

Package ‘mppR’

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Title Multi-Parent Population QTL Analysis

Description Analysis of experimental multi-parent populations to detect regions of the genome (called quantitative trait loci, QTLs) influencing phenotypic traits measured in unique and multiple environments. The population must be composed of crosses between a set of at least three parents (e.g. factorial design, 'diallel', or nested association mapping). The functions cover data processing, QTL detection, and results visualization. The implemented methodology is described in Garin, Wimmer, Mezouk, Malosetti and van Eeuwijk (2017) <[doi:10.1007/s00122-017-2923-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00122-017-2923-3)> as well as in Garin, Malosetti and van Eeuwijk (2020) <[doi:10.1007/s00122-020-03621-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00122-020-03621-0)>.

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Imports dplyr, ggplot2, graphics, grDevices, igraph, Matrix, methods, nlme, parallel, qtl, stats, utils

Depends R(>= 3.1.0)

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

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URL <https://github.com/vincentgarin/mppR>

BugReports <https://github.com/vincentgarin/mppR/issues>

VignetteBuilder knitr

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<code>create.mppData</code>	<i>Create a multi-parent population data object</i>
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Description

This function combines all raw data sources in a single data object of class `mppData`.

Usage

```
create.mppData(
  geno.off = NULL,
  geno.par = NULL,
  map = NULL,
  pheno = NULL,
  cross.ind = NULL,
  par.per.cross = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>geno.off</code> | Character marker score matrix of the offspring with genotypes as row and markers as column. Rows names must be the offspring genotypes identifiers similar to the one used in <code>pheno</code>. The columns names must be the marker names similar to the one used in <code>map</code>. Marker scores must be coded using one letter per allele. For example, AA, CC, GG, etc. Missing values must be coded NA. |
| <code>geno.par</code> | Character marker score matrix of the parents with genotypes as row and markers as column. Rows names must be the parents genotypes identifiers similar to the one used in <code>par.per.cross</code>. The columns names must be the marker names similar to the one used in <code>map</code>. Marker scores must be coded using one letter per allele. For example, AA, CC, GG, etc. Missing values must be coded NA. |
| <code>map</code> | Three columns data.frame with: 1) character marker identifiers; 2) numeric chromosome; 3) numeric positions in centi-Morgan. The marker identifiers must be identical to the column names of the maker matrices (<code>geno.off</code> and <code>geno.par</code>). The chromosome identifiers must start by 1 and increase by 1 unit, e.g. 1, 2, 3, ... |

CV_partition	<i>Cross validation partition</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Partition the genotype indices into training and validation sets for cross-validation (CV).

Usage

```
CV_partition(cross.ind, k = 5)
```

Arguments

cross.ind	Character vector with the same length as the number of genotypes which specifies to which cross each genotype belongs.
k	Numeric value representing the number of subsets (fold) into which data are spread within cross. Default = 5.

Details

The genotype indices are randomly assigned within cross to k subsets (folds). Then each subset is used once as validation set, the remaining data go in the training set.

Value

Return:

fold	List of k lists (one for each fold). Each fold list contains two vectors with genotypes indices of the training (<code>\$train.set</code>) and the validation set (<code>\$val.set</code>).
------	---

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[mpp_CV](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData)

part.cv <- CV_partition(cross.ind = mppData$cross.ind, k = 5)

part.cv[[1]]$train.set
part.cv[[1]]$val.set
```

design_connectivity *Connected parts of a MPP design*

Description

Determine the connected parts of a MPP design using the method of Weeks and Williams (1964) and the package igraph.

Usage

```
design_connectivity(par_per_cross, plot_des = TRUE, output_loc = NULL)
```

Arguments

par_per_cross	Three columns character matrix specifying : 1) the cross indicators ; 2) the parents 1 identifiers of the crosses; 3) the parents 2 identifiers of the crosses.
plot_des	Logical value indicating if connected part of the design should be plotted. Default = TRUE.
output_loc	Path where the plot of the design will be saved if the argument is given. Default = NULL.

Value

Return a list with each element representing one connected part of the design and the list of parents contained in this part.

If plot_des = TRUE and output_loc has been specified. A plot of the graph (con_plot.pdf) will be saved at the specified location.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

References

Weeks, D. L., & Williams, D. R. (1964). A note on the determination of connectedness in an N-way cross classification. *Technometrics*, 6(3), 319-324.

Examples

```
data(mppData)

par_per_cross <- mppData$par.per.cross

con.part <- design_connectivity(par_per_cross)
```

IBD.mppData

*IBD coding for mppData objects***Description**

The function first converts genotype data into ABH format. Then it calculates within cross identical by descent (IBD) probabilities.

Usage

```
IBD.mppData(
  mppData,
  het.miss.par = TRUE,
  subcross.ind = NULL,
  par.per.subcross = NULL,
  type,
  F.gen = NULL,
  BC.gen = NULL,
  type.mating = NULL,
  error.prob = 1e-04,
  map.function = "haldane"
)
```

Arguments

<code>mppData</code>	An object of class <code>mppData</code> . the <code>mppData</code> must have been processed using: create.mppData , QC.mppData , and IBS.mppData .
<code>het.miss.par</code>	Logical value. if <code>het.miss.par = TRUE</code> , the function will use the offspring segregation to try to infer the allele that was transmitted by the heterozygous or missing parent at a particular locus to make the ABH conversion. Default = <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>subcross.ind</code>	Optional character vector specifying to which sub-cross each genotype belong. Default = <code>NULL</code> .
<code>par.per.subcross</code>	Optional three columns Character matrix specifying : 1) the sub-cross indicators; 2) the parents 1 identifiers of the sub-crosses; 3) the parents 2 identifiers of the sub-crosses. Default = <code>NULL</code> .
<code>type</code>	Character indicator for the type of population analyzed: <code>type = "F"</code> for Fn (F cross n generations); <code>type = "BC"</code> for BCn (backcross n generations); <code>type = "BCsFt"</code> for backcross followed by selfing; <code>type = "DH"</code> for double haploids; and <code>type = "RIL"</code> for recombinant inbred lines. For RIL type specify if the population was obtain using selfing or sibling mating using <code>type.mating</code> . If <code>type = "RIL"</code> or <code>"DH"</code> , the function does not assume heterozygous marker scores for these populations and convert them into missing (NA).
<code>F.gen</code>	Numeric integer representing the number of F generations. For example <code>F.gen = 2</code> for F2. Default = <code>NULL</code> .

<code>BC.gen</code>	Numeric integer representing the number of backcross generations. For example <code>BC.gen = 1</code> for single backcross. Default = NULL.
<code>type.mating</code>	Character specifying for a RIL population if it was obtained by selfing ("selfing") or by sibling mating ("sib.mat"). Default = NULL.
<code>error.prob</code>	Numeric value for assumed genotyping error rate used in the calculation of the penetrance $\Pr(\text{observed genotype} \mid \text{true genotype})$. Default = 0.0001.
<code>map.function</code>	Character expression specifying the type of map function used to infer the IBD probabilities. possibility to choose between "haldane", "kosambi", "c-f", "morgan". Default = "haldane".

Details

The function first transforms genotype data into within cross ABH format. The function takes the parents of the different cross as reference and assigns the following scores: "A" if the offspring score is equivalent to parent 1; "B" if it is equivalent to parent 2; "H" if it is heterozygous. The function attributes NA for missing when: 1) the offspring score is missing; 2) the two parents have the same score; or 3) when at least one parental score is missing.

If a parent score is heterozygous or missing (`het.miss.par = TRUE`), the assignment rules are the following. If the two parents are heterozygous or one parent is heterozygous and the other missing, the offspring get NA since the parental origin can not be inferred with certainty. If one parent is heterozygous or missing and the second parent is homozygous, the function looks at offspring segregating pattern to infer which allele was transmitted by the heterozygous parent. If this is possible we consider the heterozygous parent as homozygous for the transmitted allele and use this allele score for ABH assignment.

The ABH assignment can be performed using sub-cross structure providing information about sub-cross in arguments `subcross.ind` and `par.per.subcross`.

Then the function calculates the IBD probabilities using `read.cross()` and `calc.genoprob()` functions from the R/qtl package (Broman et al. 2009).

The type of population must be specified in argument `type`. Different population types are possible: F-type ('F'), back-cross ('BC'), backcross followed by selfing ('BCsFt'), double haploid ('DH'), and recombinant inbred lines ('RIL'). The number of F and BC generations can be specified using `F.gen` and `BC.gen`. The argument `type.mating` specifies if F and RIL populations were obtained by selfing or by sibling mating.

DH and RIL populations are read as back-cross by R/qtl. For these two population types, heterozygous scores will be treated as missing values.

Value

an increased `mppData` object containing the the same elements as the `mppData` object provided as argument and the following new elements:

<code>geno.IBD</code>	A R/qtl <code>cross</code> object containing the IBD probabilities.
<code>n.zigo</code>	Numeric value Indicating the number of different genotypes: 2 (AA/BB) or 3 (AA/AB/BB)
<code>type</code>	Character expression indicating the type of population.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

References

Broman KW, Wu H, Sen S, Churchill GA (2003) R/qtl: QTL mapping in experimental crosses. *Bioinformatics* 19:889-890.

Broman, K. W., & Sen, S. (2009). *A Guide to QTL Mapping with R/qtl* (Vol. 46). New York: Springer.

See Also

[create.mppData](#), [QC.mppData](#), [IBS.mppData](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData_init)

mppData <- QC.mppData(mppData_init)
mppData <- IBS.mppData(mppData = mppData)

mppData <- IBD.mppData(mppData = mppData, het.miss.par = TRUE, type = 'RIL',
                      type.mating = 'selfing')
```

IBS.mppData

IBS coding for mppData objects

Description

Transform the genotype marker matrix of a mppData object into Identical by state (IBS) 0, 1, 2 format. The IBS score represent the number of copies of the minor allele.

Usage

```
IBS.mppData(mppData)
```

Arguments

mppData An object of class mppData. The mppData must have been processed using: [create.mppData](#) and [QC.mppData](#).

Value

an increased mppData object containing the the same elements as the mppData object provided as argument and the following new elements:

geno.IBS	Marker matrix with marker scores coded as 0, 1, 2 corresponding to the number of copies of the least frequent SNP allele.
allele.ref	matrix with reference allele scores. The first row represents the minor allele (lowest frequency), the second the one represent the major allele (largest frequency) and the two others the heterozygous scores.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[create.mppData](#), [QC.mppData](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData_init)

mppData <- QC.mppData(mppData_init)

mppData <- IBS.mppData(mppData = mppData)
```

inc_mat_QTL

QTL incidence matrix

Description

Build a single position QTL incidences matrix.

Usage

```
inc_mat_QTL(x, mppData, Q.eff, order.MAF = FALSE, ref_par = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	Integer value indicating the genetic position on the map (mppData\$map) of the QTL incidence matrix.
mppData	An object of class mppData.
Q.eff	Character expression indicating the assumption concerning the QTL effects: 1) "cr" for cross-specific; 2) "par" for parental; 3) "anc" for ancestral; 4) "biall" for a bi-allelic. For more details see mpp_SIM . Default = "cr".

order.MAF	Logical value specifying if the QTL incidence matrix should be ordered by allele frequency for a parental and ancestral QTL incidence matrix. The column will be ordered from the least to the most frequent allele. Default = FALSE.
ref_par	Optional Character expression defining the parental allele that will be used as reference for the parental model. Default = NULL

Value

Return:

QTL.mat	QTL incidence matrix. For the cross-specific model, it represents the difference between the number of allele from parent 2 or B and parent 1 or A divided by two. For parental (ancestral) model it represents the expected number of parental (ancestral) allele copies. For the bi-allelic model, it represents the number of copies of the least frequent allele.
---------	---

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

Examples

```
data(mppData)

QTLmatCr <- inc_mat_QTL(x = 2, mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "cr")

QTLmatPar <- inc_mat_QTL(x = 2, mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "par")

QTLmatAnc <- inc_mat_QTL(x = 2, mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "anc")

QTLmatBi <- inc_mat_QTL(x = 2, mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "biall")
```

mppData*Complete mppData object*

Description

Complete mppData object made from a sample data of the maize US nested association mapping (NAM) population. This mppData object went through all the steps of the data processing: [create.mppData](#), [QC.mppData](#), [IBS.mppData](#), [IBD.mppData](#), [parent_cluster.mppData](#). The mppData contain all the data necessary for the QTL analysis procedures.

Usage

```
data(mppData)
```

Format

mppData

Details

The complete mppData object is a list containing the following elements:

1. `geno.IBS`: IBS genotype marker matrix.
2. `geno.IBD`: R/qtl cross.object containing the genotype within cross IBD probabilities.
3. `geno.id`: List of genotypes.
4. `allele.ref`: Matrix containing for each marker the most and least frequent marker scores and the two heterozygous scores.
5. `geno.par`: Parents marker matrix.
6. `geno.par.clu`: Parent marker data used to cluster the parents.
7. `par.clu`: Parent clustering results.
8. `mono.anc`: Positions for which the ancestral clustering was monomorphic.
9. `pheno`: Phenotypic trait matrix.
10. `map`: Genetic map corresponding to the `geno` (IBS, IBD, `par`) arguments.
11. `haplo.map`: Genetic map corresponding to `geno.par.clu`.
12. `cross.ind`: Vector indicating to which cross each genotype belongs.
13. `par.per.cross`: Matrix with for each cross the parent 1 and 2.
14. `parents`: Vector of parents.
15. `type`: Type of population.
16. `n.cr`: Number of crosses.
17. `n.par`: Number of parents.
18. `n.anc`: Average number of ancestral group along the genome.
19. `n.zigo`: Number of possible allelic computations 2 (AA/BB) or 3 (AA/AB/BB).
20. `rem.mk`: Removed markers in the data processing.
21. `rem.gen`: Removed genotypes in the data processing.
22. `status`: Indicates the level of progression in the data processing.

See Also

[create.mppData](#), [QC.mppData](#), [IBS.mppData](#), [IBD.mppData](#), [parent_cluster.mppData](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData)
```

mppData_add_pheno *Add new phenotypic values to a mppData object*

Description

Add the new phenotypic values contained in 'pheno' to a mppData object.

