

Using polygenic methods and pedigrees to understand within-disorder and cross-disorder genetic architecture and heterogeneity

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Disclosures

Nothing to disclose

Major Depressive Disorder heterogeneity: symptom presentations

	A	B
Depressed Mood		
Anhedonia (loss of joy)		
Weight loss		
Weight gain		
Any weight change		
Insomnia		
Hypersomnia		
Any sleep change		
Psychomotor agitation		
Psychomotor retardation		
Fatigue		
Excessive		
Decreased Concentration		
Recurrent thoughts of death		

 = absent
 = present

Major Depressive Disorder heterogeneity: comorbid disorders

	A	B
Major Depressive Disorder		
Generalized Anxiety Disorder		
Schizophrenia		
Bipolar Disorder		
Autism Spectrum Disorder		
Attention-Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder		
Anorexia Nervosa		

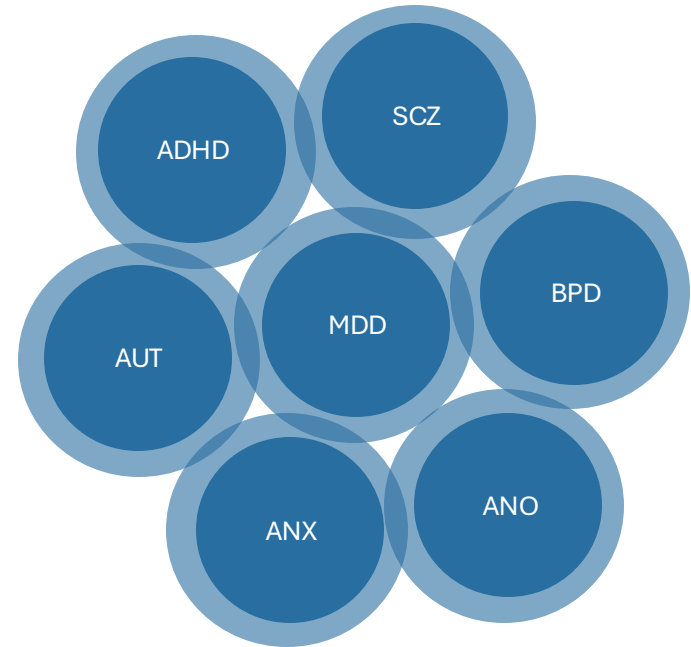
 = absent
 = present

Major Depressive Disorder heterogeneity: comorbid disorders

Major Depressive Disorder
Generalized Anxiety Disorder
Schizophrenia
Bipolar Disorder
Autism Spectrum Disorder
Attention-Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder
Anorexia Nervosa

A	B

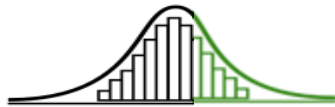
 = absent
 = present



Refine psychiatric diagnoses and disentangle heterogeneity into meaningful, biologically driven subtypes.

