

Basics of Quantitative Genetics

Peter von Rohr

28 September 2018

Background

- ▶ Central Dogma of Molecular Biology

→ Genotypes are the basis for phenotypic expression

- ▶ Start with simple model

→ one locus that affects quantitative trait

Population

Population (N = 10)

$$\frac{\underline{\underline{G_1}}}{G_1}$$

$$\frac{\underline{\underline{G_1}}}{G_2}$$

$$\frac{\underline{\underline{G_2}}}{G_2}$$

$$\frac{\underline{\underline{G_2}}}{G_2}$$

$$\frac{\underline{\underline{G_1}}}{G_1}$$

$$\frac{\underline{\underline{G_2}}}{G_1}$$

$$\frac{\underline{\underline{G_1}}}{G_1}$$

$$\frac{\underline{\underline{G_1}}}{G_1}$$

$$\frac{\underline{\underline{G_2}}}{G_2}$$

$$\frac{\underline{\underline{G_2}}}{G_1}$$

Terminology

- ▶ **alleles**: variants occurring at a given genetic Locus
- ▶ **bi-allelic**: only two alleles, e.g., G_1 and G_2 at a given locus G in population
- ▶ **genotype**: combination of two alleles at locus G in an individual
- ▶ **homozygous**: genotypes G_1G_1 and G_2G_2 where both alleles identical
- ▶ **heterozygous**: genotype G_1G_2 different alleles

Frequencies in Example Population

- ▶ **genotype frequencies**

$$f(G_1 G_1) = \frac{4}{10} = 0.4$$

$$f(G_1 G_2) = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3$$

$$f(G_2 G_2) = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3$$

- ▶ **allele frequencies**

$$f(G_1) = f(G_1 G_1) + \frac{1}{2} * f(G_1 G_2) = 0.55$$

$$f(G_2) = f(G_2 G_2) + \frac{1}{2} * f(G_1 G_2) = 0.45$$

Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium

- ▶ **allele frequencies**

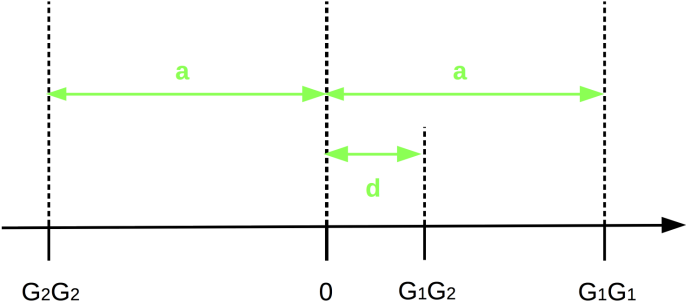
$$f(G_1) = p, f(G_2) = q = 1 - p$$

- ▶ **genotype frequencies**

| Alleles | G_1 | G_2 |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| G_1 | $f(G_1G_1) = p^2$ | $f(G_1G_2) = p * q$ |
| G_2 | $f(G_1G_2) = p * q$ | $f(G_2G_2) = q^2$ |

$$f(G_1G_1) = p^2, f(G_1G_2) = 2pq, f(G_2G_2) = q^2$$

Genotypic Values



Population Mean

- ▶ Expected value of genotypic value V as discrete random variable

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= V_{11} * f(G_1 G_1) + V_{12} * f(G_1 G_2) + V_{22} * f(G_2 G_2) \\ &= a * p^2 + d * 2pq + (-a) * q^2 \\ &= (p - q)a + 2pqd\end{aligned}$$

Breeding Values Definition

The breeding value of an animal i is defined as two times the difference between the mean value of offsprings of animal i and the population mean.