Usage

```
mppData_add_pheno(mppData, pheno)
```

Arguments

mppData An object of class mppData.
pheno data.frame with : 1) character genotypes identifiers; 2) numeric trait values.
The genotypes identifiers must be identical to mppData\$geno.id.

Value

Return:

mppData New mppData object with new phenotypic values added.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[mppData_mdf_pheno](#), [subset.mppData](#),

Examples

```
data(mppData)
pheno_new <- data.frame(geno.id = mppData$geno.id, ph1 = rnorm(498))

mppData <- mppData_add_pheno(mppData = mppData, pheno = pheno_new)
```

`mppData_GE`*Example mppData object*

Description

Example mppData object representing a subset from the maize EU-NAM Flint population (Bauer et al. 2013, Lehermeier et al. 2014, Giraud et al. 2014).

Usage

```
data(mppData_GE)
```

Format

```
mppData
```

Details

Sample data from the maize EU-NAM Flint population. The genotype data were obtained from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE50558>. The genotypes come from the five following crosses: (UH007 x D152), (UH007 x F03802), (UH007 x F2), (UH007 x F283), and (UH007 x DK105). We selected 100 markers randomly spread on chromosomes five and six. The genetic map was downloaded here http://maizegdb.org/data_center/reference?id=9024747.

The phenotypic data represent the within environment adjusted means for dry matter yield (DMY) calculated at La Coruna (CIAM), at Roggenstein (TUM), at Einbeck (KWS), and at Ploudaniel (INRA_P). The raw plot data were obtained here: <http://www.genetics.org/content/198/1/3/suppl/DC1>.

References

Bauer, E., Falque, M., Walter, H., Bauland, C., Camisan, C., Campo, L., ... & Altmann, T. (2013). Intraspecific variation of recombination rate in maize. *Genome biology*, 14(9), R103.

Giraud, H., Lehermeier, C., Bauer, E., Falque, M., Segura, V., Bauland, C., ... & Schipprack, W. (2014). Linkage disequilibrium with linkage analysis of multiline crosses reveals different multiallelic QTL for hybrid performance in the flint and dent heterotic groups of maize. *Genetics*, 198(4), 1717-1734.

Lehermeier, C., Krämer, N., Bauer, E., Bauland, C., Camisan, C., Campo, L., ... & Moreau, L. (2014). Usefulness of multiparental populations of maize (*Zea mays* L.) for genome-based prediction. *Genetics*, 198(1), 3-16.

Examples

```
data(mppData_GE)
```

mppData_init	mppData <i>object with raw data</i>
--------------	-------------------------------------

Description

mppData object with raw genotypic and phenotypic data of a sample of the maize US nested association mapping (NAM) population. Different operations of quality control and data processing still need to be performed before the QTL detection analysis.

Usage

```
data(mppData_init)
```

Format

mppData

Details

see examples of the [create.mppData](#).

See Also

[create.mppData](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData_init)
```

mppData_mdf_pheno	<i>Modify the phenotypic values of a mppData object</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Modify the phenotypic values of a mppData object.

Usage

```
mppData_mdf_pheno(mppData, pheno)
```

Arguments

mppData	An object of class mppData.
pheno	Two columns data.frame with : 1) character genotypes identifiers; 2) numeric trait values. The genotypes identifiers must be identical to mppData\$geno.id. The trait value identifiers must correspond to a trait already in the mppData object.

Value

Return:

mppData New mppData object with modified phenotypic values added.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[mppData_add_pheno](#), [subset.mppData](#),

Examples

```
data(mppData)
pheno_new <- data.frame(geno.id = mppData$geno.id, ULA = rnorm(498))

mppData <- mppData_mdf_pheno(mppData = mppData, pheno = pheno_new)
```

mppGE_CIM

MPP GxE Composite Interval Mapping

Description

Computes multi-QTL models with cofactors along the genome using an approximate mixed model computation. An initial variance covariance (VCOV) structure is calculated using function from the nlme package. Then, this information is used to estimate the QTL global and within parental effect significance using a Wald test.

Usage

```
mppGE_CIM(
  mppData,
  trait,
  VCOV = "UN",
  VCOV_data = "unique",
  cofactors = NULL,
  cof_red = FALSE,
  cof_pval_sign = 0.1,
  window = 20,
  ref_par = NULL,
  n.cores = 1,
  maxIter = 100,
  msMaxIter = 100
)
```


Arguments

mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Character vector specifying which traits (environments) should be used.
VCOV	VCOV Character expression defining the type of variance covariance structure used. 'CS' for compound symmetry assuming a unique genetic covariance between environments. 'CSE' for cross-specific within environment error term. 'CS_CSE' for both compound symmetry plus cross-specific within environment error term. 'UN' for unstructured environmental variance covariance structure allowing a specific genotypic covariance for each pair of environments. Default = 'UN'
VCOV_data	Character specifying if the reference VCOV should be formed taking all cofactors into consideration ("unique") or if different VCOVs should be formed by removing the cofactor information that is too close of a tested QTL position ("minus_cof"). Default = "unique"
cofactors	Object of class QTLlist representing a list of selected marker positions obtained with the function QTL_select() or a vector of character marker positions names. Default = NULL.
cof_red	Logical value specifying if the cofactor matrix should be reduced by only keeping the significant allele by environment interaction. Default = FALSE
cof_pval_sign	Numeric value specifying the p-value significance of an allele by environment term to be kept in the model. Default = 0.1
window	Numeric distance (cM) on the left and the right of a cofactor position where it is not included in the model. Default = 20.
ref_par	Optional Character expression defining the parental allele that will be used as reference for the parental model. Default = NULL
n.cores	Numeric. Specify here the number of cores you like to use. Default = 1.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations for the lme optimization algorithm. Default = 100.
msMaxIter	maximum number of iterations for the optimization step inside the lme optimization. Default = 100.

Details

It is possible to calculate one initial VCOV using a null model with all the cofactors (VCOV_data = "unique") or one VCOV per combination of cofactors (VCOV_data = "minus_cof"). In the later case, the cofactor that fall witin a distance of window on the left and right of a QTL position is removed for the calculation of the initial VCOV. Therefore, N_cof + 1 VCOV are calculated.

Value

Return:

CIM	Data.frame of class QTLprof. with five columns : 1) QTL marker or in between position names; 2) chromosomes; 3) integer position indicators on the chromosome; 4) positions in centi-Morgan; and 5) -log10(p-val) of the global
-----	---

QTL effect across environments 6) p-values of the within environment QTL effects (one column per environment); and p-values of the within environment parental QTL allelic effects (one column per parent environment combination).

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

References

Pinheiro J, Bates D, DebRoy S, Sarkar D, R Core Team (2021). nlme: Linear and Nonlinear Mixed Effects Models. R package version 3.1-152, <URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=nlme>>. [mppGE_SIM](#), [mppGE_proc](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData_GE)

cofactors <- mppData_GE$map$mk.names[c(35, 61)]

CIM <- mppGE_CIM(mppData = mppData_GE, trait = c('DMY_CIAM', 'DMY_TUM'),
                cofactors = cofactors, window = 20)

Qpos <- QTL_select(CIM)

plot(CIM)

plot_allele_eff_GE(mppData = mppData_GE, nEnv = 2, EnvNames = c('CIAM', 'TUM'),
                  Qprof = CIM, Q.eff = 'par', QTL = Qpos, text.size = 14)
```

mppGE_proc

MPP GxE QTL analysis

Description

QTL detection in MPP characterized in multiple environments.

Usage

```
mppGE_proc(
  pop.name = "MPP",
  trait.name = "trait1",
  mppData,
  trait,
  EnvNames = NULL,
  VCOV = "UN",
```

```

ref_par = NULL,
VCOV_data = "unique",
SIM_only = FALSE,
thre.cof = 4,
win.cof = 50,
cof_red = FALSE,
cof_pval_sign = 0.1,
window = 20,
thre.QTL = 4,
win.QTL = 20,
text.size = 18,
n.cores = 1,
maxIter = 100,
msMaxIter = 100,
verbose = TRUE,
output.loc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

pop.name	Character name of the studied population. Default = "MPP".
trait.name	Character name of the studied trait. Default = "trait1".
mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Character vector specifying which traits (environments) should be used.
EnvNames	character expression indicating the environment or trait labels. By default: Env_1, 2, 3, etc.
VCOV	VCOV Character expression defining the type of variance covariance structure used. 'CS' for compound symmetry assuming a unique genetic covariance between environments. 'CSE' for cross-specific within environment error term. 'CS_CSE' for both compound symmetry plus cross-specific within environment error term. 'UN' for unstructured environmental variance covariance structure allowing a specific genotypic covariance for each pair of environments. Default = 'UN'
ref_par	Optional Character expression defining the parental allele that will be used as reference for the parental model. Default = NULL
VCOV_data	Character specifying if the reference VCOV of the CIM profile computation should be formed taking all cofactors into consideration ("unique") or if different VCOVs should be formed by removing the cofactor information that is too close of a tested cofactor position ("minus_cof"). Default = "unique"
SIM_only	Logical value specifying if the procedure should only calculate a SIM profile (no CIM). This option can be used with large dataset to save time. Default = FALSE
thre.cof	Numeric value representing the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ threshold above which a position can be selected as cofactor. Default = 4.
win.cof	Numeric value in centi-Morgan representing the minimum distance between two selected cofactors. Default = 50.

<code>cof_red</code>	Logical value specifying if the cofactor matrix should be reduced by only keeping the significant allele by environment interaction. Default = FALSE
<code>cof_pval_sign</code>	Numeric value specifying the p-value significance of an allele by environment term to be kept in the model. Default = 0.1
<code>window</code>	Numeric distance (cM) on the left and the right of a cofactor position where it is not included in the model. Default = 20.
<code>thre.QTL</code>	Numeric value representing the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ threshold above which a position can be selected as QTL. Default = 4.
<code>win.QTL</code>	Numeric value in centi-Morgan representing the minimum distance between two selected QTLs. Default = 20.
<code>text.size</code>	Numeric value specifying the size of graph axis text elements. Default = 18.
<code>n.cores</code>	Numeric. Specify here the number of cores you like to use. Default = 1.
<code>maxIter</code>	maximum number of iterations for the lme optimization algorithm. Default = 100.
<code>msMaxIter</code>	maximum number of iterations for the optimization step inside the lme optimization. Default = 100.
<code>verbose</code>	Logical value indicating if the steps of mpp_proc should be printed. Default = TRUE.
<code>output.loc</code>	Path where a folder will be created to save the results. Default = NULL.

Details

The procedure is the following:

1. Simple interval mapping (SIM) to select cofactors ([mppGE_SIM](#)).
2. Composite interval mapping (CIM) with selected cofactors ([mppGE_CIM](#)).
3. Estimation of QTLs additive allelic effect ([QTL_effect_GE](#)).
4. Estimation of the global QTLs effect R squared and individual QTL effect R squared ([QTL_R2_GE](#)).

Value

Return:

List containing the following items:

<code>n.QTL</code>	Number of detected QTLs.
<code>cofactors</code>	Data.frame with cofactors positions.
<code>QTL</code>	Data.frame with QTL positions.
<code>Q_eff</code>	list containing the estimated QTL allelic effects.
<code>R2</code>	List containing R squared statistics of the QTL effects

Some output files are also saved at the specified location (`output.loc`):

1. The SIM and CIM results in a RData file (SIM.RData, CIM.RData).
2. The list of cofactors (cofactors.RData).

3. The list of QTL (QTLs.RData).
4. The list of QTL allelic effects (QTL_effects.RData).
5. The QTL R squared statistics (QTL_R2.RData)
6. The number of detected QTLs and adjusted R2 (Glb_res.RData)
7. The plot of the CIM profile (QTL_profile.pdf) with dotted vertical lines representing the cofactors positions and the plot of the genetic effects per cross or parents obtained with [plot_allele_eff_GE](#) (gen_eff.pdf) with dashed lines representing the QTL positions.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[mppGE_CIM](#), [mppGE_SIM](#), [QTL_effect_GE](#), [QTL_R2_GE](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

data(mppData_GE)

MPP_GE_QTL <- mppGE_proc(pop.name = 'EUNAM', trait.name = 'DMY',
  mppData = mppData_GE, trait = c('DMY_CIAM', 'DMY_TUM'),
  n.cores = 1, output.loc = tempdir())

## End(Not run)
```

mppGE_SIM

MPP GxE Simple Interval Mapping

Description

Computes single QTL models along the genome using an approximate mixed model computation. An initial variance covariance (VCOV) structure is calculated using function from the nlme package. Then, this information is used to estimate the QTL global and within parental effect significance using a Wald test.

