Research Areas in Statistical Genetics

Jaihee Choi

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Background

- Twin studies have revealed the importance of the role of genetic heritability in many biological outcomes
- Advent of lower-cost sequencing has allowed scientists to study the genome more easily
- Genome-wide Association Studies (GWAS) have discovered thousands of genes that are linked with different outcomes



Figure: Source: https://www.rmany.com/blog/understanding-brca

Motivation

- Huge national and international efforts to build massive databases containing genetic and health information
- Information is often collected through periodic questionnaires
- Can be modeled as time-to-event (survival) outcomes





Censored Time-to-Event Outcomes

• Much of the data is interval-censored due to the periodic questionnaires and repeat assessments.



Example: Fractured bone

ID	Baseline		Follow up 1		Follow up 2		Follow up 3		BL	FU 1	FU 2	FU 3
1	2006-03-04		2012-04-11		NA		2019-12-08		0	1	NA	0
2	2008-10-12		2013-08-28		2014-02-21		2020-01-22		0	0	0	0
3	2007-07	2007-07-13		2013-12-03		2015-04-28		2019-11-13		0	1	0
4	2007-02	2007-02-23		NA		2015-10-09		NA		NA	0	NA
	ID	Let	ft Date Rig		ht Date			ID	Left Time		Right Time	
	1	200	6-03-04	2012-04-11				1	57.7		63.4	ŧ
-	2	202	0-01-22	RC			-	2	2 62.1		Inf	
	3	201	3-12-03	2015-04-28			3		61.8		63.2	
	4	LC		2007-02-23				4	0		72.	3

J. Choi

- There currently are only a few methods tailored to interval-censored time-to-event outcomes
- Rare genetic variants are difficult to test for due to their low frequency in the population
- Complex correlation structures in the data due to linkage disequilibrium



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Research focus: Developing robust and scalable tools to extract insights from complex data to better understand biological systems

Previous works:

- Set-based inference for genetic association with multiple interval-censored outcomes
- Interval-censored Bayesian variable selection for genome-wide association studies

Current interests:

- Multi-omic data integration methods with interval-censored outcomes
- Gene-environment $(G \times E)$ interaction methods for survival outcomes