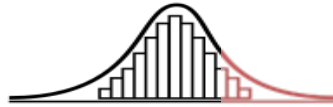
Additive genetic liability

Disorder A



+

Disorder B



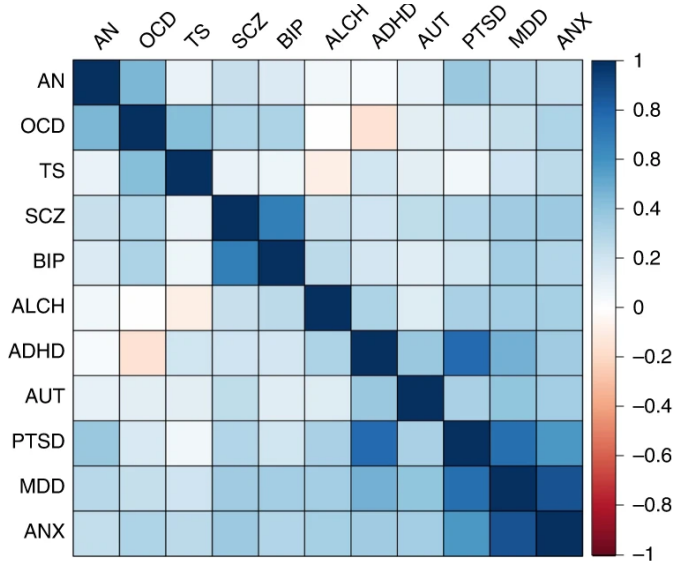
~

Comorbid phenotype

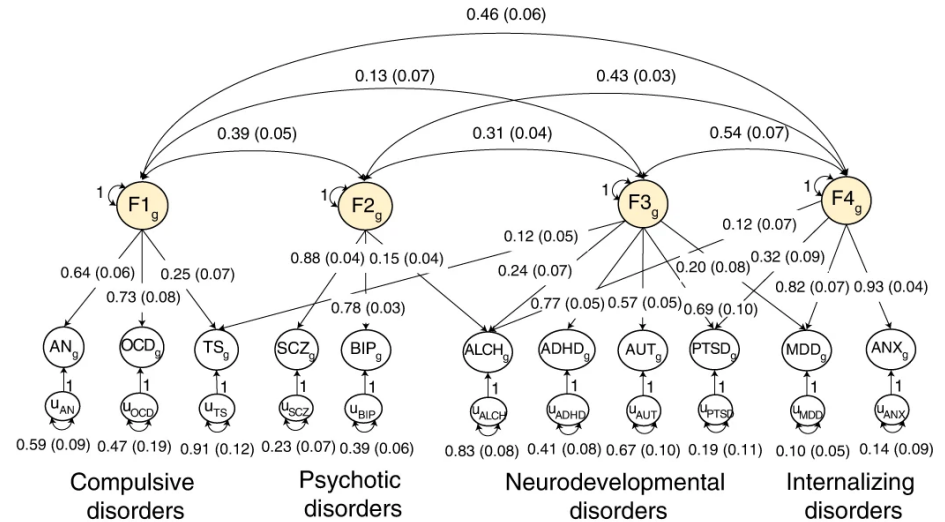


Examples of investigations of shared genetic variation

Genetic Correlation

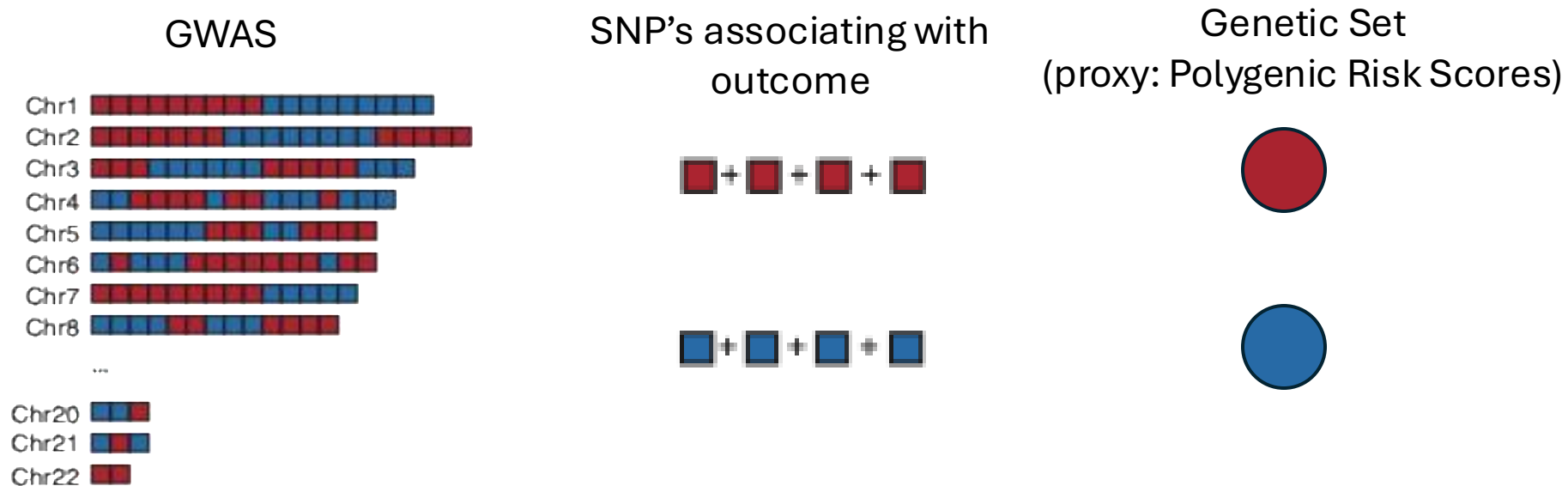


Genomic Structural Equation Modelling

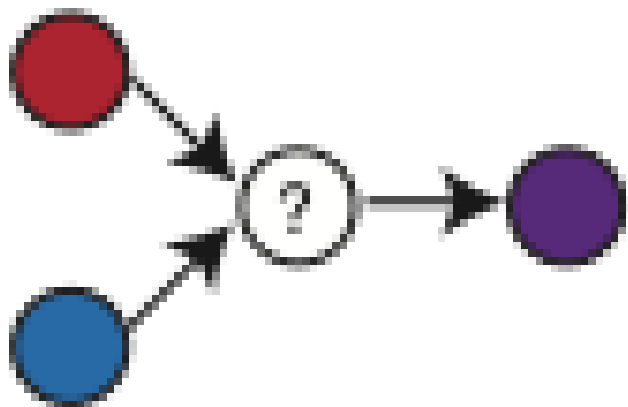


We look beyond additivity

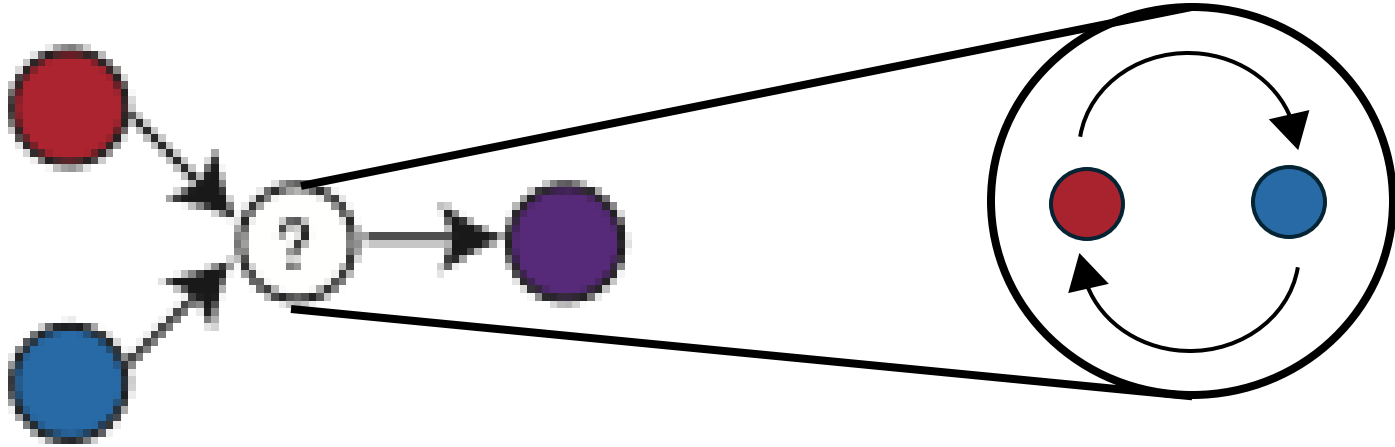
Representing genetic risk as a **genetic set**



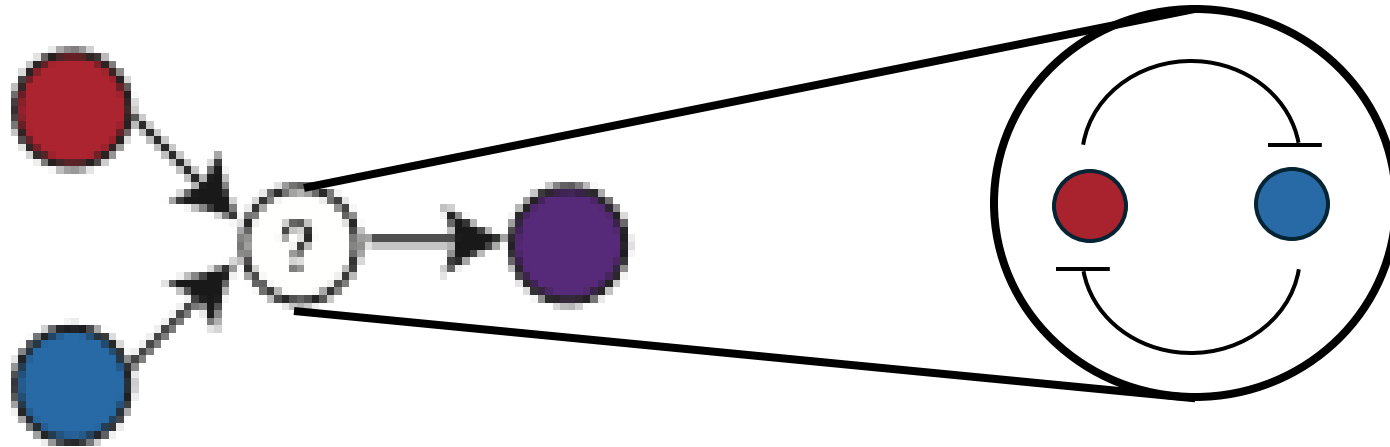
Do these genetic sets influence each other?



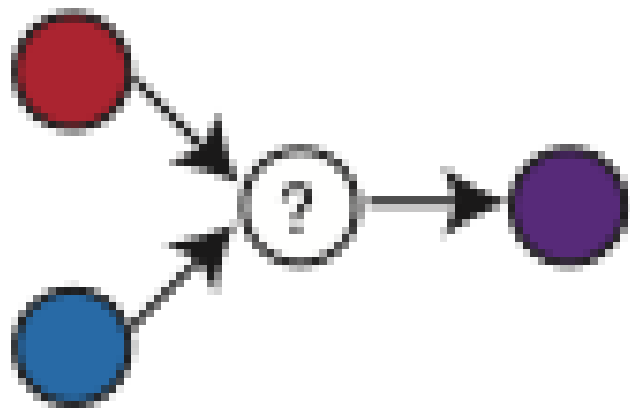
Genetic sets influence each other through positive-feedback-loop



Genetic sets influence each other through negative-feedback-loop



Testing for interaction between genetic sets



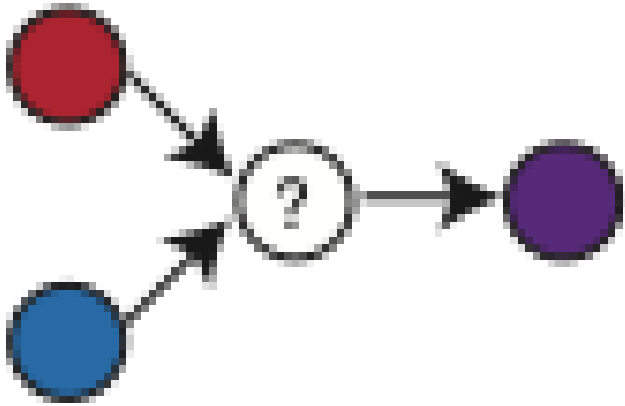
$$y \sim \alpha_i \textcolor{red}{GS}_i + \alpha_j \textcolor{blue}{GS}_j + \gamma_{i,j} \textcolor{red}{GS}_i^* \textcolor{blue}{GS}_j$$

GS = Genetic Score

i = disorder A

j = disorder B

Testing for interaction between genetic sets



$$y \sim \alpha_i \textcolor{red}{GS}_i + \alpha_j \textcolor{blue}{GS}_j + \boxed{\gamma_{i,j}} \textcolor{red}{GS}_i^* \textcolor{blue}{GS}_j$$

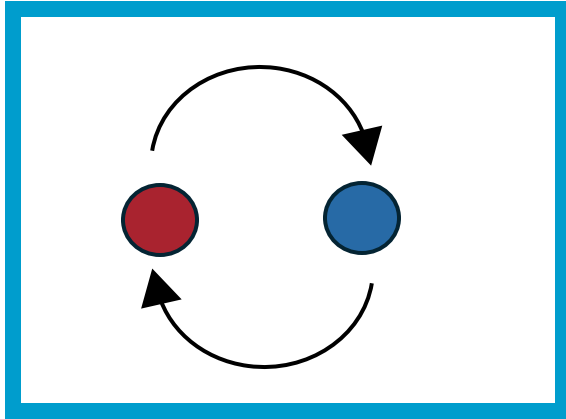
GS = Genetic Score

i = disorder A

j = disorder B

$\gamma_{i,j}$ informative of interplay between variant sets

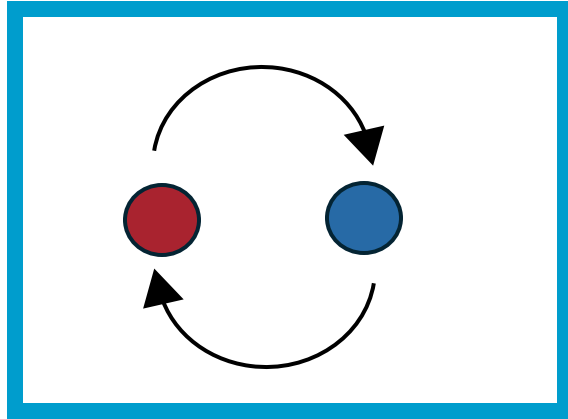
Positive feedback loop



$$\gamma_{i,j} > 0$$

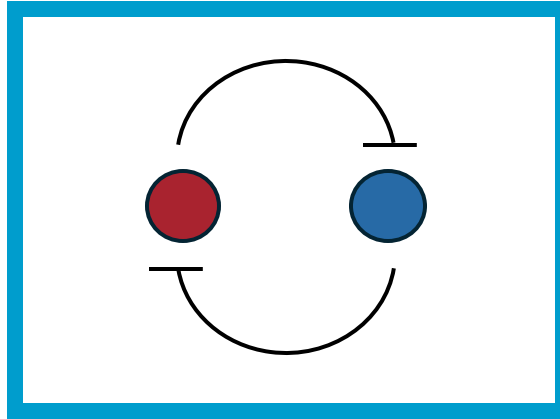
$\gamma_{i,j}$ informative of interplay between variant sets