Usage

```
mppGE_SIM(
  mppData,
  trait,
  VCOV = "UN",
```

```

    ref_par = NULL,
    n.cores = 1,
    maxIter = 100,
    msMaxIter = 100
  )

```

Arguments

mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Character vector specifying which traits (environments) should be used.
VCOV	VCOV Character expression defining the type of variance covariance structure used. 'CS' for compound symmetry assuming a unique genetic covariance between environments. 'CSE' for cross-specific within environment error term. 'CS_CSE' for both compound symmetry plus cross-specific within environment error term. 'UN' for unstructured environmental variance covariance structure allowing a specific genotypic covariance for each pair of environments. Default = 'UN'
ref_par	Optional Character expression defining the parental allele that will be used as reference for the parental model. Default = NULL
n.cores	Numeric. Specify here the number of cores you like to use. Default = 1.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations for the lme optimization algorithm. Default = 100.
msMaxIter	maximum number of iterations for the optimization step inside the lme optimization. Default = 100.

Value

Return:

SIM	Data.frame of class QTLprof. with five columns : 1) QTL marker or in between position names; 2) chromosomes; 3) integer position indicators on the chromosome; 4) positions in centi-Morgan; and 5) -log10(p-val) of the global QTL effect across environments 6) p-values of the within environment QTL effects (one column per environment); and p-values of the within environment parental QTL allelic effects (one column per parent environment combination).
-----	---

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

References

Pinheiro J, Bates D, DebRoy S, Sarkar D, R Core Team (2021). nlme: Linear and Nonlinear Mixed Effects Models_. R package version 3.1-152, <URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=nlme>>.

See Also

[mppGE_CIM](#), [mppGE_proc](#)

Examples

```

data(mppData_GE)

SIM <- mppGE_SIM(mppData = mppData_GE, trait = c('DMY_CIAM', 'DMY_TUM'))

Qpos <- QTL_select(Qprof = SIM, threshold = 3, window = 50)

plot(x = SIM, QTL = Qpos)

plot_allele_eff_GE(mppData = mppData_GE, nEnv = 2, EnvNames = c('CIAM', 'TUM'),
                  Qprof = SIM, Q.eff = 'par', QTL = Qpos, text.size = 14)

```

mpp_back_elim

Backward elimination on QTL candidates

Description

Performs a backward elimination using a list of given QTLs positions. The positions with a p-value above the significance level alpha, are successively removed.

Usage

```
mpp_back_elim(mppData, trait = 1, QTL = NULL, Q.eff = "cr", alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the mppData object should be used. Default = 1.
QTL	Object of class QTLlist representing a list of selected position obtained with the function QTL_select or vector of character marker positions names. Default = NULL.
Q.eff	Character expression indicating the assumption concerning the QTL effects: 1) "cr" for cross-specific; 2) "par" for parental; 3) "anc" for ancestral; 4) "biall" for a bi-allelic. For more details see mpp_SIM . Default = "cr".
alpha	Numeric value indicating the level of significance for the backward elimination. Default = 0.05.

Details

The function starts with all QTL positions in the model and test the inclusion of each position as the last in the model. If all position p-values are below alpha the procedure stop. If not the position with the highest p-value is remove and the procedure continue until there is no more insignificant position.

Value

Return:

QTL Data.frame of class `QTLlist` with five columns : 1) QTL marker names; 2) chromosomes; 3) interger position indicators on the chromosome; 4) positions in centi-Morgan; and 5) $-\log_{10}$ (p-values).

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[mpp_SIM](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData)

SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData)

QTL <- QTL_select(SIM)

QTL.sel <- mpp_back_elim(mppData = mppData, QTL = QTL)
```

mpp_CIM

MPP Composite Interval Mapping

Description

Compute QTL models along the genome using cofactors representing other genetic positions for control.

Usage

```
mpp_CIM(  
  mppData,  
  trait = 1,  
  Q.eff = "cr",  
  cofactors = NULL,  
  window = 20,  
  plot.gen.eff = FALSE,  
  n.cores = 1  
)
```


Arguments

mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the mppData object should be used. Default = 1.
Q.eff	Character expression indicating the assumption concerning the QTL effects: 1) "cr" for cross-specific; 2) "par" for parental; 3) "anc" for ancestral; 4) "biall" for a bi-allelic. For more details see mpp_SIM . Default = "cr".
cofactors	Object of class QTLlist representing a list of selected position obtained with the function QTL_select or vector of character marker positions names. Default = NULL.
window	Numeric distance (cM) on the left and the right of a cofactor position where it is not included in the model. Default = 20.
plot.gen.eff	Logical value. If plot.gen.eff = TRUE, the function will save the decomposed genetic effects per cross/parent. These results can be plotted with the function plot.QTLprof to visualize a genome-wide decomposition of the genetic effects. This functionality is only available for the cross-specific, parental and ancestral models. Default value = FALSE.
n.cores	Numeric. Specify here the number of cores you like to use. Default = 1.

Details

For more details about the different models, see documentation of the function [mpp_SIM](#). The function returns a $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ QTL profile.

Value

Return:

CIM Data.frame of class QTLprof. with five columns : 1) QTL marker names; 2) chromosomes; 3) interger position indicators on the chromosome; 4) positions in centi-Morgan; and 5) $-\log_{10}(\text{p-val})$. And if plot.gen.eff = TRUE, p-values of the cross or parental QTL effects.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[mpp_SIM](#), [QTL_select](#)

Examples

```
# Cross-specific effect model
#####

data(mppData)
```

```

SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "cr")

cofactors <- QTL_select(Qprof = SIM, threshold = 3, window = 20)

CIM <- mpp_CIM(mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "cr", cofactors = cofactors,
              window = 20, plot.gen.eff = TRUE)

plot(x = CIM)
plot(x = CIM, gen.eff = TRUE, mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "cr")

# Bi-allelic model
#####

cofactors <- mppData$map[c(15, 63), 1]

CIM <- mpp_CIM(mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "biall", cofactors = cofactors,
              window = 20)

plot(x = CIM, type = "h")

```

mpp_CV

MPP cross-validation

Description

Evaluation of MPP QTL detection procedure by cross-validation (CV).

Usage

```

mpp_CV(
  pop.name = "MPP_CV",
  trait.name = "trait1",
  mppData,
  trait = 1,
  her = 1,
  Rep = 10,
  k = 5,
  Q.eff = "cr",
  thre.cof = 3,
  win.cof = 50,
  N.cim = 1,
  window = 20,
  thre.QTL = 3,
  win.QTL = 20,
  backward = TRUE,
  alpha.bk = 0.05,
  n.cores = 1,

```

```

    verbose = TRUE,
    output.loc
)

```

Arguments

pop.name	Character name of the studied population. Default = "MPP_CV".
trait.name	Character name of the studied trait. Default = "trait1".
mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the mppData object should be used. Default = 1.
her	Numeric value between 0 and 1 representing the heritability of the trait. her can be a single value or a vector specifying each within cross heritability. Default = 1.
Rep	Numeric value representing the number of repetition of the k-fold procedure. Default = 10.
k	Numeric value representing the number of folds for the within cross partition of the population. Default = 5.
Q.eff	Character expression indicating the assumption concerning the QTL effects: 1) "cr" for cross-specific; 2) "par" for parental; 3) "anc" for ancestral; 4) "biall" for a bi-allelic. For more details see mpp_SIM . Default = "cr".
thre.cof	Numeric value representing the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ threshold above which a position can be peaked as a cofactor. Default = 3.
win.cof	Numeric value in centi-Morgan representing the minimum distance between two selected cofactors. Default = 50.
N.cim	Numeric value specifying the number of time the CIM analysis is repeated. Default = 1.
window	Numeric distance (cM) on the left and the right of a cofactor position where it is not included in the model. Default = 20.
thre.QTL	Numeric value representing the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ threshold above which a position can be selected as QTL. Default = 3.
win.QTL	Numeric value in centi-Morgan representing the minimum distance between two selected QTLs. Default = 20.
backward	Logical value. If backward = TRUE, the function performs a backward elimination on the list of selected QTLs. Default = TRUE.
alpha.bk	Numeric value indicating the significance level for the backward elimination. Terms with p-values above this value will iteratively be removed. Default = 0.05.
n.cores	Numeric. Specify here the number of cores you like to use. Default = 1.
verbose	Logical value indicating if the progresses of the CV should be printed. Default = TRUE.
output.loc	Path where a folder will be created to save the results.

Details

For details on the MPP QTL detection models see [mpp_SIM](#) documentation. The CV scheme is adapted from Utz et al. (2000) to the MPP context. A single CV run works like that:

1. Generation of a k-fold partition of the data. The partition is done within crosses. Each cross is divided into k subsets. Then for the kth repetition, the kth subset is used as validation set, the rest goes into the training set.
2. For the kth repetition, utilization of the training set for cofactor selection and multi-QTL model determination ([mpp_SIM](#) and [mpp_CIM](#)). If `backward = TRUE`, the final list of QTLs is tested simultaneously using a backward elimination ([mpp_back_elim](#)).
3. Use the list of detected QTLs in the training set to calculate the proportion of genetic variance explained by all detected QTLs in the training set ($p.ts = R2.ts/h2$). Where $R2.ts$ is the adjusted R squared and $h2$ is the average within cross heritability (her). By default, $her = 1$, which mean that

For each single QTL effect, difference partial R squared are also calculated. Difference R squared are computed by doing the difference between a model with all QTLs and a model without the i th position. For details about R squared computation and adjustment look at [QTL_R2](#).

4. Use the estimates of the QTL effects in the training set ($B.ts$) to predict the phenotypic values of the validation set. $y.pred.vs = X.vs*B.ts$. Computes the predicted R squared in the validation set using the squared Pearson correlation coefficient between the real values ($y.ts$) and the predicted values ($y.pred.ts$). $R2.vs = cor(y.ts,y.pred.ts)^2$. Then the predicted genetic variance in the validation set ($p.vs$) is equal to $p.vs = R2.vs/h2$. For heritability correction, the user can provide a single value for the average within cross heritability or a vector specifying each within cross heritability. By default, $her = 1$, which means that the results represent the proportion of phenotypic variance explained (predicted) in the training (validation) sets. The predicted R squared is computed per cross and then averaged at the population level ($p.ts$). Both results are returned. Partial QTL predicted R squared are also calculated using the difference between the predicted R squared using all QTL and the predicted R squared without QTL i . The bias between $p.ts$ and $p.vs$ is calculated as $bias = 1 - (p.vs/p.ts)$.

Value

List containing the following results items:

CV_res	Data.frame containing for each CV run: 1) the number of detected QTL; 2) the proportion of explained genetic variance in the TS ($p.ts$); 3) the proportion of predicted genetic variance in the VS ($p.vs$) at the population level (average of within cross prediction); the bias between $p.ts$ and $p.vs$ ($bias = 1 - (p.vs/p.ts)$).
p.vs.cr	Matrix containing the within cross $p.vs$ for each CV run.
QTL	Data.frame containing: 1) the list of QTL position detected at least one time during the entire CV process; 2) the number of times the position has been detected; 3) the average partial $p.ts$ of the QTL position; 4) the average partial $p.vs$ of the QTL position; 5) the average partial bias of the QTL position.
QTL.profiles	Data.frame $-\log_{10}$ (p-value) QTL profiles of the different CV runs.

The results elements return as R object are also saved as text files at the specified output location (`output.loc`). A transparency plot of the CV results (`plot.pdf`) is also saved.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

References

Utz, H. F., Melchinger, A. E., & Schon, C. C. (2000). Bias and sampling error of the estimated proportion of genotypic variance explained by quantitative trait loci determined from experimental data in maize using cross validation and validation with independent samples. *Genetics*, 154(4), 1839-1849.

See Also

[mpp_back_elim](#), [mpp_CIM](#), [mpp_perm](#), [mpp_SIM](#), [QTL_R2](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

data(mppData)

# Specify a location where your results will be saved
my.loc <- tempdir()

CV <- mpp_CV(pop.name = "USNAM", trait.name = "ULA", mppData = mppData,
her = .4, Rep = 1, k = 3, verbose = FALSE, output.loc = my.loc)

## End(Not run)
```

mpp_forward

MPP QTL analysis using forward regression

Description

Multi-parent population QTL analysis model using a forward regression.

Usage

```
mpp_forward(
  pop.name = "MPP",
  trait.name = "trait1",
  mppData,
  trait = 1,
  Q.eff = "cr",
  ref.par = NULL,
  sum_zero = FALSE,
```

