

Reviewer Report

Title: **A network-based conditional genetic association analysis of the human metabolome**

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Reviewer Comments to Author:

This manuscript discusses a metabolomics GWAS analysis, namely a GWAS where the outcomes/traits of interest are metabolites. It discusses the use of different models for looking at the associations between metabolites and genotypes. Thus, in this scenario, one may either consider a model where the metabolic trait is regressed only on the genotype ("unconditional model" = uGAS) or a model that additionally also includes other metabolites as covariates ("conditional model" = cGAS). The metabolites included as covariates can be selected in 2 ways: either by using known biochemical networks (BN) or by using a data-driven approach with Gaussian graphical models (GGM.) Thus, the uGAS represents simple linear regression models in the context of GWAS, whereas the cGAS represents multiple linear regression, with a variable selection step.

In general, I find that this paper could be clearer and more rigorous from a statistical point of view. For example:

- 1) One major issue I see is the way the authors claim that a cGAS would usually have higher power. In general, power is defined in relation to a specific null hypothesis and the null hypothesis is different for the uGAS versus the cGAS. For example, the higher power may be at the cost of a higher type I error/FWER. Furthermore, all these claims are made based on a single data analysis, whereas more convincing and illustrative arguments generally would also include simulations where the true data-generating mechanisms is known - for example, if the data follows the uGAS models, how does using the cGAS impact the type I error/FWER as well as the power?
- 2) The authors do not differentiate between random variables and their estimators in the manuscript.
- 3) The approaches used could be described more clearly and the notation could be more consistent and intuitive. For example, for equation (1), it seems like β_{yg} is simply the estimate of β_g from the conditional model. This is generally denoted by $\hat{\beta}_g$ - the authors could denote it by $\hat{\beta}_g^c$ since they consider both the unconditional and conditional models; using non-standard notation makes the manuscript more difficult to follow. It also seems like β_{yc} is in fact equal to ρ_{yc} (under the assumption of zero mean and standard deviation of 1 for all the random variables) for the case of a single covariate. If so, this could be pointed out to the readers. The terminology is also not always consistent, eg "partial regression coefficients," "partial correlation coefficients," "partial coefficients of regression" etc. The "total observed correlation" is introduced in the discussion - presumably this is just the marginal correlation, but this term is not used elsewhere.
- 4) The authors claim on page 7 that "Because the noise component [...] is always ≥ 1 , any possible decrease in the ratio... is determined by the sign and magnitude of the term [...]. If this term is negative, there will always be an increase in power of the conditional analysis." However, the conditional analysis will necessarily estimate more parameters, using up more degrees of freedom. This becomes clear if one specifies that the t-test is used, for which the degrees of freedom decreases with the number of parameters. (In the discussion, the non-centrality parameter is mentioned - presumably for the t-test - but not the number of degrees of freedom.)
- 5) The authors mention that one might be able to apply "a machine-learning approach that allows for differential shrinkage." It is unclear why they do not just apply something like a grouped LASSO (or even a regular LASSO that does not shrink the genotype) and compare the results?
- 6) The portions on the chi-squared test are confusing. As written, it is somewhat confusing where this test was used (and why) and where the paired Wilcoxon was used (presumably the pairs represent the uGAS and

cGAS models for each metabolite?)

7) Having a reproducible workflow which includes both the data (summary-level KORA data) and the code would be very helpful to the reader.

Minor comments:

a) It would be helpful to highlight locus FADS1 in Figure 1.

b) It would be helpful to use the notations introduced earlier in the caption of Figure 2, to make it easier to make the connections.

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