Positive feedback loop



$$\gamma_{i,j} > 0$$

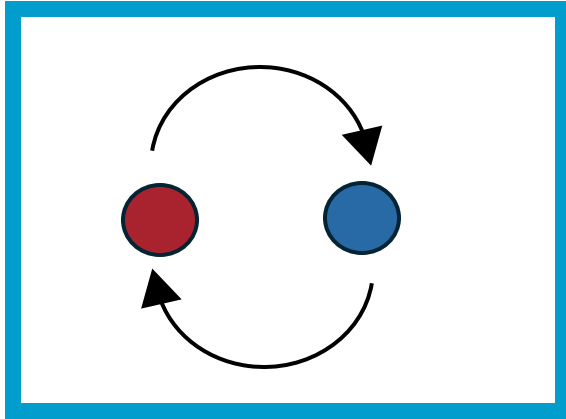
Negative feedback loop



$$\gamma_{i,j} < 0$$

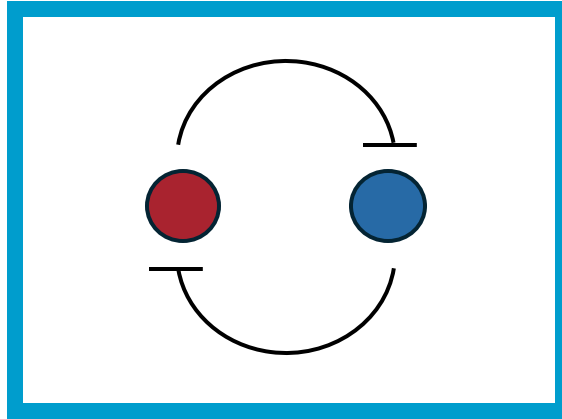
$\gamma_{i,j}$ informative of interplay between variant sets

Positive feedback loop



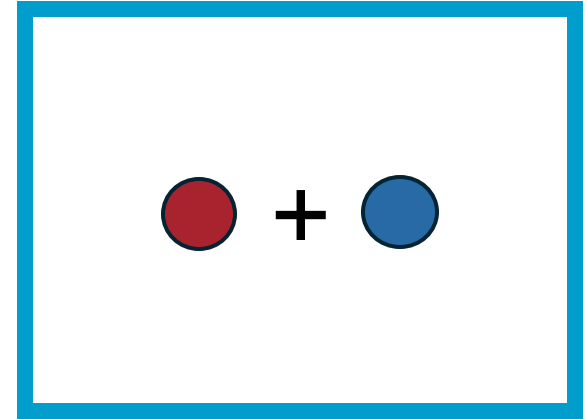
$$\gamma_{i,j} > 0$$

Negative feedback loop



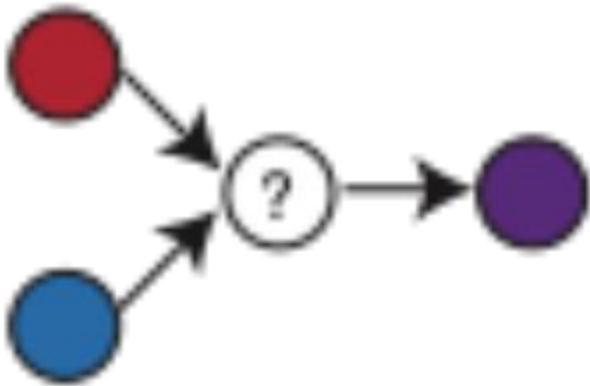
$$\gamma_{i,j} < 0$$

Additive



$$\gamma_{i,j} = 0$$

Testing for interaction between genetic sets



$$y \sim \alpha_i \textcolor{red}{GS}_i + \alpha_j \textcolor{blue}{GS}_j + \gamma_{i,j} \textcolor{red}{GS}_i^* \textcolor{blue}{GS}_j$$

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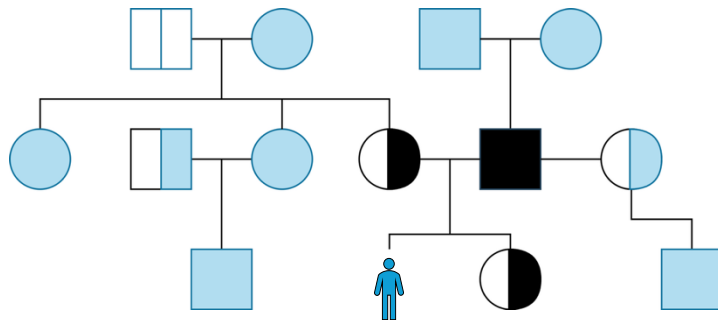
j = disorder B

Representing **sets** of genetic effects on psychiatric outcomes

Polygenic Score



Family Genetic Score

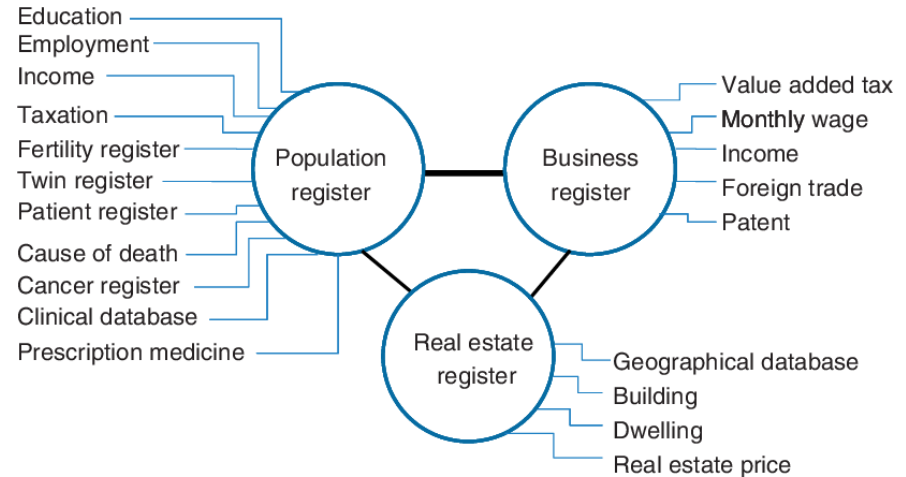


The Danish Register



CPR: Centrale Person Register

CPR	Adress	Mother	Father
DDMMYY-SSSS	postalcode	DDMMYY-SSSS	DDMMYY-SSSS
DDMMYY-SSSS	postalcode	DDMMYY-SSSS	DDMMYY-SSSS