```

threshold = 4,
window = 30,
backward = TRUE,
alpha.bk = 0.05,
plot.Qprof = FALSE,
plot.gen.eff = FALSE,
CI = FALSE,
drop = 1.5,
text.size = 18,
n.cores = 1,
verbose = TRUE,
output.loc
)

```

Arguments

pop.name	Character name of the studied population. Default = "MPP".
trait.name	Character name of the studied trait. Default = "trait1".
mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the mppData object should be used. Default = 1.
Q.eff	Character expression indicating the assumption concerning the QTL effect: 1) "cr" for cross-specific effects; 2) "par" parental effects; 3) "anc" for an ancestral effects; 4) "biall" for a bi-allelic effects. For more details see mpp_SIM . Default = "cr".
ref.par	Optional Character expression defining the parental allele that will be used as reference to calculate the allelic effects of the parental model. For the ancestral model, the ancestral class containing the reference parent will be set as reference. This option can only be used if the MPP design is composed of a unique connected part. Default = NULL.
sum_zero	Optional Logical value specifying if the QTL effect of a parental or an ancestral model should be calculated using the sum to zero constraint. Default = FALSE.
threshold	Numeric value representing the $-\log_{10}$ (p-value) threshold above which a position can be considered as significant. Default = 4.
window	Numeric distance (cM) on the left and the right of a cofactor position where it is not included in the model. Default = 30.
backward	Logical value. If backward = TRUE, the function performs a backward elimination on the list of selected QTLs. Default = TRUE.
alpha.bk	Numeric value indicating the significance level for the backward elimination. Default = 0.05.
plot.Qprof	Logical value. If plot = TRUE, the function will plot the QTL profile last run of the forward regression. Default = FALSE.
plot.gen.eff	Logical value. If plot.gen.eff = TRUE, the function will save the decomposed genetic effects per cross/parent. These results can be plotted with the function plot.QTLprof to visualize a genome-wide decomposition of the genetic effects.

This plot will be realized on the last run of the forward regression. **This functionality is only available for the cross-specific, parental and ancestral models.** Default value = FALSE.

CI	Logical value. If CI = TRUE, the function will compute a $-\log_{10}(\text{pval})$ drop confidence interval for each QTL using the QTL profile of the last iteration. Default = FALSE.
drop	Numeric $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ drop value at the limits of the interval. Default = 1.5.
text.size	Numeric value specifying the size of graph axis text elements. Default = 18.
n.cores	Numeric. Specify here the number of cores you like to use. Default = 1.
verbose	Logical value indicating if the steps of the procedure should be printed. Default = TRUE.
output.loc	Path where a folder will be created to save the results. By default the function uses the current working directory.

Details

The function run a full MPP QTL detection using models with different possible assumptions concerning the number of alleles at the QTL position. For more details about the different models, see documentation of the function [mpp_SIM](#). The procedure is the following:

1. Forward regression to determine the a multi-QTL model. The function selects successively QTL positions with $-\log_{10}(\text{pval})$ above the threshold. Those positions are added as cofactors for following detection run. The procedure stop when no more position has a $-\log_{10}(\text{pval})$ above the threshold ([QTL_forward](#)).
2. If backward = TRUE, backward elimination on the final list of detected QTLs.
3. Estimation of the QTL genetic effects and R squared statistics ([QTL_gen_effects](#) and [QTL_R2](#)).
4. If CI = TRUE, confidence interval calculation based on a CIM- (composite interval mapping removing all cofactors on the scanned chromosome) of the last run of the forward regression.
5. If plot.Qprof = TRUE, plot of the last run of the forward regression using [plot.QTLprof](#).
6. If plot.gen.eff = TRUE, plot of the genetic effect distribution along the genome of the last run of the forward regression using [plot.QTLprof](#).

Value

Return:

List containing the following items:

n.QTL	Number of detected QTLs.
QTL	Data.frame with QTL positions.
R2	List containing R squared statistics of the QTL effects. For details see QTL_R2 output section.
QTL.effects	List of QTLs genetic effects. For details see QTL_gen_effects output section.
QTL.CI	If CI = TRUE, confidence interval information of the QTLs.

Some output files are also saved at the specified location (output.loc):

1. A QTL report (QTL_REPORT.txt) with: 1) the number of detected QTLs; 2) the global R squared statistics; 3) for each QTL, position information (plus confidence interval if CI = TRUE) and estimated QTL genetic effects per cross or parents (for details see [QTL_gen_effects](#)).
2. The list of QTL (QTL.txt).
3. The QTL R squared statistics (QTL_R2.txt) (for details see [QTL_R2](#)).
4. If CI = TRUE, the QTL confidence intervals (QTL_CI.txt).
5. General results of the QTL detection process: number of QTLs and global adjusted and non-adjusted R squared statistics (QTL_genResults.txt).
6. If `plot.Qprof = TRUE`, the plot of the last regression run (QTL_profile.pdf). If `plot.gen.eff = TRUE`, plot of the genetic effects per cross or parents (gen_eff.pdf) with dashed lines representing the QTL positions. For more details see [plot.QTLprof](#)

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[mpp_SIM](#), [plot.QTLprof](#), [QTL_gen_effects](#), [QTL_forward](#), [QTL_R2](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

data(mppData)

# Specify a location where your results will be saved
my.loc <- "C:/.../..."

# Cross-specific model

USNAM_cr <- mpp_forward(pop.name = "USNAM", trait.name = "ULA",
                        mppData = mppData, plot.gen.eff = TRUE,
                        plot.Qprof = TRUE, CI = TRUE, output.loc = my.loc)

## End(Not run)
```

mpp_perm

QTL significance threshold by permutation

Description

Determination of an empirical null distribution of the QTL significance threshold for a MPP QTL analysis using permutation test (Churchill and Doerge, 1994).

Usage

```
mpp_perm(
  mppData,
  trait = 1,
  Q.eff = "cr",
  N = 1000,
  q.val = 0.95,
  verbose = TRUE,
  n.cores = 1
)
```

Arguments

mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the mppData object should be used. Default = 1.
Q.eff	Character expression indicating the assumption concerning the QTL effects: 1) "cr" for cross-specific; 2) "par" for parental; 3) "anc" for ancestral; 4) "biall" for a bi-allelic. For more details see mpp_SIM . Default = "cr".
N	Number of permutations. Default = 1000.
q.val	Single numeric value or vector of desired quantiles from the null distribution. Default = 0.95.
verbose	Logical value indicating if progression of the function should be printed. It will not affect the printing of the other functions called by mpp_perm(), especially the printing of asreml(). Default = TRUE.
n.cores	Numeric. Specify here the number of cores you like to use. Default = 1.

Details

Performs N permutations of the trait data and computes each time a genome-wide QTL profile. For every run, it stores the highest $-\log_{10}(p\text{-val})$. These values can be used to build a null distribution for the QTL significance threshold. Quantile values can be determined from the previous distribution. For more details about the different possible models and their assumptions see [mpp_SIM](#) documentation.

Value

Return:

List with the following object:

max.pval	Vector of the highest genome-wide $-\log_{10}(p\text{-values})$.
q.val	Quantile values from the QTL significance threshold null distribution.
seed	Numeric vector of random generated seed values for each permutation.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

References

Churchill, G. A., & Doerge, R. W. (1994). Empirical threshold values for quantitative trait mapping. *Genetics*, 138(3), 963-971.

See Also

[mpp_SIM](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData)

Perm <- mpp_perm(mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "cr", N = 5)
```

mpp_proc

MPP QTL analysis

Description

Multi-parent population QTL analysis.

Usage

```
mpp_proc(
  pop.name = "MPP",
  trait.name = "trait1",
  mppData,
  trait = 1,
  Q.eff = "cr",
  plot.gen.eff = FALSE,
  thre.cof = 3,
  win.cof = 50,
  N.cim = 1,
  window = 20,
  thre.QTL = 3,
  win.QTL = 20,
  backward = TRUE,
  alpha.bk = 0.05,
  ref.par = NULL,
  sum_zero = FALSE,
  CI = FALSE,
  drop = 1.5,
  text.size = 18,
  n.cores = 1,
```

```

    verbose = TRUE,
    output.loc
)

```

Arguments

pop.name	Character name of the studied population. Default = "MPP".
trait.name	Character name of the studied trait. Default = "trait1".
mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the mppData object should be used. Default = 1.
Q.eff	Character expression indicating the assumption concerning the QTL effect: 1) "cr" for cross-specific effects; 2) "par" parental effects; 3) "anc" for an ancestral effects; 4) "biall" for a bi-allelic effects. For more details see mpp_SIM . Default = "cr".
plot.gen.eff	Logical value. If plot.gen.eff = TRUE, the function will save the decomposed genetic effects per cross/parent. These results can be plotted with the function plot.QTLprof to visualize a genome-wide decomposition of the genetic effects. This functionality is only available for the cross-specific, parental and ancestral models. Default value = FALSE.
thre.cof	Numeric value representing the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ threshold above which a position can be peaked as a cofactor. Default = 3.
win.cof	Numeric value in centi-Morgan representing the minimum distance between two selected cofactors. Default = 50.
N.cim	Numeric value specifying the number of time the CIM analysis is repeated. Default = 1.
window	Numeric distance (cM) on the left and the right of a cofactor position where it is not included in the model. Default = 20.
thre.QTL	Numeric value representing the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ threshold above which a position can be selected as QTL. Default = 3.
win.QTL	Numeric value in centi-Morgan representing the minimum distance between two selected QTLs. Default = 20.
backward	Logical value. If backward = TRUE, the function performs a backward elimination on the list of selected QTLs. Default = TRUE.
alpha.bk	Numeric value indicating the significance level for the backward elimination. Terms with p-values above this value will iteratively be removed. Default = 0.05.
ref.par	Optional Character expression defining the parental allele that will be used as reference to compute QTL effects for the parental model. For the ancestral model, the ancestral class containing the reference parent will be set as reference. This option can only be used if the MPP design is composed of a unique connected part. Default = NULL.
sum_zero	Optional Logical value specifying if the QTL effect of a parental or an ancestral model should be calculated using the sum to zero constraint. Default = FALSE.

CI	Logical value. If CI = TRUE, the function will compute a $-\log_{10}(\text{pval})$ drop confidence interval for each QTL after calculating a CIM- profile (without cofactors on the scanned chromosome). Default = FALSE.
drop	Numeric $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ drop value at the limits of the interval. Default = 1.5.
text.size	Numeric value specifying the size of graph axis text elements. Default = 18.
n.cores	Numeric. Specify here the number of cores you like to use. Default = 1.
verbose	Logical value indicating if the steps of mpp_proc should be printed. Default = TRUE.
output.loc	Path where a folder will be created to save the results.

Details

The function run a full MPP QTL detection using models with different possible assumptions concerning the number of alleles at the QTL position. For more details about the different models, see documentation of the function [mpp_SIM](#). The procedure is the following:

1. Simple interval mapping (SIM) to select cofactor ([mpp_SIM](#)).
2. Composite interval mapping (CIM) with selected cofactors ([mpp_CIM](#)).
3. Optional backward elimination on the list of QTL candidates (backward = TRUE) ([mpp_back_elim](#)).
4. Computation of the QTL genetic effects ([QTL_gen_effects](#)) and proportion of the phenotypic variation explained by the QTLs (R squared) ([QTL_R2](#)).
5. Optional QTL confidence interval computation from a CIM- profile (excluding cofactors on the scanned chromosome) (argument CI=TRUE).

Value

Return:

List containing the following items:

n.QTL	Number of detected QTLs.
cofactors	Data.frame with cofactors positions.
QTL	Data.frame with QTL positions.
R2	List containing R squared statistics of the QTL effects. For details see QTL_R2 output section.
QTL.effects	List of QTLs genetic effects. For details see QTL_gen_effects output section.
QTL.CI	If CI = TRUE, confidence interval information of the QTLs.

Some output files are also saved at the specified location (output.loc):

1. A QTL report (QTL_REPORT.txt) with: 1) the number of detected QTLs; 2) the global R squared statistics; 3) for each QTL, position information (plus confidence interval if CI = TRUE) and estimated QTL genetic effects per cross or parents (for details see [QTL_gen_effects](#)).
2. The SIM and CIM results in a text file (SIM.txt, CIM.txt).
3. The list of cofactors (cofactors.txt).

4. The list of QTL (QTL.txt).
5. The QTL R squared statistics (QTL_R2.txt) (for details see [QTL_R2](#)).
6. If CI = TRUE, the QTL confidence intervals (QTL_CI.txt).
7. General results of the QTL detection process: number of QTLs and global adjusted and non-adjusted R squared statistics (QTL_genResults.txt).
8. The plot of the CIM profile (QTL_profile.pdf) with dotted vertical lines representing the cofactors positions. If plot.gen.eff = TRUE, plot of the genetic effects per cross or parents (gen_eff.pdf) with dashed lines representing the QTL positions. For more details see [plot.QTLprof](#)

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[mpp_back_elim](#), [mpp_CIM](#), [mpp_perm](#), [mpp_SIM](#), [plot.QTLprof](#), [QTL_gen_effects](#), [QTL_R2](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData)

# Specify a location where your results will be saved
my.loc <- tempdir()

# Cross-specific model

USNAM_cr <- mpp_proc(pop.name = "USNAM", trait.name = "ULA",
                    mppData = mppData, plot.gen.eff = TRUE, CI = TRUE,
                    verbose = FALSE, output.loc = my.loc)
```

mpp_SIM

MPP Simple Interval Mapping

Description

Computes single QTL models along the genome using different models.

Usage

```
mpp_SIM(mppData, trait = 1, Q.eff = "cr", plot.gen.eff = FALSE, n.cores = 1)
```

Arguments

mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the mppData object should be used. Default = 1.
Q.eff	Character expression indicating the assumption concerning the QTL effects: 1) "cr" for cross-specific; 2) "par" for parental; 3) "anc" for ancestral; 4) "biall" for a bi-allelic. For more details see mpp_SIM . Default = "cr".
plot.gen.eff	Logical value. If plot.gen.eff = TRUE, the function will save the decomposed genetic effects per cross/parent. These results can be plotted with the function plot.QTLprof to visualize a genome-wide decomposition of the genetic effects. This functionality is only available for the cross-specific, parental and ancestral models. Default value = FALSE.
n.cores	Numeric. Specify here the number of cores you like to use. Default = 1.

Details

The implemented models vary according to the number of alleles assumed at the QTL position and their origin. Four assumptions for the QTL effect are possible.

Concerning the type of QTL effect, the first option is a cross-specific QTL effects model (Q.eff = "cr"). In this model, the QTL effects are assumed to be nested within cross which leads to the estimation of one parameter per cross. The cross-specific model corresponds to the disconnected model described in Blanc et al. 2006.

A second possibility is the parental model (Q.eff = "par"). The parental model assumes one QTL effect (allele) per parent that are independent from the genetic background. This means that QTL coming from parent *i* has the same effect in all crosses where this parent is used. This model is supposed to produce better estimates of the QTL due to larger sample size when parents are shared between crosses.

