Package ‘powerGWASinteraction’

July 3, 2015

Version 1.1.3
Date 2015-07-02
Title Power Calculations for GxE and GxG Interactions for GWAS
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Depends R (>= 2.10), mvtnorm, pwr
Imports stats
Description Analytical power calculations for GxE and GxG interactions for case-control studies of candidate genes and genome-wide association studies (GWAS). This includes power calculation for four two-step screening and testing procedures. It can also calculate power for GxE and GxG without any screening.
License GPL (>= 2)
NeedsCompilation no
Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2015-07-03 01:34:42

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powerGE

Description

This routine carries out (analytical, approximate) power calculations for identifying Gene-Environment interactions in Genome Wide Association Studies

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Usage

`powerGE(n, power, model, caco, alpha, alpha1, maintain.alpha)`

Arguments

- **n**  
  Sample size: combined number of cases and controls. Note: exactly one of `n` and `power` should be specified.

- **power**  
  Power: targeted power. Note: exactly one of `n` and `power` should be specified.

- **model**  
  List specifying the genetic model. This list contains the following objects:
  - `prev`: Prevalence of the outcome in the population. Note that for case-only and empirical Bayes estimators to be valid, the prevalence needs to be low.
  - `pgene`: Probability that a binary SNP is 1 (i.e. not the minor allele frequency for a three level SNP).
  - `pEnv`: Frequency of the binary environmental variable.
  - `orGE`: Odds ratio between the binary SNP and binary environmental variable.
  - `beta.LOR`: Vector of length three with the odds ratios of the genetic, environmental, and GxE interaction effect, respectively.
  - `nsnp`: Number of SNPs (genes) being tested.

- **caco**  
  Fraction of the sample that are cases (default = 0.5).

- **alpha**  
  Overall (family-wise) Type 1 error (default = 0.05).

- **alpha1**  
  Significance level at which testing during the first stage (screening) takes place. If `alpha1` = 1, there is no screening.

- **maintain.alpha**  
  Some combinations of screening and GxE testing methods do not maintain the proper Type 1 error. Default is `true`: combinations that do not maintain the Type 1 error are not computed. If `maintain.alpha` is `false` all combinations are computed.

Details

The routine computes power for a variety of two-stage procedures. Five different screening procedures are used:

- **No screening** All SNPs are tested for interaction

- **Marginal screening** Only SNPs that are marginally significant at level `alpha1` are screened for interaction. See Kooperberg and LeBlanc (2010).

- **Correlation screening** Only SNPs that are, combined over all cases and controls, associated with the environmental variable at level `alpha1` are screened for interaction. See Murcray et al. (2012).

- **Cocktail screening** SNPs are screened on the most significant of marginal and correlation screening. See Hsu et al. (2012).

- **Chi-square screening** SNPs are screened using a chi-square combination of correlation and marginal screening. See Gauderman et al. (2013).

After screening, the SNPs that pass the screen can be tested using
• **Case-control** The standard case-control estimator.

• **Case-only** The case-only estimator.

• **Empirical Bayes** The empirical Bayes estimator of Mukherjee and Chatterjee (2010).

If screening took place using the correlation or chi-square screening, the Type 1 error won’t be maintained if the final GxE testing is carried out using either the case-only or empirical Bayes estimator. See Dai et al. (2012). The cocktail screening maintains the Type 1 family wise error rate, since only those SNPs that pass on to the second stage using marginal screening will use the case-only or empirical Bayes estimator, the SNPs that pass on to the second stage using correlation screening will always use the case-control estimator.

When SNP and environment are correlated in the population (i.e. model$orge does not equal 1) the case-only estimator does not maintain the Type 1 error. The empirical Bayes estimator may also have a moderately inflated Type 1 error. When the disease is common either the case-only estimator or the empirical Bayes estimator also may not estimate the GxE interaction.

Power calculations are described in Kooperberg, Dai, and Hsu (2014). Briefly, for a given genetic model we compute the expected p-values for all screening statistics. We then use a normal approximation to compute the probability that this SNP passes the screening (e.g., if alpha1 equaled this expected p-value this probability would be exactly 0.5), and combine this with power calculations for the second stage of GxE testing.

**Value**

A list with three components.

`power` A 5x3 matrix with estimated power for all testing approaches, only if n was specified.

`samplesize` A 5x3 matrix with required sample sizes for all testing approaches, only if power was specified.

`expected.p` A 5x3 matrix with the expected p value for the SNP to pass screening. This p-value depends on the sample size, but not on the second stage testing.

`prob.select` A 5x3 matrix with the probability that the interacting SNP would pass the screening stage. This probability depends on the sample size, but not on the second stage testing.

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**References**


See Also

powerGG

Examples

mod1 <- list(prev=0.01,pGene=0.2,pEnv=0.2,beta.LOR=log(c(1.0,1.2,1.4)),orGE=1.2,nSNP=10^6)
results <- powerGE(n=20000, model=mod1, alpha1=.01)
print(results)

mod2 <- list(prev=0.01,pGene=0.2,pEnv=0.2,beta.LOR=log(c(1.0,1.0,1.4)),orGE=1,nSNP=10^6)
results <- powerGE(power=0.8, model=mod2, alpha1=.01)
print(results)

powerGG

Power for GxG interactions in genetic association studies

Description

This routine carries out (analytical, approximate) power calculations for identifying Gene-Gene interactions in Genome Wide Association Studies

Usage

powerGG(n, power, model, caco, alpha, alpha1)

Arguments

n Sample size: combined number of cases and controls. Note: exactly one of n and power should be specified.

power Power: targeted power. Note: exactly one of n and power should be specified.

model List specifying the genetic model. This list contains the following objects:
   • prev Prevalence of the outcome in the population. Note that for case-only and empirical Bayes estimators to be valid, the prevalence needs to be low.
   • pGene1 Probability that the first binary SNP is 1 (i.e. not the minor allele frequency for a three level SNP).
powerGG

- pGene2 Probability that the first binary SNP is 1 (i.e. not the minor allele frequency for a three level SNP).
- beta.LOR Vector of length three with the odds ratios of the first genetic, second genetic, and GxG interaction effect, respectively.
- nSNP Number of SNPs (genes) being tested.

caco Fraction of the sample that are cases (default = 0.5).
alpha Overall (family-wise) Type 1 error (default = 0.05).
alpha1 Significance level at which testing during the first stage (screening) takes place. If alpha1 = 1, there is no screening.

Details

The routine computes power calculations for a two-stage procedure with marginal screening followed by either case-control or case-only testing.

Value

A data frame consisting of two numbers: the power for the case-control and case-only approaches if n is specified or the required combined sample size for the case-control and case-only approaches if power is specified.

Author(s)

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References


See Also

powerGG

Examples

```r
mod1 <- list(prev=0.05, pGene1=0.3, pGene2=0.3, beta.LOR=c(0,0,.6), nSNP=500000)
powerGG(n=10000, mod=mod1, caco=0.5, alpha=.05, alpha1=.001)
powerGG(power=0.8, mod=mod1, caco=0.5, alpha=.05, alpha1=.001)
```
**powerGWASinteraction**

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**Description**

This function is depreciated and has been replaced by `powerGG` and `powerGE`.

**Usage**

`powerGWASinteraction()`

**Value**

An error message is printed.

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**See Also**

`powerGG`, `powerGE`

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