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## Another Explanation for Apparent Epistasis

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### Response to: An alternative explanation for apparent epistasis

Hemani *et al.*

We thank Wood *et al.* for their interesting observations but do not believe that their overall conclusions are consistent with the results presented. First, although we replicate our results in large, independent samples, they do not replicate 19/30 of our reported interactions (Table 1 in [1]) in the InCHIANTI dataset (N=450) at a type-I error rate of 0.05/30=0.002, including none of our reported *cis-trans* interactions. Despite having insufficient data to draw conclusions on the *cis-trans* effects, Wood *et al.* claim that this alternative explanation implies that there remains 'no compelling evidence for widespread epistasis in humans'.

Second, applying their method in our discovery and replication datasets [1] fails to abrogate the statistical evidence for epistasis. Specifically, the meta-analysis of these results shows that interaction effects remain for 24/26 epistasis pairs after correcting for effects of the IncSeq SNP (Table 1). For the remaining two pairs (at CSTB and LAX1) we cannot rule out a haplotype effect such as postulated by Wood *et al.* and this may indeed be a more parsimonious explanation for these two pairs. Haplotype effects are known to be confounding factors in *cis-cis* interactions, as stated in Hemani *et al.*

Third, Wood *et al.* ignore the possibility that the IncSeq SNP is either one of the epistatic causal loci, or in higher LD with the causal loci than the genotyped epistatic SNP and

assume that a direct comparison of the interaction  $p$ -value before and after linear adjustment of the IncSeq SNP provides evidence for their alternative explanation.

Fourth, for 11 of the *cis-cis* pairs that were replicated by Wood *et al.* there is evidence for additional *cis*-genetic variation to that explained by the IncSeq SNPs [2]. Hence the IncSeq SNPs are not the only (causal) variants in *cis* and therefore the additive effect of the IncSeq SNPs may contain additive effects of additional variants. Furthermore, these probes are within the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of non-additive genetic variation estimated using a pedigree-based method that is completely orthogonal to SNP based methods [3] (Table 2).

Fifth, there is evidence of interaction variation for pairs of SNPs that include the IncSeq SNPs themselves. Due to lower minor allele frequencies of the IncSeq SNPs many of the pairwise genotype classes are missing, meaning epistatic effects cannot be tested between well-imputed IncSeq SNP and genotyped SNPs in our discovery data. However, in 3/4 pairs for which epistatic effects can be tested there is evidence for interaction variation between the imputed IncSeq SNP and the SNP from the original pair that was in least LD with it (Table 3).

Finally, we did not report that epistasis was ‘widespread’ and in fact pointed out that for gene expression additive genetic variation explains much more of the total genetic variation than non-additive variation [1, 3].

## References

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Table 1

Meta-analysis of results from discovery and replication cohorts. The analysis followed that of Wood *et al.* In each cohort the effect of the imputed IncSeq SNP was regressed against the probe levels and the residuals used as an adjusted phenotype. Interaction effects were estimated following Hemani *et al.* and the results combined using Fisher's method (see Hemani *et al.*) using results from all three datasets or just the two replication datasets. Two IncSeq SNPs were either not in the 1000 Genomes reference panel or did not pass imputation quality control. Remaining imputed IncSeq SNPs had imputation accuracy  $R^2 > 0.98$  in the Brisbane Systems Genetics Study (BSGS). Of the remaining 26, 24 had interaction  $p$  values  $< 0.05/26 = 1.9e^{-3}$ .

<i>cis/trans</i>	Gene (chr)	SNP1 (chr)	SNP2 (chr)	IncSeq SNP from imputed data	Interaction $-\log_{10}$ P value (three studies)	Interaction $-\log_{10}$ P value (two studies)
<i>cis</i>	<i>ADK</i> (10)	rs2395095 (10)	rs10824092 (10)	rs67594352	3.25	2.9
<i>cis</i>	<i>ATP13A1</i> (19)	rs4284750 (19)	rs873870 (19)	NA	NA	NA
<i>cis</i>	<i>C21ORF57</i> (21)	rs9978658 (21)	rs11701361 (21)	rs11702450	6.62	5.57
<i>cis</i>	<i>CSTB</i> (21)	rs9979356 (21)	rs3761385 (21)	rs35285321	1.64	1.63
<i>cis</i>	<i>CTSC</i> (11)	rs7930237 (11)	rs556895 (11)	rs56375235	10.53	7.88
<i>cis</i>	<i>FN3KRP</i> (17)	rs898095 (17)	rs9892064 (17)	NA	NA	NA
<i>cis</i>	<i>GAA</i> (17)	rs11150847 (17)	rs12602462 (17)	rs4889970	11.85	8.29
<i>cis</i>	<i>HNRPH1</i> (5)	rs6894268 (5)	rs4700810 (5)	rs10078796	10.82	4.91
<i>cis</i>	<i>LAX1</i> (1)	rs1891432 (1)	rs10900520 (1)	rs2185079	1.01	1
<i>cis</i>	<i>MBLNI</i> (3)	rs16864367 (3)	rs13079208 (3)	rs67903230	4.19	3.23
<i>trans</i>	<i>MBLNI</i> (3)	rs7710738 (5)	rs13069559 (3)	rs67903230	3.42	2.97
<i>trans</i>	<i>MBLNI</i> (3)	rs2030926 (6)	rs13069559 (3)	rs67903230	5.31	3.96
<i>trans</i>	<i>MBLNI</i> (3)	rs2614467 (14)	rs13069559 (3)	rs67903230	3.12	2.88
<i>trans</i>	<i>MBLNI</i> (3)	rs218671 (17)	rs13069559 (3)	rs67903230	4.85	2.84
<i>trans</i>	<i>MBLNI</i> (3)	rs11981513 (7)	rs13069559 (3)	rs67903230	6.49	5.75
<i>cis</i>	<i>MBP</i> (18)	rs8092433 (18)	rs4890876 (18)	rs470929	4.08	3.27
<i>cis</i>	<i>NAPRT1</i> (8)	rs2123758 (8)	rs3889129 (8)	rs10093709	4.07	2.95
<i>cis</i>	<i>NCL</i> (2)	rs7563453 (2)	rs4973397 (2)	rs13019380	3.48	3.24
<i>cis</i>	<i>PRMT2</i> (21)	rs2839372 (21)	rs11701058 (21)	rs4819255	15.80	12.16
<i>cis</i>	<i>SNORD14A</i> (11)	rs2634462 (11)	rs6486334 (11)	rs2354863	5.01	3.66
<i>cis</i>	<i>TMEM149</i> (19)	rs807491 (19)	rs7254601 (19)	rs28656784	4.82	3.57
<i>trans</i>	<i>TMEM149</i> (19)	rs8106959 (19)	rs6926382 (6)	rs28656784	3.14	2.91
<i>trans</i>	<i>TMEM149</i> (19)	rs8106959 (19)	rs914940 (1)	rs28656784	3.47	3.12