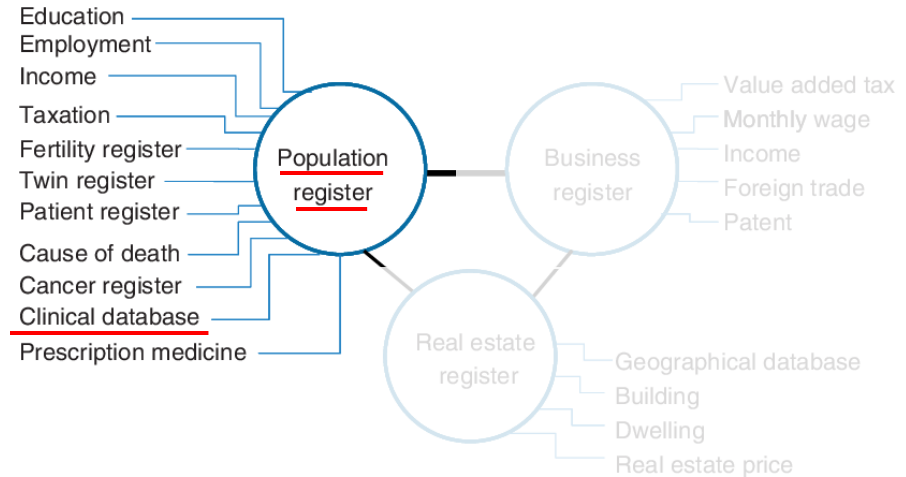


The Danish Register

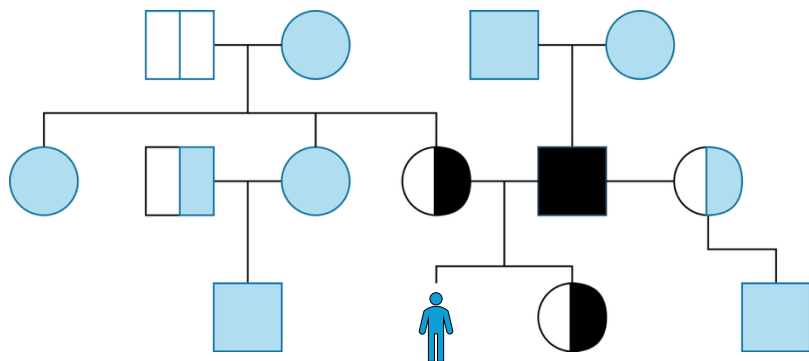


CPR: Centrale Person Register

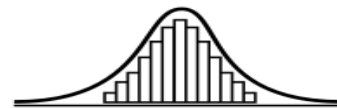
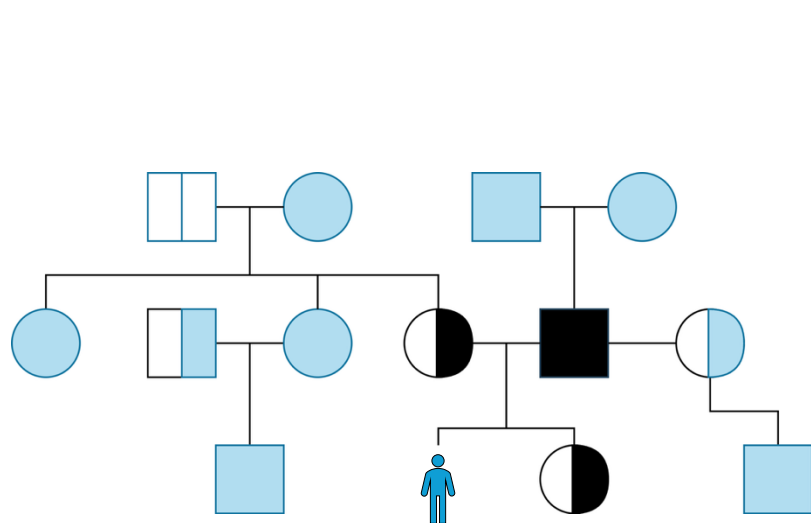
CPR	Adress	Mother	Father
DDMMYY-SSSS	postalcode	DDMMYY-SSSS	DDMMYY-SSSS
DDMMYY-SSSS	postalcode	DDMMYY-SSSS	DDMMYY-SSSS



Liability scores to represent genetic sets

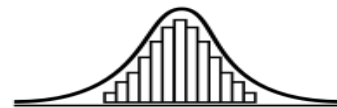
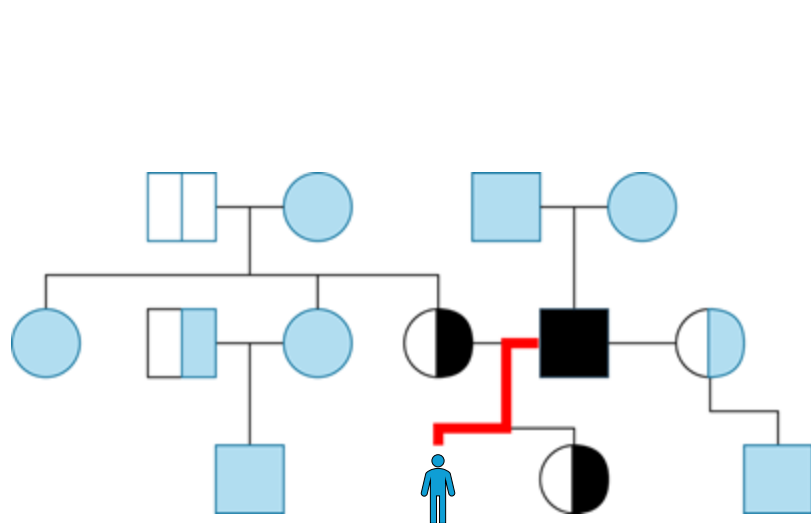


Liability scores to represent genetic sets



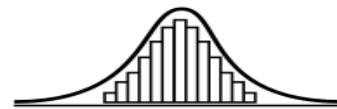
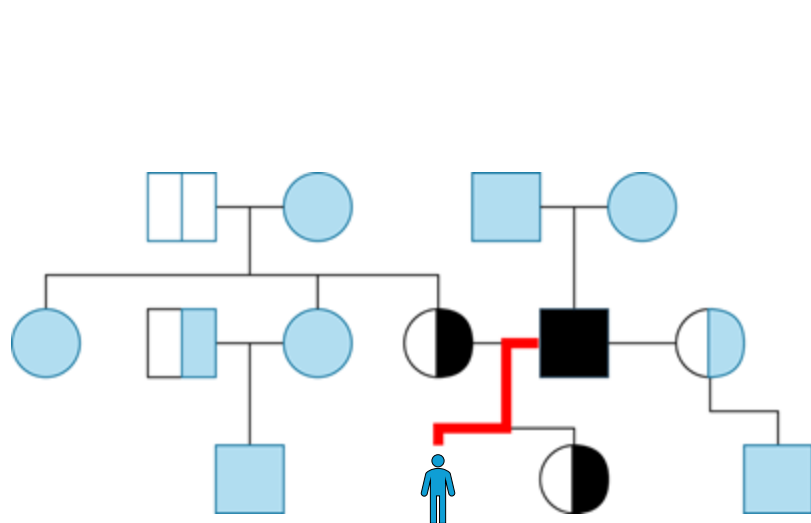
mean = 0
standard error = 1

Liability scores to represent genetic sets

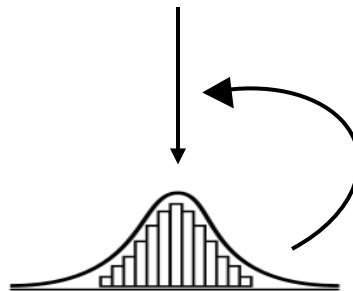


mean = 0
standard error = 1

Liability scores to represent genetic sets

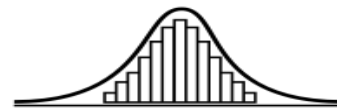
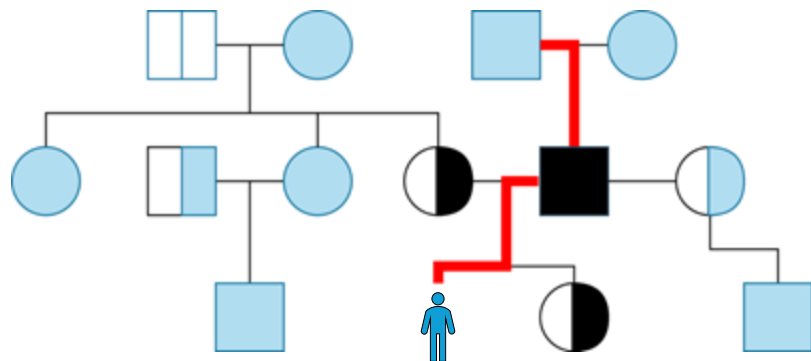


mean = 0
standard error = 1

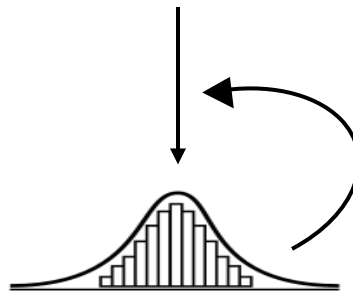


Adjusting using
relatedness,
phenotype,
covariates

Liability scores to represent genetic sets

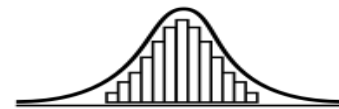
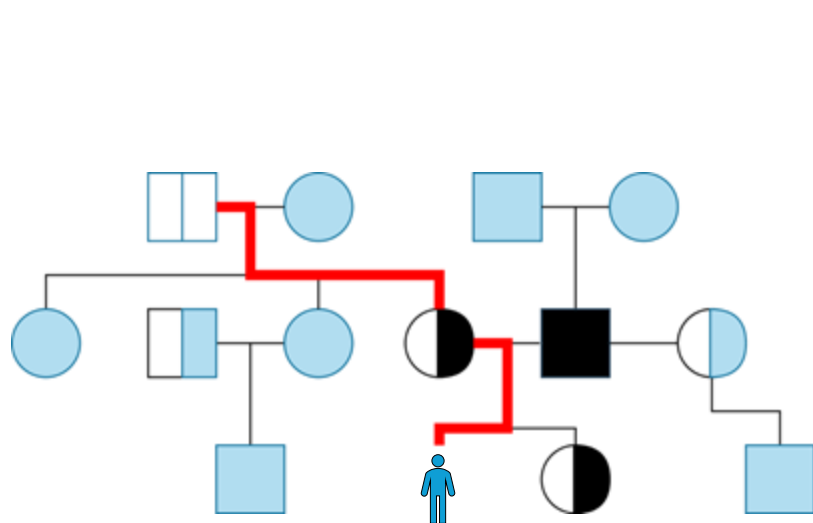


mean = 0
standard error = 1

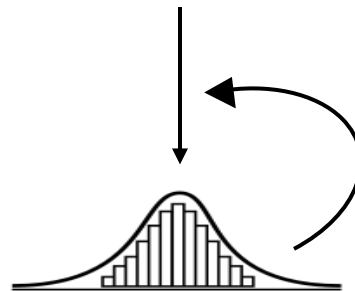


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Liability scores to represent genetic sets