Derivation of Breeding value for $G_1 G_1$

| | Mates of S | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| | $f(G_1) = p$ | $f(G_2) = q$ |
| Parent S | | |
| $f(G_1) = 1$ | $f(G_1 G_1) = p$ | $f(G_1 G_2) = q$ |

Computation of Breeding value for $G_1 G_1$

$$\mu_{11} = p * a + q * d$$

The breeding value BV_{11} corresponds to

$$\begin{aligned} BV_{11} &= 2 * (\mu_{11} - \mu) \\ &= 2 (pa + qd - [(p - q)a + 2pqd]) \\ &= 2 (pa + qd - (p - q)a - 2pqd) \\ &= 2 (qd + qa - 2pqd) \\ &= 2 (qa + qd(1 - 2p)) \\ &= 2q (a + d(1 - 2p)) \\ &= 2q (a + (q - p)d) \end{aligned}$$

Computation of Breeding value for G_2G_2

$$\mu_{22} = pd - qa$$

The breeding value BV_{22} corresponds to

$$\begin{aligned}BV_{22} &= 2 * (\mu_{22} - \mu) \\ &= 2 (pd - qa - [(p - q)a + 2pqd]) \\ &= 2 (pd - qa - (p - q)a - 2pqd) \\ &= 2 (pd - pa - 2pqd) \\ &= 2 (-pa + p(1 - 2q)d) \\ &= -2p(a + (q - p)d)\end{aligned}$$

Computation of Breeding value for $G_1 G_2$

$$\mu_{12} = 0.5pa + 0.5d - 0.5qa = 0.5[(p - q)a + d]$$

The breeding value BV_{12} corresponds to

$$\begin{aligned} ZW_{12} &= 2 * (\mu_{12} - \mu) \\ &= 2(0.5(p - q)a + 0.5d - [(p - q)a + 2pqd]) \\ &= 2(0.5pa - 0.5qa + 0.5d - pa + qa - 2pqd) \\ &= 2(0.5(q - p)a + (0.5 - 2pq)d) \\ &= (q - p)a + (1 - 4pq)d \\ &= (q - p)a + (p^2 + 2pq + q^2 - 4pq)d \\ &= (q - p)a + (p^2 - 2pq + q^2)d \\ &= (q - p)a + (q - p)^2d \\ &= (q - p)[a + (q - p)d] \end{aligned}$$

Summary of Breeding Values

| Genotype | Breeding Value |
|-----------|-----------------|
| $G_1 G_1$ | $2q\alpha$ |
| $G_1 G_2$ | $(q - p)\alpha$ |
| $G_2 G_2$ | $-2p\alpha$ |

with $\alpha = a + (q - p)d$

Allele Substitution

$$\begin{aligned}BV_{12} - BV_{22} &= (q - p)\alpha - (-2p\alpha) \\ &= (q - p)\alpha + 2p\alpha \\ &= (q - p + 2p)\alpha \\ &= (q + p)\alpha \\ &= \alpha\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}BV_{11} - BV_{12} &= 2q\alpha - (q - p)\alpha \\ &= (2q - (q - p))\alpha \\ &= \alpha\end{aligned}$$

Dominance Deviation I

$$\begin{aligned}V_{11} - BV_{11} &= a - 2q\alpha \\ &= a - 2q[a + (q - p)d] \\ &= a - 2qa - 2q(q - p)d \\ &= a(1 - 2q) - 2q^2d + 2pqd \\ &= [(p - q)a + 2pqd] - 2q^2d \\ &= \mu + D_{11}\end{aligned}$$

Dominance Deviation II

$$\begin{aligned}V_{12} - BV_{12} &= d - (q - p)\alpha \\ &= d - (q - p)[a + (q - p)d] \\ &= [(p - q)a + 2pqd] + 2pqd \\ &= \mu + D_{12}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{22} - BV_{22} &= -a - (-2p\alpha) \\ &= -a + 2p[a + (q - p)d] \\ &= [(p - q)a + 2pqd] - 2p^2d \\ &= \mu + D_{22}\end{aligned}$$

Summary of Values

| Genotyp | genotypic value | Breeding Value | Dominance Deviation |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| $G_i G_j$ | V_{ij} | BV_{ij} | D_{ij} |
| $G_1 G_1$ | a | $2q\alpha$ | $-2q^2d$ |
| $G_1 G_2$ | d | $(q - p)\alpha$ | $2pqd$ |
| $G_2 G_2$ | $-a$ | $-2p\alpha$ | $-2p^2d$ |

Decomposition of Genotypic Values

$$V_{ij} = \mu + BV_{ij} + D_{ij}$$