In a connected MPP ([design_connectivity](#)), if $n_p - 1 < n_c$, where n_p is the number of parents and n_c the number of crosses, the parental model should be more powerful than the cross-specific model because it estimate a reduced number of QTL parameters. This gain in power will be only true if the assumption of constant parental effect through crosses holds. Calculated with HRT assumption, the parental model corresponds to the connected model presented in Blanc et al. (2006).

The third type of model is the ancestral model (Q.eff = "anc"). This model tries to use genetic relatedness that could exist between parents. Indeed, the parental model assumes that parent are independent which is not the case. Using genetic relatedness between the parents, it is possible group these parents into a reduced number of ancestral cluster. Parents belonging to the same ancestral group are assumed to transmit the same allele (Jansen et al. 2003; Leroux et al. 2014). The ancestral model estimate therefore one QTL effect per ancestral class. Once again, the theoretical expectation is a gain of QTL detection power by the reduction of the number of parameters to estimate. The HRT ancestral model correspond to the linkage disequilibrium linkage analysis (LDLA) models used by Bardol et al. (2013) or Giraud et al. (2014).

The final possibility is the bi-allelic model (Q.eff = "biall"). Bi-allelic genetic predictor are a single vector with value 0, 1 or 2 corresponding to the number of allele copy of the least frequent SNP allele. Relatedness between lines is therefore defined via identical by state (IBS) measurement. This model corresponds to models used for association mapping. For example, it is similar to model B in Wurschum et al. (2012) or association mapping model in Liu et al. (2012).

Value

Return:

SIM Data.frame of class QTLprof. with five columns : 1) QTL marker names; 2) chromosomes; 3) interger position indicators on the chromosome; 4) positions in centi-Morgan; and 5) $-\log_{10}(p\text{-val})$. And if `plot.gen.eff = TRUE`, p-values of the cross or parental QTL effects.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

References

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See Also

[plot.QTLprof](#)

Examples

```
# Cross-specific model
#####

data(mppData)

SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "cr", plot.gen.eff = TRUE)

plot(x = SIM)
plot(x = SIM, gen.eff = TRUE, mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "cr")

# Bi-allelic model
#####

SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "biall")

plot(x = SIM, type = "h")
```

MQE_gen_effects

QTL genetic effects multi-QTL effect model

Description

Compute a multi-QTL model with a list of QTL candidates (QTL) and return the decomposed QTL genetic effects per cross or per parents. The list of QTL can be of different types (cross-specific, parental, ancestral or bi-allelic). The type of QTL effects are specified in the vector `Q.eff`.

Usage

```
MQE_gen_effects(mppData = NULL, trait = 1, QTL = NULL, Q.eff, ref.par = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>mppData</code>	An object of class <code>mppData</code>
<code>trait</code>	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the <code>mppData</code> object should be used. Default = 1.
<code>QTL</code>	Vector of character markers positions names. Default = NULL.
<code>Q.eff</code>	Character vector indicating for each QTL position the type of QTL effect among: "cr", "par", "anc" and "biall". For details look at mpp_SIM .
<code>ref.par</code>	Optional Character expression defining the parental allele that will be used as reference for the parental model. For the ancestral model, the ancestral class containing the reference parent will be set as reference. This option can only be used if the MPP design is composed of a unique connected part. Default = NULL.

MQE_proc

*Multi-QTL effect MPP analysis***Description**

Build multi-QTL effects (MQE) models in which different QTL effects (cross-specific, parental, ancestral or bi-allelic) can be assumed at different loci.

Usage

```
MQE_proc(
  pop.name = "MPP_MQE",
  trait.name = "trait1",
  mppData = NULL,
  trait = 1,
  Q.eff,
  ref.par = NULL,
  threshold = 4,
  window = 30,
  backward = TRUE,
  alpha.bk = 0.05,
  plot.MQE = FALSE,
  CI = FALSE,
  drop = 1.5,
  n.cores = 1,
  verbose = TRUE,
  output.loc
)
```

Arguments

pop.name	Character name of the studied population. Default = "MPP_MQE".
trait.name	Character name of the studied trait. Default = "trait1".
mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the mppData object should be used. Default = 1.
Q.eff	Character vector of possible QTL effects the user want to test. Elements of Q.eff can be "cr", "par", "anc" or "biall". For details look at mpp_SIM .
ref.par	Optional Character expression defining the parental allele that will be used as reference to calculate the allelic effects of the parental model. For the ancestral model, the ancestral class containing the reference parent will be set as reference. This option can only be used if the MPP design is composed of a unique connected part. Default = NULL.
threshold	Numeric value representing the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ threshold above which a position can be considered as significant. Default = 4.

window	Numeric distance (cM) on the left and the right of a cofactor position where it is not included in the model. Default = 30.
backward	Logical value. If backward = TRUE, the function performs a backward elimination on the list of selected QTLs. Default = TRUE.
alpha.bk	Numeric value indicating the significance level for the backward elimination. Default = 0.05.
plot.MQE	Logical value. If plot.MQE = TRUE, the function will plot the last run of the MQE model determination. Default = FALSE.
CI	Logical value. If CI = TRUE, the function will compute a $-\log_{10}(\text{pval})$ drop confidence interval for each QTL using the QTL profile of the last iteration. Default = FALSE.
drop	Numeric $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ drop value at the limits of the interval. Default = 1.5.
n.cores	Numeric. Specify here the number of cores you like to use. Default = 1.
verbose	Logical value indicating if the steps of MQE_proc should be printed. Default = TRUE.
output.loc	Path where a folder will be created to save the results.

Details

The possible QTL effect that the user wants to allow must be specified in `Q.eff`. The procedure is the following:

1. Forward regression to determine a MQE model with different possible assumptions for the QTL effect at different loci. The function use.
2. Optional backward elimination (`backward = TRUE`) on the final list of detected QTLs.
3. Estimation of the QTL genetic effects and R squared statistics.
4. If `plot.MQE = TRUE`, plot of the last CIM run of the forward regression.
5. If `CI = TRUE`, confidence interval calculation based on a CIM- (CIM without cofactor on the selected chromosome) of the last run of the forward regression.

Value

Return:

List containing the following items:

n.QTL	Number of detected QTLs.
QTL	Data.frame with QTL positions.
R2	list containing R squared statistics of the QTL effects. for details see QTL_R2 .
QTL.effects	List of genetic effects per QTL.
QTL.CI	If <code>CI = TRUE</code> , confidence interval information of the QTLs.

Some output files are also saved at the location specified (`output.loc`):

1. A QTL report (QTL_REPORT.txt) with: 1) the number of detected QTLs; 2) the global R squared statistics; 3) for each QTL, position information and estimated QTL genetic effect per cross or parents.
2. The list of QTLs (QTL.txt).
3. The QTL R squared statistics (QTL_R2.txt) (for details see [QTL_R2](#)).
4. General results of the QTL detection process: Number of QTL and global adjusted and non-adjusted R squared statistics. (QTL_genResults.txt).
5. if plot.MQE = TRUE, a plot of the last QTL detection run profile (plot_MQE.pdf).
6. If CI = TRUE, the QTL confidence intervals (QTL_CI.txt).

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[mpp_SIM](#), [MQE_gen_effects](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

data(mppData)

# Specify a location where your results will be saved
my.loc <- tempdir()

MQE <- MQE_proc(pop.name = "USNAM", trait.name = "ULA", mppData = mppData,
               Q.eff = c("par", "biall"), verbose = FALSE,
               output.loc = my.loc)

## End(Not run)
```

parent_cluster.mppData

Parent clustering for mppData objects

Description

Integrate the parent clustering information to the mppData object. The parent clustering is necessary to compute the ancestral model. If the parent clustering step is skipped, the ancestral model can not be used but the other models (cross-specific, parental, and bi-allelic) can still be computed.

Usage

```
parent_cluster.mppData(mppData, par.clu = NULL)
```

Arguments

`mppData` An object of class `mppData`. the `mppData` must have been processed using: [create.mppData](#), [QC.mppData](#), [IBS.mppData](#), and [IBD.mppData](#).

`par.clu` Integer matrix representing the results of a parents genotypes clustering. The columns represent the parental lines and the rows the markers. The columns names must be the same as the parents list of the `mppData` object. The rownames must be the same as the map marker list of the `mppData` object. At a particular position, parents with the same value are assumed to inherit from the same ancestor. for more details, see [par.clu](#). Default = NULL.

Details

At a single marker position, two parents can be grouped into a similar ancestral classes if we assume that they receive there allele from a common ancestor. The parent clustering information (`par.clu`) describe parental relatedness and which parent belong to which ancestral group. For example, at marker *i*, we could have five parents (pA, pB, pC, pD, pE) and the following clustering information (1, 2, 1, 2, 3). This means that pA and pC received their allele from the same ancestor (A1). pB and pD also have a shared ancestor (A2) who is different from (A1). And pE was not included in any group and can be seen as an independent ancestral group (A3).

The parent clustering information is provided via `par.clu`. It is an integer matrix with markers in row and parents in columns. At a particular marker position, parents with the same value are assumed to inherit from the same ancestor. for more details, see [par.clu](#).

The marker positions that are considered as monomorphic given the parent clustering information are set back to one allele per parent to still allow the computation of the QTL allelic effect at those positions later.

The parent clustering can be performed using the R package 'clusthaplo' that can be found there: <https://cran.r-project.org/src/contrib/Archive/clusthaplo/>. The 'clusthaplo' option is not integrated in this version of mppR. However, a version of mppR with function calling clusthaplo can be found on github <https://github.com/vincentgarin/mppR> (branch master).

Value

An increased `mppData` object containing the the same elements as the `mppData` object provided as argument and the following new elements:

`par.clu` Integer matrix with rows representing markers and columns corresponding to the parents. At a single marker position, parents with the same value were clustered in the same ancestral group.

`n.anc` Average number of ancestral clusters along the genome.

`mono.anc` Positions for which the ancestral clustering was monomorphic.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[create.mppData](#), [QC.mppData](#), [IBS.mppData](#), [IBD.mppData](#), [par_clu](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData_init)
data(par_clu)

mppData <- QC.mppData(mppData_init)
mppData <- IBS.mppData(mppData = mppData)

mppData <- IBD.mppData(mppData = mppData, type = 'RIL',
                      type.mating = 'selfing')

mppData <- parent_cluster.mppData(mppData = mppData, par.clu = par_clu)
```

par_clu

Parental clustering

Description

Example of parental clustering object.

Usage

```
data(par_clu)
```

Details

The parent clustering matrix specifies at each genome position the results of a parent clustering into ancestral groups. The matrix rows represent the position and the columns correspond to each parent. For example, if we have at the *i*th row (1, 2, 3, 2, 1), this means that parents 1 and 5 are in the same group, that 2 and 4 are in another one and that the third parent was assigned to any group.

See Also

[parent_cluster.mppData](#)

Examples

```
data(par_clu)
```

plot.QTLprof	<i>plot QTL profile</i>
--------------	-------------------------

Description

Plots the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-val})$ profile of a QTL analysis or a genome-wide genetic effect plot using package `ggplot2`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'QTLprof'
plot(
  x,
  gen.eff = FALSE,
  mppData,
  Q.eff,
  QTL = NULL,
  type = "l",
  main = "QTL profile",
  threshold = 3,
  text.size = 18,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Object of class <code>QTLprof</code> returned by the function <code>mpp_SIM</code> or <code>mpp_CIM</code> .
<code>gen.eff</code>	Logical. Specify the type of plot. If <code>gen.eff = FALSE</code> , standard QTL profile. If <code>gen.eff = TRUE</code> , genome-wide genetic effect plot. In that case, the <code>QTLprof</code> object in <code>x</code> must have been calculated with argument <code>plot.gen.eff = TRUE</code> . Default = <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>mppData</code>	An object of class <code>mppData</code> . Only required if <code>gen.eff = TRUE</code> .
<code>Q.eff</code>	Character expression indicating the assumption concerning the QTL effects: 1) "cr" for cross-specific; 2) "par" for parental effects; 3) "anc" for ancestral effects. Only required if <code>gen.eff = TRUE</code>
<code>QTL</code>	Optional argument. List of QTL positions. Object of class <code>QTLlist</code> representing a list of selected position obtained with the function <code>QTL_select</code> or two columns numeric matrix with the chromosome and the position in cM. These positions will be drawn on the graph. Default = <code>NULL</code> .
<code>type</code>	Character expression indicating the type of plot should be drawn: "l" for lines, "h" for vertical bar. Default = "l".
<code>main</code>	Title of the graph. Default = "QTL profile".
<code>threshold</code>	Numeric QTL significance threshold value draw on the plot. Default = 3.
<code>text.size</code>	Numeric value specifying the size of graph axis text elements. Default = 18.
<code>...</code>	Ignored.

Details

The user can plot regular QTL profiles (`gen.eff = FALSE`) with $-\log_{10}(\text{p-val})$ plotted against genetic position or genome-wide genetic effects plots (`gen.eff = TRUE`). To plot the genome-wide genetic effects, the SIM and CIM QTL profile must have been computed with `plot.gen.eff = TRUE`.

The genome-wide genetic effects plots is a visualisation of the significance of the QTL effect per cross or per parents along the genome. For a cross-specific QTL profile (`Q.eff = "cr"`): Blue color means that the allele coming from parent A(1) increases the phenotypic value and parent B(2) decreases it and red that parent A(1) decreases the trait and parent B(2) increases it.

For a parental (`Q.eff = "par"`) or an ancestral model (`Q.eff = "anc"`), the results are given per parents. The significance of the effect must be interpreted as a deviation with respect to the reference of each connected part. The reference allele is always defined as the most frequent one. Blue (Red) colour means a significant negative (positive) effect with respect to the reference of the connected part.

The reference parental allele can change at each position according to the segregation rate. The parent are plotted from the top to the bottom according to the number of time their allele is set as reference. Therefore interpretation of the genetic effect plot should be done with caution. In that case, the plot should be taken as a rough indication of the signal distribution.

The colour intensity increase with the significance of the effect (p-val). The p-val are transformed into a color code (z). If $\text{p-val} \in [0.00001; 0.05]$: $z = -\log_{10}(\text{p-val})$. If $\text{p-val} < 0.00001$: $z=6$. This scale allows to plot only the significant effects ($\text{p-val} \leq 0.05$) and prevent the color scale to be determined by highly significant values ($\text{p-val} < 0.00001$). The colours red (positive) and blue (negative) correspond to the sign of the QTL effect.

For both type of plot, the user can pass a list of cofactors or QTL position to the argument `QTL`. These positions will be drawn on the graph using dotted lines.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[mpp_SIM](#), [mpp_CIM](#), [QTL_select](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData)

SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData = mppData)
QTL <- QTL_select(SIM)
plot(x = SIM, QTL = QTL)

SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "cr", plot.gen.eff = TRUE)
QTL <- QTL_select(SIM)
plot(x = SIM, gen.eff = TRUE, mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "cr", QTL = QTL)
```

plot_allele_eff_GE *plot of genome wide QTL allelic effect significance*

Description

Plot of the genome wide significance of the QTL allelic effects in multiple environments.