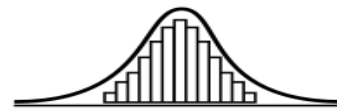
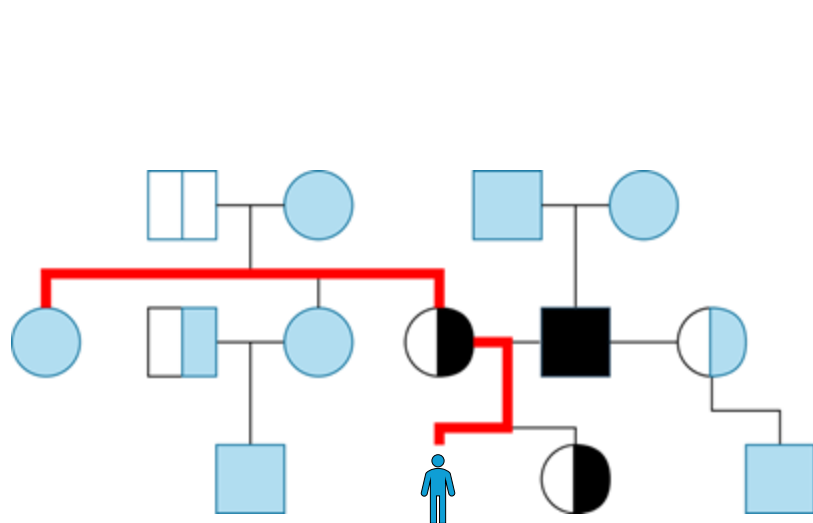


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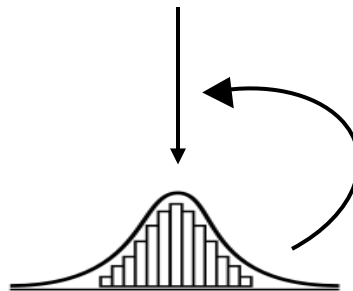


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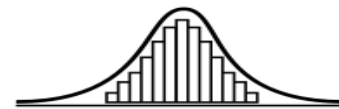
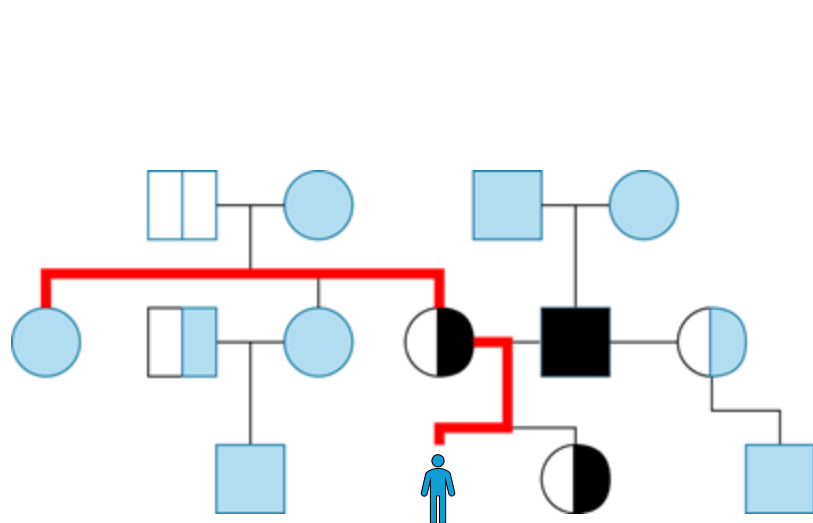


mean = 0
standard error = 1

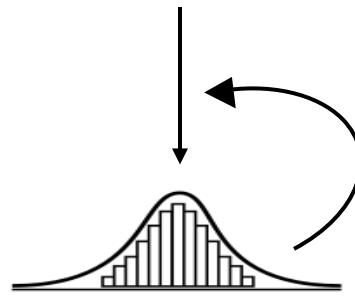


Adjusting using
relatedness,
phenotype,
covariates

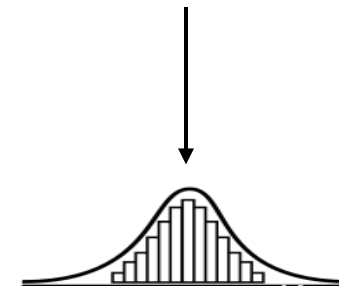
Liability scores to represent genetic sets



mean = 0
standard error = 1

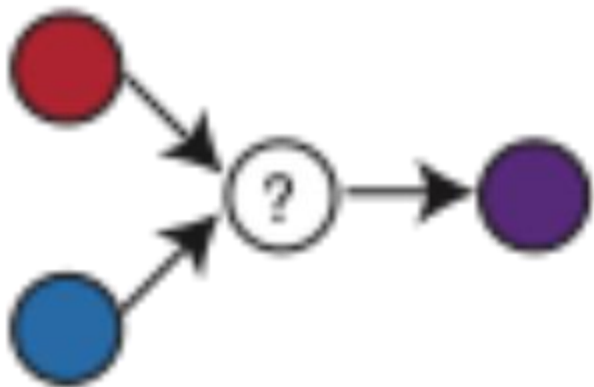


Adjusting using
relatedness,
phenotype,
covariates



PA-FGRS score

Many questions, One method

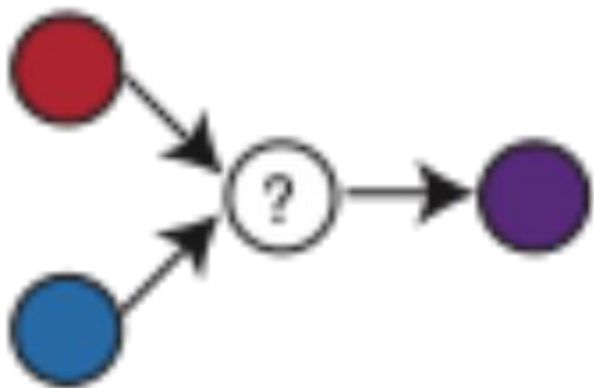


Research Question:

Are there genetic sets (as proxies of pathways) interacting with each other to influence platelet volume?

Sheppard et al. 2020

Many questions, One method



Research Question:

Are there genetic sets (as proxies of pathways) interacting with each other to influence platelet volume?

Sheppard et al. 2020

Research Question:

Are MDD variants part of same set as ADHD variants?

Many questions, One method

Research Question: Are MDD variants part of same set as ADHD variants?

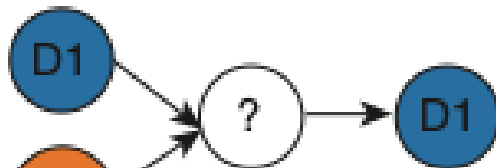
Input:



PA-FGRS of MDD

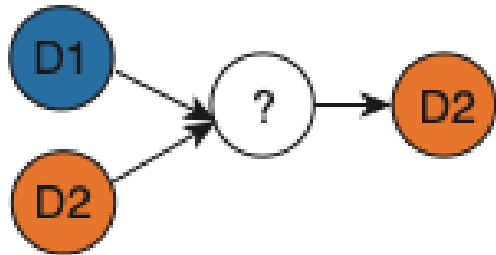


PA-FGRS of ADHD



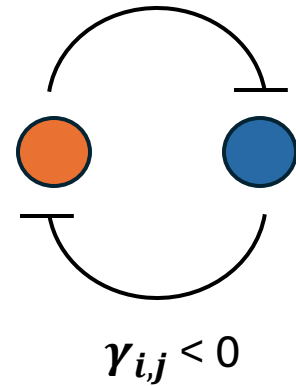
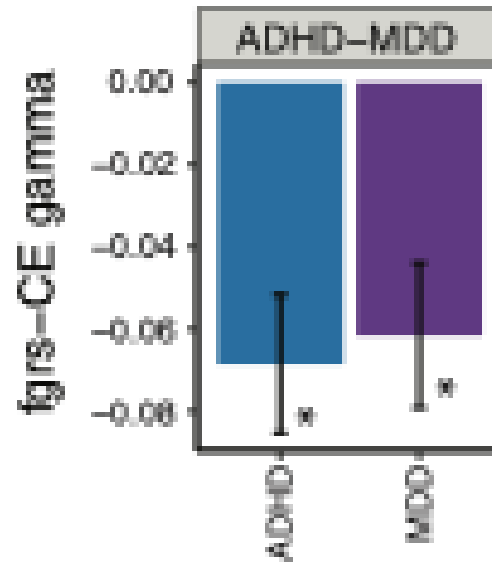
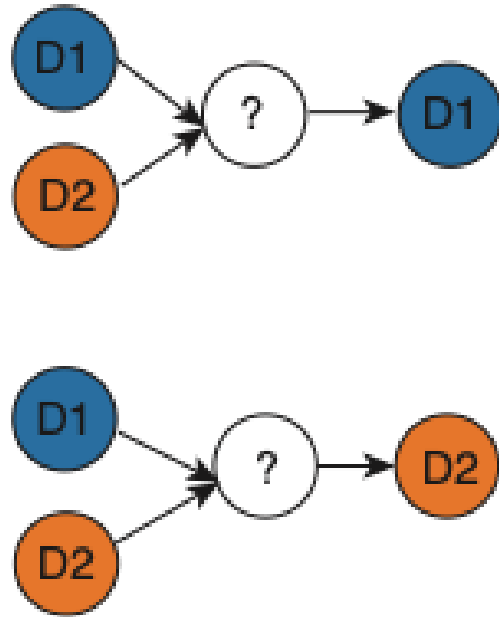
Output:
MDD case/control