<i>cis</i> / <i>trans</i>	Gene (chr)	SNP1 (chr)	SNP2 (chr)	IncSeq SNP from imputed data	Interaction -log <sub>10</sub> P value (three studies)	Interaction -log <sub>10</sub> P value (two studies)
<i>trans</i>	<i>TMEM149</i> (19)	rs8106959 (19)	rs2351458 (4)	rs28656784	4.77	4.01
<i>trans</i>	<i>TMEM149</i> (19)	rs8106959 (19)	rs6718480 (2)	rs28656784	4.86	3.69
<i>trans</i>	<i>TMEM149</i> (19)	rs8106959 (19)	rs1843357 (8)	rs28656784	3.34	3.14
<i>trans</i>	<i>TMEM149</i> (19)	rs8106959 (19)	rs9509428 (13)	rs28656784	3.06	2.73
<i>cis</i>	<i>VASP</i> (19)	rs1264226 (19)	rs2276470 (19)	rs4803827	4.41	3.27

**Table 2**

Correlation coefficients are calculated between relative pairs in BSGS [4]. PP = parent-parent, PO = parent-offspring, DZ = dizygotic twins, SIB = Sibling pairs not including DZ and MZ twins, MA = monozygotic twins. Estimates of additive ( $h^2$ ) and non-additive ( $d^2$ ) variance components estimated from pedigree data [3]. All probes are within the top 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of  $h^2$  estimates and the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of  $d^2$  (from 17,994 probes).

ILMN_GENE	PROBE_ID	PP	PO	DZ	SIB	MZ	$h^2$	$d^2$
ADK	ILMN_2358626	0.01	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.38	0.41	0.12
ATP13A1	ILMN_2134224	-0.02	0.16	0.14	0.20	0.61	0.67	0.16
C21ORF57	ILMN_1795836	-0.02	0.15	0.17	0.23	0.47	0.51	0.08
CSTB	ILMN_1761797	-0.06	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.30	0.25	0.04
CTSC	ILMN_2242463	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.16	0.37	0.27	0.08
FN3KRP	ILMN_1652333	-0.07	0.17	0.14	0.21	0.43	0.31	0.11
GAA	ILMN_2410783	-0.05	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.39	0.39	0.06
HNRPH1	ILMN_2101920	0.01	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.24	0.17	0.05
LAX1	ILMN_1769782	-0.06	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.36	0.27	0.04
MBNL1	ILMN_2313158	0.02	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.42	0.18	0.11
NAPRT1	ILMN_1710752	-0.06	0.19	0.21	0.28	0.51	0.37	0.14
NCL	ILMN_2121437	-0.02	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.40	0.31	0.08
PRMT2	ILMN_1675038	-0.04	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.40	0.34	0.06
SNORD14A	ILMN_1799381	0.03	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.52	0.43	0.14
TMEM149	ILMN_1786426	0.06	0.27	0.23	0.17	0.49	0.41	0.09
VASP	ILMN_1743646	0.00	0.14	0.27	0.18	0.52	0.38	0.13

**Table 3**

Epistatic effects between the IncSeq SNP and the genotyped SNP with the lowest LD in BSGS data. IncSeq SNPs were imputed (imputation accuracy  $R^2 > 0.99$ ) against the 1000 Genomes reference panel. There were only 4 pairs that had sufficient data (all 9 genotype classes and a minimum genotype class size of 5 individuals) existing between the IncSeq SNP and corresponding original epistasis SNP with the lowest LD with the IncSeq SNP (denoted with \*). Of these one is CSTB that shows no interaction effect. The remaining three have strongly significant effects, and explain more genetic variance than the original interactions in two cases.

Gene	Probe	Original epistatic SNP1	Original epistatic SNP2	IncSeq SNP rs id	Original analysis (SNP1 and SNP2)				Analysis between IncSeq SNP and * original SNP			
					4df P value	8df P value	8df R2	4df R2	4df P value	8df P value	8df R2	4df R2
CSTB	ILMN_1761797	rs9979356*	rs3761385	rs35285321	12.0	17.2	0.1	0.07	0.8	25.5	0.14	0.01
HNRPH1	ILMN_2101920	rs6894268*	rs4700810	rs10078796	15.4	17.1	0.1	0.08	9.6	30.8	0.16	0.06
MBP	ILMN_2398939	rs8092433*	rs4890876	rs470929	5.4	16.9	0.1	0.03	6.5	37.1	0.19	0.04
VASP	ILMN_1743646	rs1264226*	rs2276470	rs4803827	5.1	15.6	0.1	0.03	7.9	81.9	0.32	0.05