Usage

```
plot_allele_eff_GE(
  mppData,
  nEnv,
  EnvNames,
  Qprof,
  Q.eff = "par",
  QTL = NULL,
  ref_par = NULL,
  main = "QTL genetic effects plot",
  text.size = 18
)
```

Arguments

<code>mppData</code>	An object of class <code>mppData</code> .
<code>nEnv</code>	Numeric number of environment or trait.
<code>EnvNames</code>	character expression indicating the environment or trait labels.
<code>Qprof</code>	object obtained with function mppGE_SIM , mppGE_CIM ,
<code>Q.eff</code>	one of "cr", "par", "anc" or "biall". For the moment only "par" is available.
<code>QTL</code>	Optional argument. Object of class <code>QTLlist</code> representing a list of selected position obtained with the function QTL_select or a vector of character marker or in between marker positions names. These positions will be plotted on the graph. Default = <code>NULL</code> .
<code>ref_par</code>	Charater specifying the reference parent. Default = <code>NULL</code> .
<code>main</code>	Title of the graph. Default = "QTL genetic effects plot".
<code>text.size</code>	Numeric value specifying the size of graph axis text elements. Default = 18.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[mppGE_CIM](#), [mppGE_SIM](#)

Examples

```

data(mppData_GE)

SIM <- mppGE_SIM(mppData = mppData_GE, trait = c('DMY_CIAM', 'DMY_TUM'))

Qpos <- QTL_select(Qprof = SIM, threshold = 3, window = 50)

plot_allele_eff_GE(mppData = mppData_GE, nEnv = 2, EnvNames = c('CIAM', 'TUM'),
                  Qprof = SIM, Q.eff = 'par', QTL = Qpos, text.size = 14)

```

plot_QTLxEC

plot QTLxEC effect

Description

Plot allowing the visualisation of the QTL allelic effect given an environmental covariate (EC). It represents parental QTL effects that significantly interact with the EC. Those values are added to the (central) reference parent effect (intercept) which allow a comparison of the parental allele contribution with respect to the reference and in the scale of the trait.

Usage

```

plot_QTLxEC(
  Qeff,
  Q_id,
  RP = "RP",
  EC_id = "EC",
  trait_id = "trait",
  main = "QTLxEC",
  keep_par = NULL,
  rem_par = NULL,
  text_size = 14
)

```

Arguments

Qeff	output from the function QTL_effect_QxEC obtained with option <code>QTLxEC_plot = TRUE</code> .
Q_id	Numeric value indicating which QTL to plot
RP	Character string indicating the name of the reference (central) parent. Default = 'RP'.
EC_id	Character string indicating the name of the environmental covariate. Default = 'EC'.
trait_id	Character string indicating the name of the trait. Default = 'trait'.

main	Character string title of the plot. Default = 'QTLxEC'
keep_par	Character vector or string specifying the only parents that should be plotted. Default = NULL.
rem_par	Character vector or string specifying the parents that should not be plotted. Default = NULL.
text_size	Numerical value specifying the size of the text in the plot. Default = 14.

Value

QTLxEC sensitivity plot

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

Examples

```
## Not run:

data(mppData_GE)

Qpos <- c("PZE.105068880", "PZE.106098900")

EC <- matrix(c(180, 310, 240, 280), 4, 1)
rownames(EC) <- c('CIAM', 'TUM', 'INRA', 'KWS')
colnames(EC) <- 'cum_rain'

Qeff <- QTL_effect_QxEC(mppData = mppData_GE,
                       trait = c('DMY_CIAM', 'DMY_TUM', 'DMY_INRA_P', 'DMY_KWS'),
                       env_id = c('CIAM', 'TUM', 'INRA', 'KWS'),
                       QTL = Qpos, EC = EC)

p1 <- plot_QTLxEC(Qeff, Q_id = 2, RP = "UH007", EC_id = 'cum rain',
                 trait_id = 'DMY')

## End(Not run)
```

print.summary.mppData *Print summary.mppData object*

Description

Print summary.mppData object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.mppData'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class <code>summary.mppData</code>
...	Ignored.

Examples

```
data(mppData)  
sum.mppData <- summary(mppData)  
print(sum.mppData)
```

`print.summary.QeffRes` *Print summary.QeffRes object*

Description

Print `summary.QeffRes` object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.QeffRes'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class <code>summary.QeffRes</code>
...	Ignored.

Examples

```
data(mppData)  
SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData)  
QTL <- QTL_select(SIM)  
QTL.effects <- QTL_gen_effects(mppData = mppData, QTL = QTL, Q.eff = "cr")  
sum.QeffRes <- summary(QTL.effects)  
print(sum.QeffRes)
```

print.summary.QR2Res *Print summary.QR2Res object*

Description

Print summary.QR2Res object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.QR2Res'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class summary.QR2Res
...	Ignored.

Examples

```
data(mppData)  
SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData)  
QTL <- QTL_select(SIM)  
Q_R2 <- QTL_R2(mppData = mppData, QTL = QTL, Q.eff = "cr")  
sum.QR2Res <- summary(Q_R2)  
print(sum.QR2Res)
```

QC.mppData *Quality control for mppData objects*

Description

Perform different operations of quality control (QC) on the marker data of an mppData object.

Usage

```
QC.mppData(  
  mppData,  
  mk.miss = 0.1,  
  gen.miss = 0.25,  
  n.lim = 15,  
  MAF.pop.lim = 0.05,  
  MAF.cr.lim = NULL,  
  MAF.cr.miss = TRUE,  
  MAF.cr.lim2 = NULL,
```

```

    verbose = TRUE,
    n.cores = 1
)

```

Arguments

<code>mppData</code>	An object of class <code>mppData</code> formed with <code>create.mppData</code> .
<code>mk.miss</code>	Numeric maximum marker missing rate at the whole population level comprised between 0 and 1. Default = 0.1.
<code>gen.miss</code>	Numeric maximum genotype missing rate at the whole population level comprised between 0 and 1. Default = 0.25.
<code>n.lim</code>	Numeric value specifying the minimum cross size. Default = 15.
<code>MAF.pop.lim</code>	Numeric minimum marker minor allele frequency at the population level. Default = 0.05.
<code>MAF.cr.lim</code>	Numeric vector specifying the critical within cross MAF. Marker with a problematic segregation rate in at least one cross is either set as missing within the problematic cross (<code>MAF.cr.miss = TRUE</code>), or remove from the marker matrix (<code>MAF.cr.miss = FALSE</code>). For default value see details.
<code>MAF.cr.miss</code>	Logical value specifying if maker with a too low segregation rate within cross (<code>MAF.cr.lim</code>) should be put as missing (<code>MAF.cr.miss = TRUE</code>) or discarded (<code>MAF.cr.miss = FALSE</code>). Default = <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>MAF.cr.lim2</code>	Numeric. Alternative option for marker MAF filtering. Only markers segregating with a MAF larger than <code>MAF.cr.lim2</code> in at least one cross will be kept for the analysis. Default = <code>NULL</code> .
<code>verbose</code>	Logical value indicating if the steps of the QC should be printed. Default = <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>n.cores</code>	Numeric. Specify here the number of cores you like to use. Default = 1.

Details

The different operations of the quality control are the following:

1. Remove markers with more than two alleles.
2. Remove markers that are monomorphic or fully missing in the parents.
3. Remove markers with a missing rate higher than `mk.miss`.
4. Remove genotypes with more missing markers than `gen.miss`.
5. Remove crosses with less than `n.lim` genotypes.
6. Keep only the most polymorphic marker when multiple markers map at the same position.
7. Check marker minor allele frequency (MAF). Different strategy can be used to control marker MAF:

A) A first possibility is to filter marker based on MAF at the whole population level using `MAF.pop.lim`, and/or on MAF within crosses using `MAF.cr.lim`.

The user can give the its own vector of critical values for MAF within cross using `MAF.cr.lim`. By default, the within cross MAF values are defined by the following function of the cross-size `n.ci`: $MAF(n.ci) = 0.5$ if $n.ci \in [0, 10]$ and $MAF(n.ci) = (4.5/n.ci) + 0.05$ if $n.ci > 10$. This

means that up to 10 genotypes, the critical within cross MAF is set to 50 decreases when the number of genotype increases until 5

If the within cross MAF is below the limit in at least one cross, then marker scores of the problematic cross are either put as missing (`MAF.cr.miss = TRUE`) or the whole marker is discarded (`MAF.cr.miss = FALSE`). By default, `MAF.cr.miss = TRUE` which allows to include a larger number of markers and to cover a wider genetic diversity.

B) An alternative is to select only markers that segregate in at least on cross at the `MAF.cr.lim2` rate.

Value

a filtered `mppData` object containing the the same elements as `create.mppData` after filtering. It contains also the following new elements:

<code>geno.id</code>	Character vector of genotypes identifiers.
<code>ped.mat</code>	Four columns data.frame: 1) the type of genotype: "offspring" for the last generation and "founder" for the genotypes above the offspring in the pedigree; 2) the genotype indicator; 3-4) the parent 1 (2) of each line.
<code>geno.par.clu</code>	Parent marker matrix without monomorphic or completely missing markers.
<code>haplo.map</code>	Genetic map corresponding to the list of marker of the <code>geno.par.clu</code> object.
<code>parents</code>	List of parents.
<code>n.cr</code>	Number of crosses.
<code>n.par</code>	Number of parents.
<code>rem.mk</code>	Vector of markers that have been removed.
<code>rem.geno</code>	Vector of genotypes that have been removed.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[create.mppData](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData_init)

mppData <- QC.mppData(mppData = mppData_init, n.lim = 15, MAF.pop.lim = 0.05,
                     MAF.cr.miss = TRUE, mk.miss = 0.1,
                     gen.miss = 0.25, verbose = TRUE)
```

 QTL_effect_GE

MPP GxE QTL genetic effects

Description

Estimate the QTL parental allelic effects within environment. The estimation is performed using an exact mixed model with function from R package nlme. The significance of the allele effect is assessed using a Wald test.

Usage

```
QTL_effect_GE(
  mppData,
  trait,
  VCOV = "UN",
  ref_par = NULL,
  QTL = NULL,
  maxIter = 100,
  msMaxIter = 100
)
```

Arguments

mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Character vector specifying which traits (environments) should be used.
VCOV	VCOV Character expression defining the type of variance covariance structure used. 'CS' for compound symmetry assuming a unique genetic covariance between environments. 'CSE' for cross-specific within environment error term. 'CS_CSE' for both compound symmetry plus cross-specific within environment error term. 'UN' for unstructured environmental variance covariance structure allowing a specific genotypic covariance for each pair of environments. Default = 'UN'
ref_par	Optional Character expression defining the parental allele that will be used as reference for the parental model. Default = NULL
QTL	Object of class QTLlist representing a list of selected marker positions obtained with the function QTL_select() or a vector of character marker positions names. Default = NULL.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations for the lme optimization algorithm. Default = 100.
msMaxIter	maximum number of iterations for the optimization step inside the lme optimization. Default = 100.

Value

Return:

Qeff List of data.frame (one per QTL) containing the following information:

1. QTL genetic effects
2. Standard error of the QTL effects.
3. Wald statistics of the effects.
4. P-value of the test statistics.
5. Significance of the QTL effects.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

References

Pinheiro J, Bates D, DebRoy S, Sarkar D, R Core Team (2021). nlme: Linear and Nonlinear Mixed Effects Models_. R package version 3.1-152, <URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=nlme>>.

Examples

```
data(mppData_GE)

Qpos <- c("PZE.105068880", "PZE.106098900")

Qeff <- QTL_effect_GE(mppData = mppData_GE, trait = c('DMY_CIAM', 'DMY_TUM'),
                     QTL = Qpos)

Qeff
```

QTL_effect_main_QxE *Estimation of QTL main effect and QTLxE effect*

Description

Decomposition of the QTL effect into main component across environments and QTLxE component.

Usage