OR



ADHD case/control

ADHD and MDD genetic variants distinct



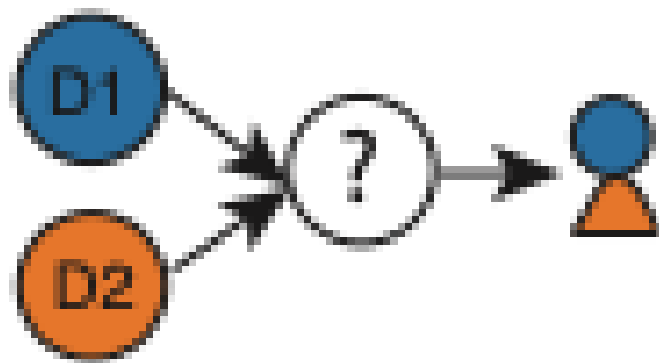
* = 10% FDR

Many questions, One method

Research Question: Are MDD variants and ADHD variants part of same set as comorbid variants?

Input:

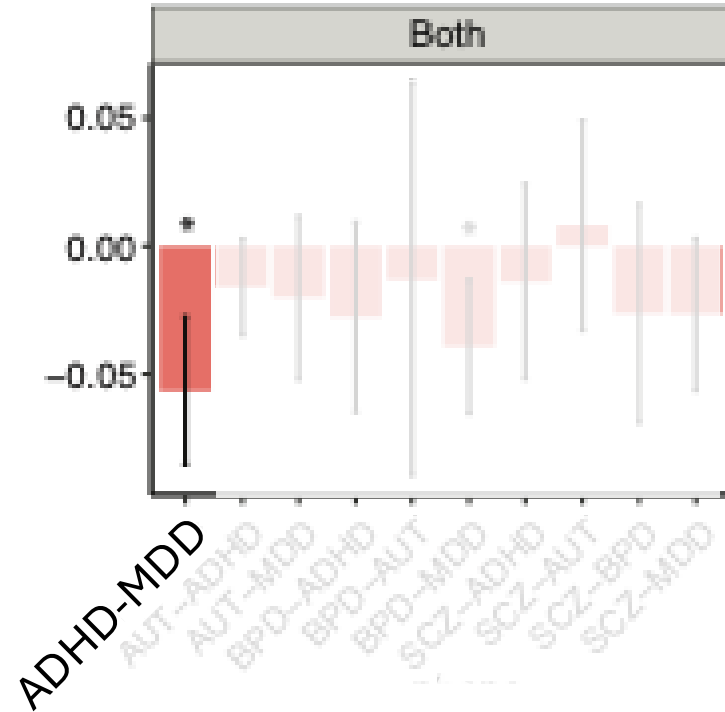
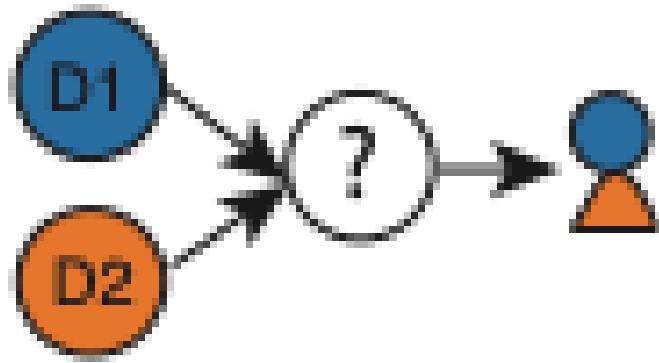
-  PA-FGRS of MDD
-  PA-FGRS of ADHD



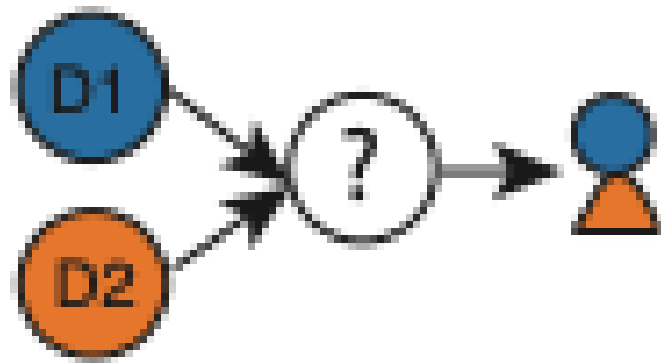
Output:

Comorbidity case/control

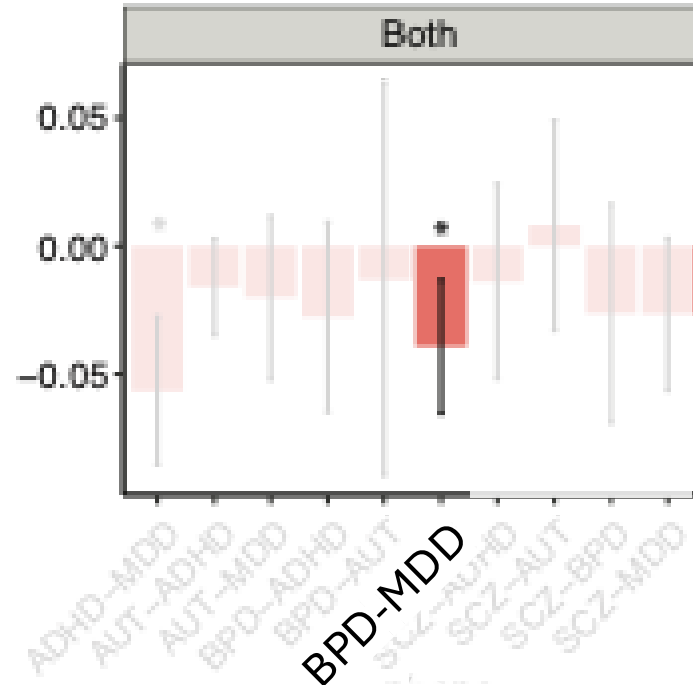
ADHD and MDD genetic variants distinct from comorbidity



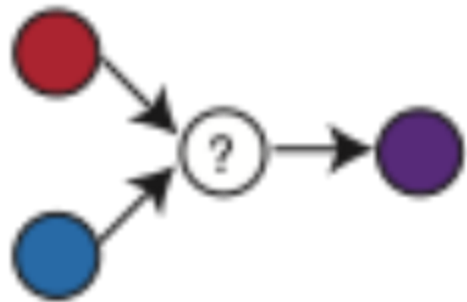
BPD and MDD genetic variants distinct from comorbidity



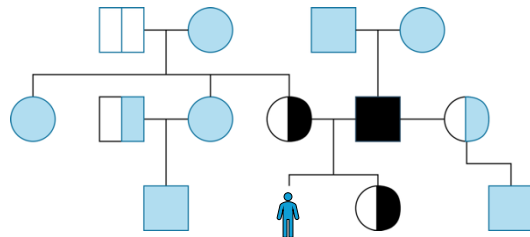
- PA-FGRS of MDD
- PA-FGRS of BPD



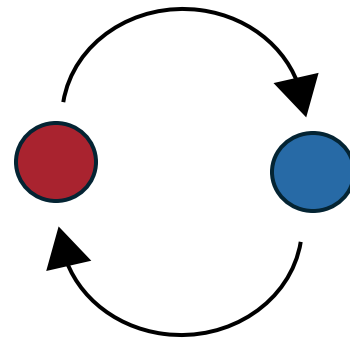
Summary



CE framework elegantly answers many research questions depending on applied context

