploid model including non-additive effects. "Endelman" for autotetraploid dominant (digentic) relationship matrix. "MarkersMatrix" for a matrix with the amount of shared markers between individuals (3). Default is "VanRaden", for autopolyploids will be computed a scaled product (similar to Covarrubias-Pazaran, 2006).
missingValue	missing value in data. Default=-9.
maf	max of missing data accepted to each marker. Default=0.05.
thresh.missing	threshold on missing data, SNPs below of this frequency value will be maintained. Default =
verify.posdef	verify if the resulting matrix is positive-definite. Default=FALSE.
ploidy	data ploidy (an even number between 2 and 20). Default=2.
pseudo.diploid	if TRUE, uses pseudodiploid parametrization of Slater (2016).

ratio if TRUE, molecular data are considered ratios and its computed the scaled product of the matrix (as in "VanRaden" method).

impute.method if TRUE, missing data imputed by the mode

Value

Matrix with the marker-bases relationships between the individuals

Author(s)

Rodrigo R Amadeu <rramadeu@uf1.edu>, Marcio Resende Jr, Leticia AC Lara, and Ivone Oliveira

References

Covarrubias-Pazarán G., 2016. Genome assisted prediction of quantitative traits using the R package sommer. *PLoS ONE* 11(6):1-15.

Slater, A.T., et al., 2016. Improving genetic gain with genomic selection in autotetraploid potato. *The Plant Genome* 9(3), pp.1-15.

Su, G., et al., 2012. Estimating additive and non-additive genetic variances and predicting genetic merits using genome-wide dense single nucleotide polymorphism markers. *PloS one*, 7(9), p.e45293.

VanRaden, P.M., 2008. Efficient methods to compute genomic predictions. *Journal of dairy science*, 91(11), pp.4414-4423.

Vitezica, Z.G., Varona, L. and Legarra, A., 2013. On the additive and dominant variance and covariance of individuals within the genomic selection scope. *Genetics*, 195(4), pp.1223-1230.

Yang, J., et al., 2010. Common SNPs explain a large proportion of the heritability for human height. *Nature genetics*, 42(7), pp.565-569.

Endelman, J. B., et al., 2018. Genetic variance partitioning and genome-wide prediction with allele dosage information in autotetraploid potato. *Genetics*, 209(1) pp. 77-87.

Examples

```
## Diploid Example
data(snp.pine)
#Verifying if data is coded as 0,1,2 and missing value.
str(snp.pine)
#Build G matrices
Gmatrix.Yang <- Gmatrix(snp.pine, method="Yang", missingValue=-9, maf=0.05)
Gmatrix.VanRaden <- Gmatrix(snp.pine, method="VanRaden", missingValue=-9, maf=0.05)
Gmatrix.Su <- Gmatrix(snp.pine, method="Su", missingValue=-9, maf=0.05)
Gmatrix.Vitezica <- Gmatrix(snp.pine, method="Vitezica", missingValue=-9, maf=0.05)

## Autetraploid example
#Generating fake data
inds <- 10
markers <- 100
markersdata <- matrix(sample(x=0:4, size=inds*markers, replace=TRUE), nrow=inds, ncol=markers)
```

```
#Build G matrices
Gmatrix.VanRaden <- Gmatrix(markersdata, method="VanRaden", ploidy=4)
Gmatrix.Endelman <- Gmatrix(markersdata, method="Endelman", ploidy=4)
Gmatrix.Slater <- Gmatrix(markersdata, method="Slater", ploidy=4)
Gmatrix.Pseudodiploid <- Gmatrix(markersdata, method="VanRaden", ploidy=4, pseudo.diploid=TRUE)
```

Hmatrix

Construction of Relationship Matrix H

Description

Given a matrix A and a matrix G returns a H matrix - A matrix corrected by G.

Usage

```
Hmatrix(A = NULL, G = NULL, markers = NULL, c = 0, explore = FALSE,
        missingValue = -9, maf = 0, ploidy = 2)
```

Arguments

A	A matrix from function Amatrix
G	G matrix from function Gmatrix
markers	matrix marker which generated Gmatrix
c	constant value of H computation, default: c=0
explore	if TRUE performs exploratory analysis of the matrix
missingValue	missing value in data. Default=-9.
maf	max of missing data accepted to each marker. Default=0.05.
ploidy	data ploidy (an even number between 2 and 20). Default=2.

Value

H Matrix with the relationship between the individuals based on pedigree and corrected by molecular information

Author(s)

Rodrigo R Amadeu, <rramadeu@ufl.edu>

References

Munoz, P. R., Resende, M. F. R., Gezan, S. A., Resende, M. D. V., de los Campos, G., Kirst, M., Huber, D., Peter, G. F. (2014). *Unraveling additive from nonadditive effects using genomic relationship matrices. Genetics, 198.4: 1759-1768.*

Examples

```

data(ped.mrode)
#Build Amatrix diploid (no double reduction proportion)
Amat <- Amatrix(data=ped.mrode,ploidy=2)
markers <- matrix(c(0,0,0,0, 2,2,1,1, 1,1,0,1, 1,1,2,0, 2,1,1,0, 2,0,1,2),nrow=6, byrow=TRUE)
rownames(markers) <- rownames(Amat)
Gmat <- Gmatrix(markers)
Hmatrix(Amat,Gmat,markers)

```

missingdata

Survying on missing data

Description

This function verify which rows in a pedigree data has missing parental or conflictuos data

Usage

```
missingdata(data, unk = 0)
```

Arguments

data	data name from a pedigree list
unk	unknown value of your data

Value

list with \$conflict: rows of the data which are at least one parental name equal to the individual. \$missing.sire: rows of the data which arie missing data sire (Parental 1) information. \$missing.dire: same as above for dire (Parental 2). \$summary.missing: summary of the missing data. 2 columns, 1st for the name of the parental listed, 2nd for the how many times appeared in the data.

Author(s)

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Examples

```

data(ped.mrode)
missingdata(ped.mrode)

```

`ped.mrode`*Pedigree Data*

Description

Data from pedigree example proposed by Mrode 2005

Usage

```
data(ped.mrode)
```

Format

table

References

R. A. Mrode, R. Thompson. Linear Models for the Prediction of Animal Breeding Values. CABI, 2005.

Examples

```
data(pedigree.mrode)
```

`snp.pine`*Molecular Data*

Description

SNP marker matrix from Pinus coded as 0,1, and 2, and missing value as -9. Supplementary data from Resende (2012).

Usage

```
data(snp.pine)
```

Format

matrix

References

Resende, Márcio FR, Patricio Muñoz, Marcos DV Resende, Dorian J. Garrick, Rohan L. Fernando, John M. Davis, Eric J. Jokela, Timothy A. Martin, Gary F. Peter, and Matias Kirst. "Accuracy of genomic selection methods in a standard data set of loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda* L.)." *Genetics* 190, no. 4 (2012): 1503-1510.

Examples

```
data(snp.pine)
```

snp.table

Molecular Data

Description

Dummy data for construction of relationship matrix based on SNPs. Matrix (markers x genotype). Dosage as 0,1, and 2, and missing value as -9.

Usage

```
data(snp.table)
```

Format

table

Examples

```
data(snp.table)
```

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