```
QTL_effect_main_QxE(
  mppData,
  trait,
  env_id = NULL,
  VCOV = "UN",
```

```

    ref_par = NULL,
    QTL = NULL,
    QmainQi = TRUE,
    maxIter = 100,
    msMaxIter = 100
  )

```

Arguments

<code>mppData</code>	An object of class <code>mppData</code> .
<code>trait</code>	Character vector specifying which traits (environments) should be used.
<code>env_id</code>	Character vector specifying the environment names. By default, E1, ... En
<code>VCOV</code>	VCOV Character expression defining the type of variance covariance structure used. 'CS' for compound symmetry assuming a unique genetic covariance between environments. 'CSE' for cross-specific within environment error term. 'CS_CSE' for both compound symmetry plus cross-specific within environment error term. 'UN' for unstructured environmental variance covariance structure allowing a specific genotypic covariance for each pair of environments. Default = 'UN'
<code>ref_par</code>	Optional Character expression defining the parental allele that will be used as reference for the parental model. Default = NULL
<code>QTL</code>	Object of class <code>QTLlist</code> representing a list of selected marker positions obtained with the function <code>QTL_select()</code> or a vector of character marker positions names. Default = NULL.
<code>QmainQi</code>	logical value specifying how the QTL parental allele main effects are estimated. For further explanation see the details section. Default = TRUE
<code>maxIter</code>	maximum number of iterations for the lme optimization algorithm. Default = 100.
<code>msMaxIter</code>	maximum number of iterations for the optimization step inside the lme optimization. Default = 100.

Details

The function estimate the QTL parent allele main effect across environments as well the QTLx_E effect. The significance of the QTL parental main effect as well as the QTLx_E effect are also estimated and returned as $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$.

The function use two models, one where the QTL parent allele effect are considered to be different in each environments (QTLx_E model) and a model where the QTL parental effect are assumed to be constant across environment (QTL main model). Concerning the model to estimate the QTL main effect, there are two option, the first (default) option (`QmainQi = TRUE`), estimate a model where only the *i*th QTL is defined with a main effect and the other position are assumed to have parental effect that vary in each environment (same as the QTLx_E model). In that case, the function estimate as many QTL main model as there are QTL positions to get the main effect estimate of each QTL position. The alternative option (`QmainQi = FALSE`), calculate a single model where all QTL are defined with a main effect term. The estimated main effect obtained with the two options are generally very similar. The second option is less time consuming.

QTL_effect_QxEC

*Estimation of QTL effect sensitivity to environmental covariates***Description**

Determination of which parental QTL effect show a significant interaction with the environment. Then, the function try to characterize the nature of the QTLxE effect by estimating the sensitivity of the parental allelic effects showing significant QTLxE interaction to environmental covariates provided by the user.

Usage

```
QTL_effect_QxEC(
  mppData,
  trait,
  env_id = NULL,
  VCOV = "UN",
  ref_par = NULL,
  QTL = NULL,
  QmainQi = TRUE,
  thre_QTL = 2,
  all_main = TRUE,
  EC,
  Qmain_QxE = NULL,
  QTLxEC_plot = TRUE,
  maxIter = 100,
  msMaxIter = 100
)
```

Arguments

<code>mppData</code>	An object of class <code>mppData</code> .
<code>trait</code>	Character vector specifying which traits (environments) should be used.
<code>env_id</code>	Character vector specifying the environment names. By default, E1, ... En
<code>VCOV</code>	VCOV Character expression defining the type of variance covariance structure used. 'CS' for compound symmetry assuming a unique genetic covariance between environments. 'CSE' for cross-specific within environment error term. 'CS_CSE' for both compound symmetry plus cross-specific within environment error term. 'UN' for unstructured environmental variance covariance structure allowing a specific genotypic covariance for each pair of environments. Default = 'UN'
<code>ref_par</code>	Optional Character expression defining the parental allele that will be used as reference for the parental model. Default = NULL
<code>QTL</code>	Object of class <code>QTLlist</code> representing a list of selected marker positions obtained with the function <code>QTL_select()</code> or a vector of character marker positions names. Default = NULL.

QmainQi	logical value specifying how the QTL parental allele main effects are estimated. For further explanation see the details section. Default = TRUE
thre_QTL	Numerical value specifying the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-val})$ threshold for a parental QTL allele to be considered as significant. By default, $\text{thre_QTL} = 2$, which correspond to a p-value of 0.01.
all_main	Logical value specifying if all the parental alleles should be set as main effect in the QTLxEC model or if only the significant parental allele should be introduced in the model as main effect and QTLxEC effect if the QTLxE term is significant. Default = TRUE.
EC	Numeric matrix with environments as row and environmental covariates (EC) as column. The cell i, j of EC specify the value of the j th EC in environment i .
Qmain_QxE	results from QTL_effect_main_QxE
QTLxEC_plot	Logical value specifying if the data to plot sensitivity curve with the function <code>plot_QTLxEC</code> should be returned. Default = TRUE
maxIter	maximum number of iterations for the lme optimization algorithm. Default = 100.
msMaxIter	maximum number of iterations for the optimization step inside the lme optimization. Default = 100.

Details

The function first estimate the parental QTL allele main and QTLxE effect using the function [QTL_effect_main_QxE](#). Then it determines which parental allele shows a significant QTLxE effect by looking if the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-val})$ of the parental QTLxE effect is superior or equal to thre_QTL and if the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-val})$ of QTLxE term is superior to one of the main effect. Finally, given this information, the function replaces the QTLxE term of the parental QTL allelic effect showing a significant QTLxE effect with a main effect and QTLxEC term representing interaction between the parental QTL allele and the environmental covariate (EC). The QTLxEC term can be interpreted as a sensitivity of the QTL to the variation of the EC in the different environments.

Two options are possible concerning the inclusion of the parental QTL allele as main effect in the QTLxEC model. Either all parental allele are introduced ($\text{all_main} = \text{TRUE}$, default), or only the parental allele showing a significant main effect are introduced ($\text{all_main} = \text{FALSE}$).

The estimation is performed using an exact mixed model with function from R package `nlme`. The significance of the allele effect is assessed using a Wald test.

Value

Return:

List with one data.frame per QTL that contains the following elements:

1. QTL parent allele main effect expressed as deviation with respect to the reference parent
2. QTL parent allele effect in environment j expressed as deviation with respect to the reference parent
3. Significance of the parent main effect expressed as the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-val})$
4. Significance of the parent QTLxE effect expressed as the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-val})$

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

References

Pinheiro J, Bates D, DebRoy S, Sarkar D, R Core Team (2021). nlme: Linear and Nonlinear Mixed Effects Models_. R package version 3.1-152, <URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=nlme>>.

See Also[QTL_effect_main_QxE](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:

data(mppData_GE)

Qpos <- c("PZE.105068880", "PZE.106098900")

EC <- matrix(c(180, 310, 240, 280), 4, 1)
rownames(EC) <- c('CIAM', 'TUM', 'INRA', 'KWS')
colnames(EC) <- 'cum_rain'

Qeff <- QTL_effect_QxEC(mppData = mppData_GE,
                       trait = c('DMY_CIAM', 'DMY_TUM', 'DMY_INRA_P', 'DMY_KWS'),
                       env_id = c('CIAM', 'TUM', 'INRA', 'KWS'),
                       QTL = Qpos, EC = EC)

Qeff

## End(Not run)
```

QTL_forward

Forward regression QTL model

Description

Determines a multi-QTL model using a forward regression.

Usage

```
QTL_forward(
  mppData = NULL,
  trait = 1,
  Q.eff,
```

```

    threshold = 4,
    window = 30,
    n.cores = 1,
    verbose = TRUE
  )

```

Arguments

mppData	An object of class mppData
trait	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the mppData object should be used. Default = 1.
Q.eff	Character vector of possible QTL effects the user want to test. Elements of Q.eff can be "cr", "par", "anc" or "biall". For details look at mpp_SIM .
threshold	Numeric value representing the $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ threshold above which a position can be considered as significant. Default = 4.
window	Numeric distance (cM) on the left and the right of a cofactor position where it is not included in the model. Default = 30.
n.cores	Numeric. Specify here the number of cores you like to use. Default = 1.
verbose	Logical value indicating if the steps of the forward regression should be printed. Default = TRUE.

Details

Forward regression to determine the a multi-QTL model. The function selects successively QTL positions with $-\log_{10}(\text{pval})$ above the threshold. Those positions are added as cofactors for following detection run. The procedure stop when no more position has a $-\log_{10}(\text{pval})$ above the threshold.

Value

Return:

QTL Data.frame of class QTLlist with five columns : 1) QTL marker names; 2) chromosomes; 3) interger position indicators on the chromosome; 4) positions in centi-Morgan; and 5) $-\log_{10}(\text{p-values})$.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[mpp_SIM](#),

Examples

```

data(mppData)

QTL <- QTL_forward(mppData = mppData, Q.eff = "par")

```

QTL_gen_effects *QTL genetic effects*

Description

Computes a multi-QTL model with a list of QTL candidates (QTL) and return the decomposed QTL effects per cross or per parents.

Usage

```
QTL_gen_effects(
  mppData,
  trait = 1,
  QTL = NULL,
  Q.eff = "cr",
  ref.par = NULL,
  sum_zero = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

mppData	An object of class mppData.
trait	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the mppData object should be used. Default = 1.
QTL	Object of class QTLlist representing a list of selected position obtained with the function QTL_select or vector of character marker positions names. Default = NULL.
Q.eff	Character expression indicating the assumption concerning the QTL effects: 1) "cr" for cross-specific; 2) "par" for parental; 3) "anc" for ancestral; 4) "biall" for a bi-allelic. For more details see mpp_SIM . Default = "cr".
ref.par	Optional Character expression defining the parental allele that will be used as reference for the parental model. For the ancestral model, the ancestral class containing the reference parent will be set as reference. This option can only be used if the MPP design is composed of a unique connected part. Default = NULL.
sum_zero	Optional Logical value specifying if the QTL effect of a parental or an ancestral model should be calculated using the sum to zero constraint. Default = FALSE.

Details

This function computes for each QTL position the genetic effects of the cross, parental, ancestral or SNP allele components. For the cross-specific model (Q.eff = "cr"), the genetics effects represent the substitution effect of an single allele from the parent 2 (or B) with respect to an allele coming from the parent 1 or A. All effects are given in absolute value with the parent that carries the positive allele.

For the parental and the ancestral model (`Q.eff = "par"` or `"anc"`), it is possible to estimate maximum $n-1$ parental or ancestral alleles per interconnected part of the design. For these two models, one parental (ancestral) allele is set as reference per interconnected part of the design. Effects of the other alleles are estimated as deviation with respect to the reference. Connected parts of the design can be determined using Weeks and Williams (1964) method (`design_connectivity`). By default, the reference allele is the most frequent one. The user can also specify a parental allele that will be used as reference using the argument `ref.par`. This option is only available if the MPP design is composed of a unique connected part.

For the parental and ancestral model it is also possible to estimate the QTL effects using a sum to zero constraint `sum_zero = TRUE`. In that case, the effects of the different parental (ancestral) allele will represent the deviation with respect to the average trait value.

For the bi-allelic model (`Q.eff = "biall"`), the genetic effects represent the effects of a single allele copy of the least frequent allele.

Value

Return:

Object of class `QeffRes` containing the following elements:

<code>Qeff</code>	List of <code>data.frame</code> (one per QTL) containing the following information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. QTL genetic effects per cross or parent. 2. Standard error of the QTL effects. 3. Test statistics of the effects (t-test or Wald statistic). 4. P-value of the test statistics. 5. Significance of the QTL effects. 6. For cross-specific model, parent with the positive additive effects. 7. For parental and ancestral model, indicator of connected part of the design and reference. 8. Allele scores of the parents if <code>geno.par</code> is non <code>NULL</code> in the <code>mppData</code> object.
<code>tab.Qeff</code>	<code>data.frame</code> with one column per QTL giving the QTL genetic effects per cross or per parent with its significance. The first two rows indicate the chromosome and the position in cM of each QTL.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

References

Weeks, D. L., & Williams, D. R. (1964). A note on the determination of connectedness in an N-way cross classification. *Technometrics*, 6(3), 319-324.

See Also

[QTL_select](#), [summary.QeffRes](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData)

# QTL candidates

SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData)
QTL <- QTL_select(SIM)

# Cross-specific model

QTL.effects <- QTL_gen_effects(mppData = mppData, QTL = QTL, Q.eff = "cr")
summary(QTL.effects)

# Parental model

QTL.effects <- QTL_gen_effects(mppData = mppData, QTL = QTL, Q.eff = "par")
summary(QTL.effects)

# Ancestral model

QTL.effects <- QTL_gen_effects(mppData = mppData, QTL = QTL, Q.eff = "anc")
summary(QTL.effects)

# Bi-allelic model

QTL.effects <- QTL_gen_effects(mppData = mppData, QTL = QTL, Q.eff = "biall")
summary(QTL.effects)
```

QTL_pred_R2

Predicted QTL global and partial R squared

Description

Compute predicted R squared in a validation set using QTLs detected in a training set. These values are corrected by the heritability her.

Usage

```
QTL_pred_R2(  
  mppData.ts,  
  mppData.vs,  
  trait = 1,  
  Q.eff = "cr",  
  QTL = NULL,  
  her = 1  
)
```

Arguments

<code>mppData.ts</code>	An object of class <code>mppData</code> for the training set.
<code>mppData.vs</code>	An object of class <code>mppData</code> for the validation set.
<code>trait</code>	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the <code>mppData</code> object should be used. Default = 1.
<code>Q.eff</code>	Character expression indicating the assumption concerning the QTL effects: 1) "cr" for cross-specific; 2) "par" for parental; 3) "anc" for ancestral; 4) "biall" for a bi-allelic. For more details see mpp_SIM . Default = "cr".
<code>QTL</code>	Object of class <code>QTLlist</code> representing a list of selected position obtained with the function QTL_select or vector of character marker positions names. Default = NULL.
<code>her</code>	Numeric value between 0 and 1 representing the heritability of the trait. <code>her</code> can be a single value or a vector specifying each within cross heritability. Default = 1.