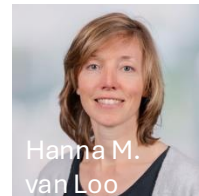
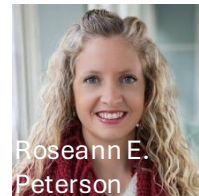
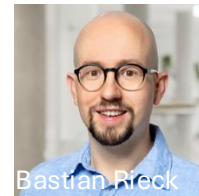
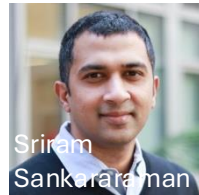
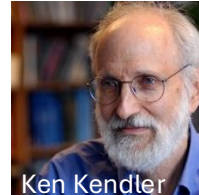
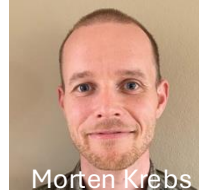


PA-FGRS within CE framework capture disorder-specific effects



Genetic sets of disorder pairs MDD-ADHD and MDD-BPD not likely part of a synergistic genetic set

Acknowledgements



Thank you

Pre-print



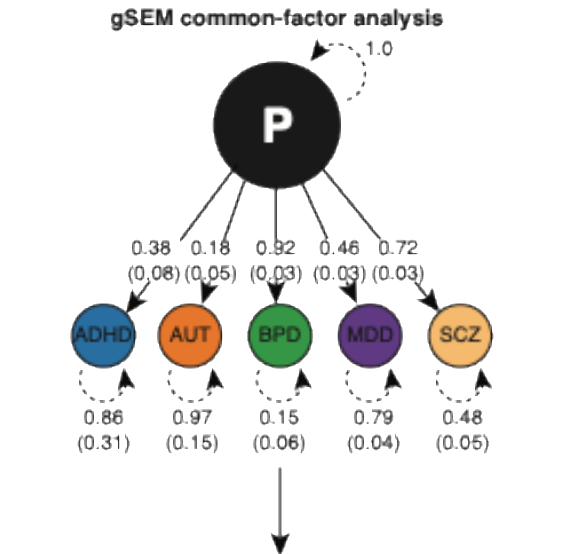
“Genetic Risk Effects on Psychiatric
Disorders Act in Sets”

Connect

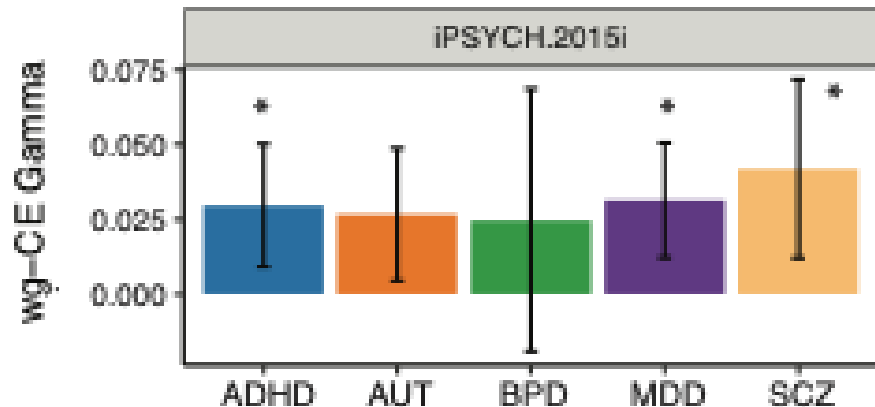
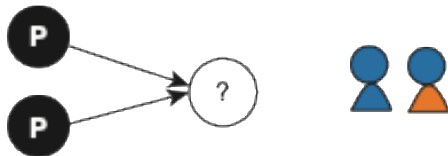


www.rietkerk-research.com

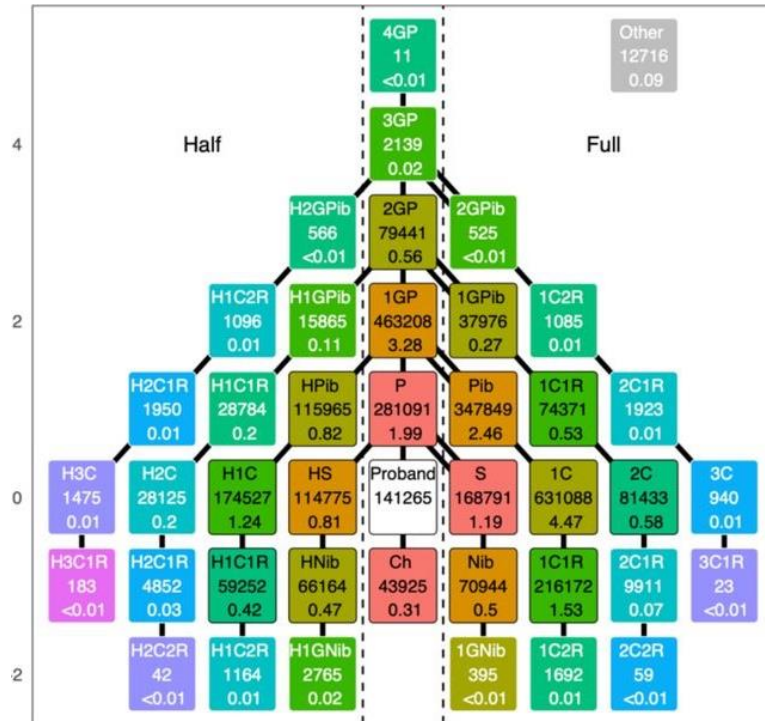
Genetic sets of disorder-specific factors part of same set as P-factor



CE analysis on disorders / comorbidity phenotypes



The Danish Registers



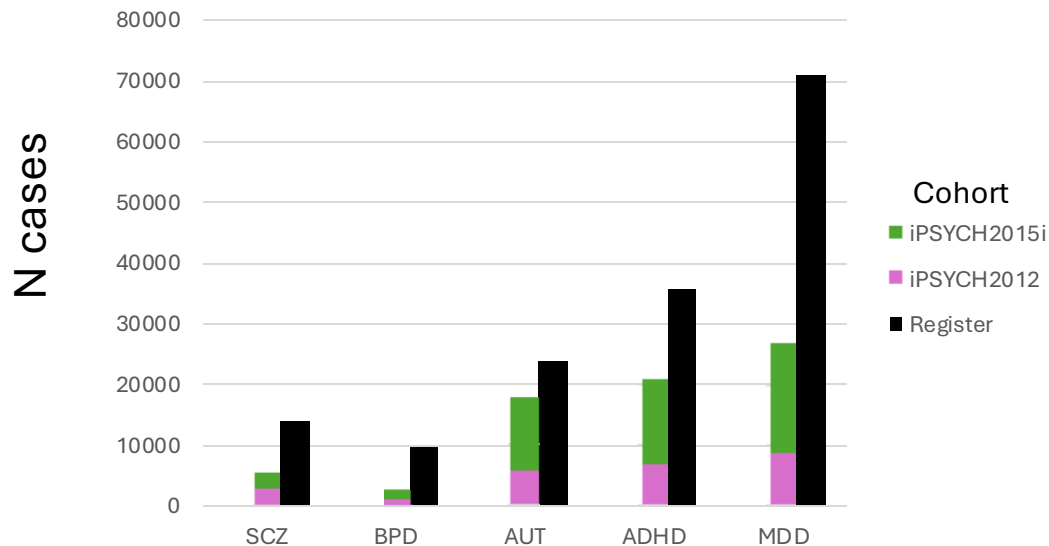
iPSYCH

Danish medical register
and linked genealogy data

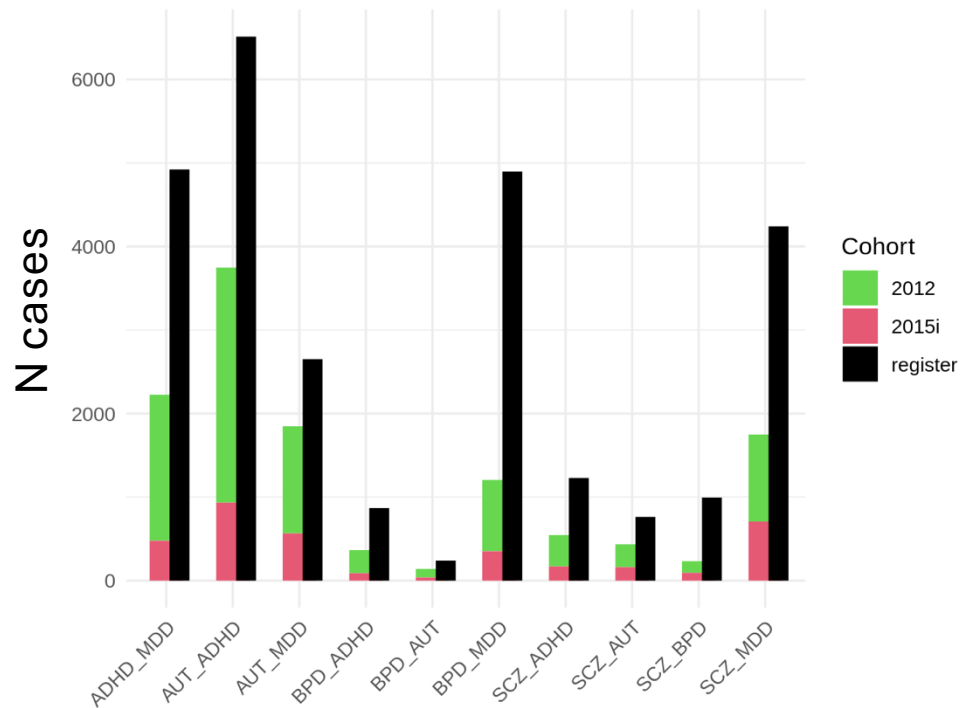
All Danish individuals with psychiatric disorders

