Genetic Covariances Between Animals

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BLUP Animal Model

- Traditional prediction of breeding values
  - i.e. no genomic information available
  - de-facto standard method
- Model recap

$$y = X\beta + Za + e$$

where

y	vector of length n of phenotypic information
β	vector of length p of unknown fixed effects
X	$n \times p$ incidence matrix
a	vector of length q of unknown random breeding values
Z	$n \times q$ incidence matrix
e	vector of length n of unknown random residuals

Numerical Example

Calf	Sire	Dam	Herd	WWG
3	1	2	1	4.5
4	1	NA	2	2.9
5	4	3	2	3.9
6	5	2	1	3.5

Animal Model Setup

- Convert information from data into model
- Put observations in vector y

$$y = \left[\begin{array}{c} 4.5 \\ 2.9 \\ 3.9 \\ 3.5 \end{array}\right]$$

- Fixed effects such as `herd` go in vector β and X links observations to components in β

$$X = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}\right], \beta = \left[\begin{array}{c} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{array}\right]$$

Breeding Values As Random Effects and Residuals

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ a = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \\ a_6 \end{bmatrix}, \ e = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \\ e_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Putting Everything Together

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4.5 \\ 2.9 \\ 3.9 \\ 3.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \\ a_6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \\ e_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution with Mixed Model Equations

- General form

$$\left[\begin{array}{lr} X^TR^{-1}X & X^TR^{-1}Z \\ Z^TR^{-1}X & Z^TR^{-1}Z + G^{-1} \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{\beta} \\ \hat{a} \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} X^TR^{-1}y \\ Z^TR^{-1}y \end{array}\right]$$

- Assume $R = I * \sigma_e^2$ and we set $G = A * \sigma_a^2$

$$\left[\begin{array}{lr} X^TX & X^TZ \\ Z^TX & Z^TZ + \lambda * A^{-1} \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{\beta} \\ \hat{a} \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} X^Ty \\ Z^Ty \end{array}\right]$$

with $\lambda = \sigma_e^2/\sigma_a^2$

Components of Mixed Model Equations

$$X^TX = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, X^TZ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

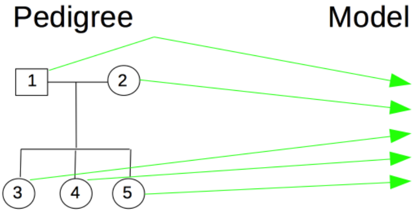
$$Z^TZ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X^Ty = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, Z^Ty = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Numerator Relationship Matrix

- Only component missing in mixed model equations: matrix A
- A is called the **numerator relationship matrix**
- Properties of A

$$var(a) = G = A * \sigma_a^2$$

Meaning of A



Variance-Covariance

	a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4	a_5
a_1	var(a_1)	cov(a_1,a_2)	cov(a_1,a_3)	cov(a_1,a_4)	cov(a_1,a_5)
a_2		var(a_2)	cov(a_2,a_3)	cov(a_2,a_4)	cov(a_2,a_5)
a_3			var(a_3)	cov(a_3,a_4)	cov(a_3,a_5)
a_4				var(a_4)	cov(a_4,a_5)
a_5					var(a_5)

Elements of A

- Diagonal elements $(A)_{ii} = 1 + F_i$ where F_i: inbreeding coefficient of i
- Offdiagonal elements $(A)_{ij} = cov(a_i, a_j)/\sigma_a^2$
- Symmetric
- Definition leads to recursive algorithm for computing components of A