Details

Compute QTLs predicted R squared in a validation set (`mppData.vs`). These QTLs have been previously detected in a training set (`mppData.ts`). The global R squared ($R^2 = \text{cor}(y.ts, y.pred.ts)^2$) is obtained using the Pearson squared correlation between the observed trait values in the validation set (`y.vs`) and predicted values using estimated QTL effects in the training set ($y.pred.vs = X.vs * B.ts$).

After that the values are corrected by the general or within cross heritability `her`. By default `her = 1` which means that the R squared represent the proportion of explained phenotypic variance. The values are returned per cross (`R2.cr`) or averaged at the population level (`g1b.R2`).

Partial R squared statistics are also calculated for each individual position. The partial R squared are computed by making the difference between the global R squared and the R squared computed without the `ith` position.

Value

Return:

List containing the following objects:

<code>g1b.R2</code>	Global predicted R squared corrected for the heritability of all QTL terms. Doing the average of the within cross predicted R squared (<code>R2.cr</code>)
<code>R2.cr</code>	Within cross predicted R squared corrected for the heritability
<code>part.R2.diff</code>	Vector of predicted partial R squared corrected for the heritability doing the difference between the full model and a model minus the <code>ith</code> QTL.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

See Also

[QTL_R2](#), [QTL_select](#)

Examples

```

data(mppData)

folds <- CV_partition(cross.ind = mppData$cross.ind, k = 5)

mppData.ts <- subset(x = mppData, gen.list = folds[[1]]$train.set)

mppData.vs <- subset(x = mppData, gen.list = folds[[1]]$val.set)

SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData = mppData)
QTL <- QTL_select(SIM)

QTL_pred_R2(mppData.ts = mppData.ts, mppData.vs = mppData.vs, QTL = QTL)

```

QTL_R2

*QTL global and partial R squared***Description**

Computes the global and partial (adjusted) R squared of a list of QTLs using a linear model.

Usage

```
QTL_R2(mppData, trait = 1, QTL = NULL, Q.eff = "cr", glb.only = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>mppData</code>	An object of class <code>mppData</code> .
<code>trait</code>	Numerical or character indicator to specify which trait of the <code>mppData</code> object should be used. Default = 1.
<code>QTL</code>	Object of class <code>QTLlist</code> representing a list of selected position obtained with the function <code>QTL_select</code> or vector of character marker positions names. Default = <code>NULL</code> .
<code>Q.eff</code>	Character expression indicating the assumption concerning the QTL effects: 1) "cr" for cross-specific; 2) "par" for parental; 3) "anc" for ancestral; 4) "biall" for a bi-allelic. For more details see <code>mpp_SIM</code> . Default = "cr".
<code>glb.only</code>	Logical value. If <code>glb.only = TRUE</code> , only the global and global adjusted R squared will be returned. Default = <code>FALSE</code> .

Details

The function computes R squared statistics using a linear model. The extra variance explained by a full model containing the QTL terms with respect to a reduced model containing only the cross intercept terms and uses the ratio between the residual sum of square of these two models: $R^2 = 1 - (RSS(f))/(RSS(r))$.

Partial R squared for each individual QTL position can also be calculated. Two types of partial R squared are returned. The first one uses the difference between the R squared obtained with all QTL positions and the R squared obtain with all position minus the ith one (difference R squared). The second method used only the ith QTL position in the model (single R squared).

For both global and partial R squared, it is possible to obtained adjusted measurements taking the number of degrees of freedom into consideration using an adaptation of the formula given by Utz et al. (2000): $R_{adj} = R - (z/(N-z-n.cr)) * (1-R)$ where z is the total number of estimated components of the genetic effect. N is the total number of phenotypic information, and n.cr is the number of intercept (cross) terms.

Value

Return:

object of class QR2Res containing the following objects:

<code>glb.R2</code>	Global R squared of all QTL terms.
<code>glb.adj.R2</code>	Global adjusted R squared of all QTL terms.
<code>part.R2.diff</code>	Vector of partial R squared doing the difference between the full model and a model minus the ith QTL.
<code>part.adj.R2.diff</code>	Vector of partial adjusted R squared doing the difference between the full model and a model minus the ith QTL.
<code>part.R2.sg</code>	Vector of partial R squared using only the ith QTL.
<code>part.adj.R2.sg</code>	Vector of partial adjusted R squared using only the ith QTL.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

References

Utz, H. F., Melchinger, A. E., & Schon, C. C. (2000). Bias and sampling error of the estimated proportion of genotypic variance explained by quantitative trait loci determined from experimental data in maize using cross validation and validation with independent samples. *Genetics*, 154(4), 1839-1849.

See Also

[QTL_select](#), [summary.QR2Res](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData)

SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData)
QTL <- QTL_select(Qprof = SIM, threshold = 3, window = 20)
```

```
Q_R2 <- QTL_R2(mppData = mppData, QTL = QTL, Q.eff = "cr")
summary(Q_R2)
```

QTL_R2_GE

MPP GxE QTL R2

Description

Compute global and partial R2 statistics for MPP GxE QTL using a linear model. The global R2 is the contribution of all QTL positions while the partial R2 is the specific contribution of an individual QTL position.

Usage

```
QTL_R2_GE(mppData, trait, QTL = NULL, glb.only = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>mppData</code>	An object of class <code>mppData</code> .
<code>trait</code>	Character vector specifying which traits (environments) should be used.
<code>QTL</code>	Object of class <code>QTLlist</code> representing a list of selected marker positions obtained with the function <code>QTL_select()</code> or a vector of character marker positions names. Default = <code>NULL</code> .
<code>glb.only</code>	Logical value. If <code>glb.only = TRUE</code> , only the global and global adjusted R squared will be returned. Default = <code>FALSE</code> .

Value

Return:

List containing the global unadjusted R2, the global adjusted R2, the partial unadjusted R2, and the partial adjusted R2.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

Examples

```
data(mppData_GE)

Qpos <- c("PZE.105068880", "PZE.106098900")

R2 <- QTL_R2_GE(mppData = mppData_GE, trait = c('DMY_CIAM', 'DMY_TUM'),
               QTL = Qpos)
```

QTL_select *QTL candidates selection*

Description

Selection of QTL candidate positions.

Usage

```
QTL_select(Qprof, threshold = 3, window = 50, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

Qprof	Object of class QTLprof returned by the function <code>mpp_SIM</code> or <code>mpp_CIM</code> .
threshold	Numeric value representing $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ threshold above which a position can be considered as a QTL candidate. Default = 3.
window	Numeric value in centi-Morgan representing the minimum distance between two selected positions. Default = 50.
verbose	Logical value specifying if the detection of no QTL should be printed. Default = TRUE.

Details

The function select QTL positions that are above the given threshold per chromosome. Once a position has been selected, and exclusion window is set around that position. Positions falling into that region will not be candidate anymore. The search continue until there is no more candidate position above the threshold.

Value

Return:

QTL	Data.frame of class QTLlist with five columns : 1) QTL marker names; 2) chromosomes; 3) interger position indicators on the chromosome; 4) positions in centi-Morgan; and 5) $-\log_{10}(\text{p-values})$.
-----	--

References

This function is a modification of the QTL.reduce function coming from the Biometris pipeline.

RAP (R Analytical Pipeline) (V0.9.1) May 2011

Authors: Paul Eilers (1), Gerrit Gort (1), Sabine Schnabel (1), Lucia Gutierrez(1, 2), Marcos Malosetti(1), Joost van Heerwaarden, and Fred van Eeuwijk(1)

(1) Wageningen University and Research Center, Netherlands (2) Facultad de Agronomia, UDELAR, Uruguay

See Also

[mpp_SIM](#), [mpp_CIM](#), [mpp_perm](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData)

SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData)

QTL <- QTL_select(Qprof = SIM, threshold = 3)
```

subset.mppData	<i>Subset mppData object</i>
----------------	------------------------------

Description

Pull out a specified set of markers and/or genotypes from a mppData object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mppData'
subset(x, mk.list = NULL, gen.list = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class mppData.
mk.list	Optional character vector, numeric position vector or logical vector representing marker to keep. Default = NULL.
gen.list	Optional character vector, numeric position vector or logical vector representing genotypes to keep. Default = NULL.
...	Ignored.

Value

Return:

The mppData object but with only the specified subset of data.

Author(s)

Vincent Garin

Examples

```

### Marker subset

data(mppData)

# Random selection of markers
mk.list <- sample(mppData$map[, 1], 50)
mppData_sub <- subset(x = mppData, mk.list = mk.list)

# Selection of chromosome 1 marker
mk.list <- (mppData$map[, 2] == 1)
mppData_sub <- subset(x = mppData, mk.list = mk.list)

### Genotype subset

# Random selection of genotypes
gen.list <- sample(mppData$geno.id, 200)
mppData_sub <- subset(x = mppData, gen.list = gen.list)

# Selection of genotype from cross 2 and 5
crosses <- unique(mppData$cross.ind)
gen.list <- mppData$geno.id[mppData$cross.ind %in% crosses[c(2, 5)]]
mppData_sub <- subset(x = mppData, gen.list = gen.list)

### Marker and genotype subset

mk.list <- sample(mppData$map[, 1], 50)
gen.list <- sample(mppData$geno.id, 200)
mppData_sub <- subset(x = mppData, mk.list = mk.list,
gen.list = gen.list)

```

summary.mppData

*Summary of mppData object***Description**

summary for object of class mppData.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'mppData'
summary(object, ...)

```

Arguments

object	An object of class mppData.
...	Ignored.

Examples

```
data(mppData)
summary(mppData)
```

summary.QeffRes	<i>Summary of QeffRes object</i>
-----------------	----------------------------------

Description

summary for object of class QeffRes.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'QeffRes'
summary(object, QTL = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class QeffRes obtained with function QTL_gen_effects .
QTL	Numeric vector indicating the QTL positions for which the QTL effect must be printed. Default = NULL.
...	Ignored.

See Also

[QTL_gen_effects](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData)
SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData)
QTL <- QTL_select(SIM)
QTL.effects <- QTL_gen_effects(mppData = mppData, QTL = QTL, Q.eff = "cr")
summary(QTL.effects)
```

summary.QR2Res	<i>Summary of QR2Res object</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

summary for object of class QR2Res.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'QR2Res'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class QR2Res obtained with function QTL_R2 .
...	Ignored.

See Also

[QTL_R2](#)

Examples

```
data(mppData)
SIM <- mpp_SIM(mppData)
QTL <- QTL_select(SIM)
Q_R2 <- QTL_R2(mppData = mppData, QTL = QTL, Q.eff = "cr")
summary(Q_R2)
```

USNAM_genos	<i>Reduced genotype data maize US-NAM population</i>
-------------	--

Description

Selection of markers and genotypes from the maize US nested association mapping (NAM) population (McMullen et al., 2009).

Usage

```
data(USNAM_genos)
```

Format

```
data.frame
```

Details

Sample of the marker matrix of the US-NAM population. The selection correspond to 102 markers coming from the two first chromosomes present in [USNAM_map](#) and the 506 genotypes. These genotypes correspond to the selected phenotypic values in [USNAM_pheno](#). The selected genotypes come from the following crosses: (B73 x CML103), (B73 x CML322), (B73 x CML52), (B73 x Hp301), (B73 x M37W). The data of the 6 parental lines are also included. The data are available on www.panzea.org.

Source

<https://www.panzea.org/>

References

McMullen, M. D., Kresovich, S., Villeda, H. S., Bradbury, P., Li, H., Sun, Q., ... & Buckler, E. S. (2009). Genetic properties of the maize nested association mapping population. *Science*, 325(5941), 737-740.

See Also

[USNAM_pheno](#), [USNAM_map](#)

Examples

```
data(USNAM_geno)
```

USNAM_map

Reduced map maize US-NAM population

Description

Reduced map of the maize US nested association mapping (NAM) population (McMullen et al., 2009).

Usage

```
data(USNAM_map)
```

Format

```
data.frame
```

Details

Selection of 102 markers from the two first chromosomes of the Maize US-NAM population (McCullen et al., 2009). The data are available on www.panzea.org.

Source

<https://www.panzea.org>

References

McMullen, M. D., Kresovich, S., Villeda, H. S., Bradbury, P., Li, H., Sun, Q., ... & Buckler, E. S. (2009). Genetic properties of the maize nested association mapping population. *Science*, 325(5941), 737-740.

See Also

[USNAM_geno](#), [USNAM_pheno](#)

Examples

```
data(USNAM_map)
```

USNAM_pheno

Reduced phenotype data from Maize US-NAM population

Description

Reduced phenotype data from the Maize US nested association mapping (NAM) population (McMullen et al., 2009).

Usage

```
data(USNAM_pheno)
```

Format

```
data.frame
```

Details

Upper leaf angle (ULA) trait values with genotypes identifiers as rownames. These genotypes correspond to the 500 offspring genotypes of the marker matrix [USNAM_geno](#). The data are available on www.panzea.org.

Source

<https://www.panzea.org>

References

McMullen, M. D., Kresovich, S., Villeda, H. S., Bradbury, P., Li, H., Sun, Q., ... & Buckler, E. S. (2009). Genetic properties of the maize nested association mapping population. *Science*, 325(5941), 737-740.

See Also

[USNAM_geno](#), [USNAM_map](#)

Examples

```
data(USNAM_pheno)
```

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