Genotyped individuals
in iPSYCH2012 and
iPSYCH2015
(combined = iPSYCH2015)

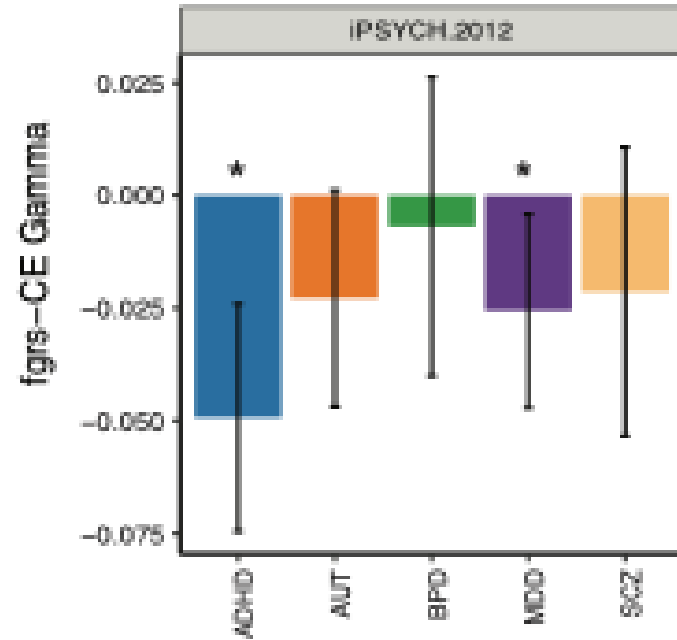
Sample size: per-disorder



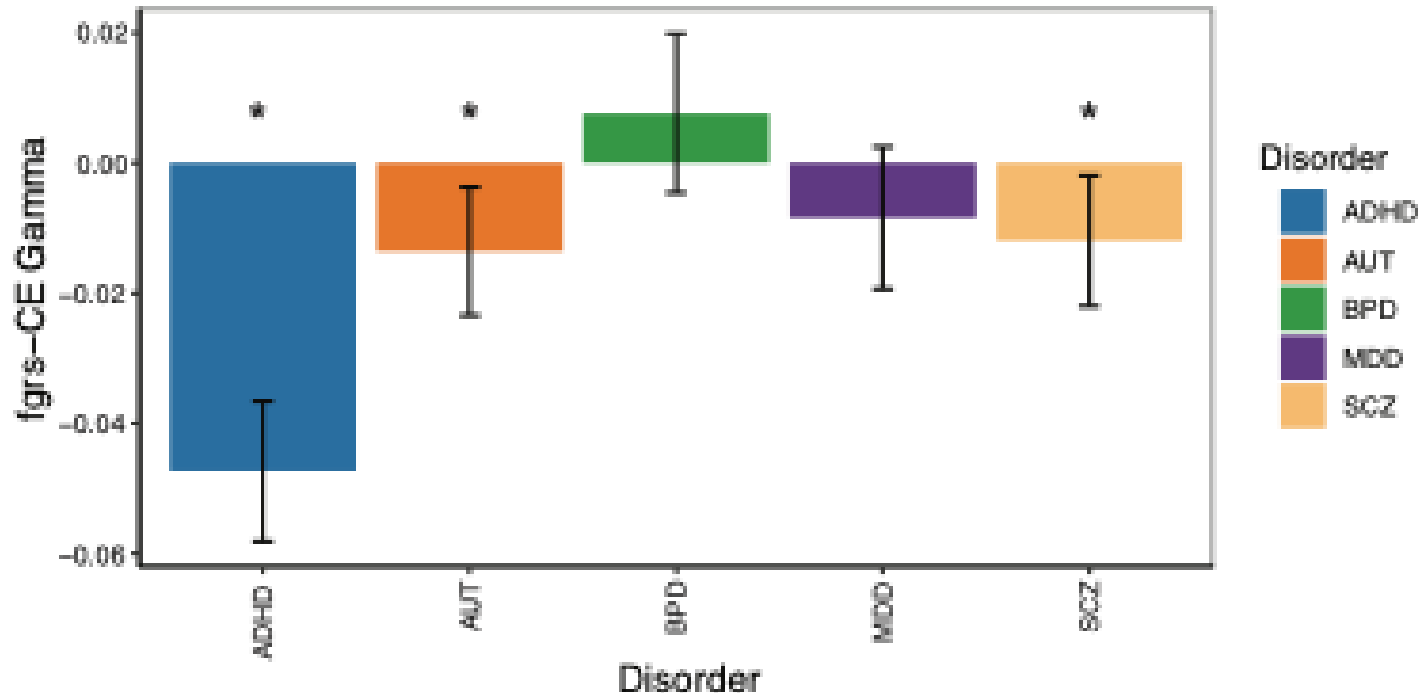
Sample size: comorbidity



PRS and PA-FGRS mainly differ in power

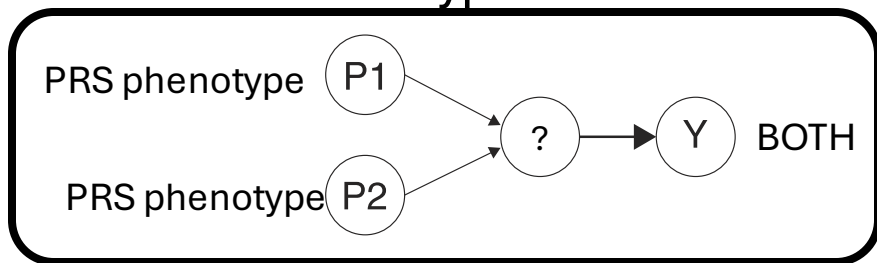


Within-disorder heterogeneity: PA-FGRS

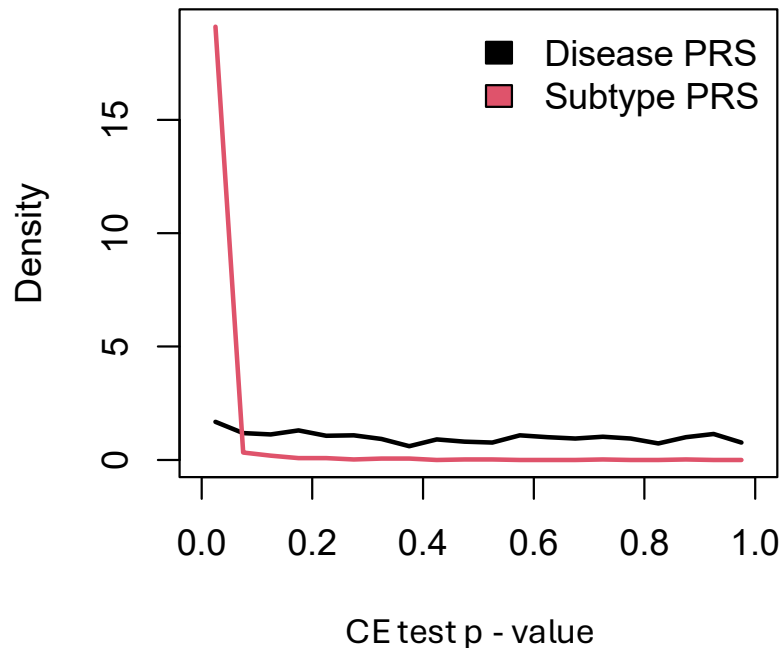
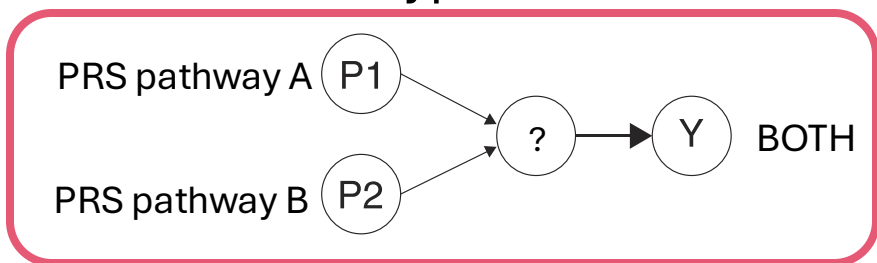


Simulation: knowing subtype = power

Phenotype PRS



Subtype PRS



Interplay between genetic sets

