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# Identifying Genetic Variant Combinations using Skypatterns

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**Abstract**—Identifying variant combination association with disease is a bioinformatics challenge. This problem can be solved by discriminative pattern mining that use statistical function to evaluate the significance of individual biological patterns. There is a wide range of such measures. However, selecting an appropriate measure as well as a suitable threshold in some specific practical situations is a difficult task. In this article, we propose to use the *skypattern* technique which allows combinations of measures to be used to evaluate the importance of variant combinations without having to select a given measure and a fixed threshold. Experiments on several real variant datasets demonstrate that the *skypattern* method effectively identifies the risk variant combinations related to diseases.

**Keywords:** *Skypattern; Genetic Variants; Statistical Measures*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Identifying genetic variant combinations associated to diseases is a major task of genome-wide association studies (GWAS) [10]. With the evolution of genotyping technologies, the number of collected single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) is enormous. Hence, discovering combination of SNPs related to genotype is a challenge, even for pair-wise combination examination [3]. Recently, this problem has been tackled with discriminative pattern mining, which plays an important role in data mining and machine learning [6]. Discriminative pattern algorithms aim to find a set of patterns having different frequency occurrences in two-class labeled data, which is equivalent to case-control data in GWAS. Discriminative pattern mining algorithms use statistical measures to evaluate the discriminative power of individual patterns. These measures are generally defined based on the relative supports of the pattern in the two classes [6]. They can be simply defined as the difference or growth rate of two supports, or other variations, such as odds ratio, chi-square, weighted relative accuracy (WRAcc), etc. These measures may be proposed for different discriminative pattern mining tasks. They can be applied to identify significant biological patterns. In practice, using only one measure is not effective. Researchers use additional technique or combine some measures to evaluate the statistical significance of biological patterns. For example, [1], [4], [7] utilized odds ratio, chi-square and p-value to evaluate the discriminative genotype combinations in case-control data. [5] implemented odds ratio, risk ratio (which is equivalent to growth rate) and risk difference (which is equivalent to

difference support) to evaluate the compound risk factors. There is a wide range of statistical discriminative power measures. Hence, selecting the most appropriate measures in some practical situations remains a significant challenge. In addition, for each measure users have to indicate an appropriate threshold to evaluate the significance of patterns, which is extremely difficult in particular biological data. The reason is that when the thresholds are not strict, the pattern mining algorithms will generate many patterns of limited interest. On the other hand, some interesting patterns will be lost if the constraints are too restrictive.

In this article, we propose to use the *skypattern* technique, which is based on a Pareto-dominance relation between set of measures, to evaluate the significance of variant patterns. Skypatterns have been introduced by [8] to evaluate the patterns allowing multi-criteria decision to be taken in a threshold free manner. Given a set of patterns, each pattern is evaluated by a set of measures. Skypatterns are patterns which have dominance over the other patterns. Skypatterns are highly interesting because they not only receive a global evaluation from the set of measures, but also do not require any thresholds on the measures.

The outline of this paper as follows: we first present the background related to statistical discriminative power measures and skypatterns. Subsequently, various experiments are conducted to evaluate the proposed method with real genetic variant disease datasets. In the last section, we summarize our study and highlight directions for future research.

## II. STATISTICAL DISCRIMINATIVE POWER MEASURES

In this study, we focus on mining discriminative patterns in two-class data problems, which is equivalent to discovering the set of variant combinations in case-control datasets. Upon this issue, the case-control datasets can be transformed into the inputs of discriminative pattern discovery methods when considering variants as items; case and control are labels of the data. Thus, the definition of this problem is given as follows:

Suppose  $D$  be a dataset consisting of  $n$  transactions with two-class label  $S_1$  (positive class) and  $S_2$  (negative class), and a set of  $m$  items  $I = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m\}$ . The two sets of transactions that belong to labels  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are denoted by  $D_1$  and  $D_2$ , and we have  $|D| = |D_1| + |D_2|$ . A transaction

TABLE I  
STATISTICAL DISCRIMINATIVE POWER MEASURES

No	Measures
1	$DiffSup(p, D_1, D_2) =  sup(p, D_1) - sup(p, D_2) $
2	$GrowthRate(p, D_1, D_2) = \frac{sup(p, D_1)}{sup(p, D_2)}$
3	$OddsRatio(p, D_1, D_2) = \frac{t_{11}t_{22}}{t_{12}t_{21}}$
4	$X^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{i=2} \sum_{j=1}^{j=2} \frac{(t_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}, E_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{q=1}^{q=2} t_{iq} \sum_{q=1}^{q=2} t_{qj}}{ D }$
5	$WRAcc(p, D_1, D_2) = \frac{t_{11} + t_{21}}{ D_1  +  D_2 } (\frac{t_{11}}{t_{11} + t_{21}} - \frac{ D_1 }{ D_1  +  D_2 })$
6	$MI(p, D_1, D_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=2} \sum_{j=1}^{j=2} \frac{t_{ij}}{ D } \log \frac{t_{ij}/ D }{t_i D_j / D ^2}$
7	$Gain(p, D_1, D_2) = sup(p, D_1) (\log \frac{sup(p, D_1)}{sup(p, D)} - \log \frac{ D_1 }{ D })$
8	$SupMaxK(p, D_1, D_2) = sup(p, D_1) - max_{\alpha \subseteq p} (sup(\alpha, D_2))$

TABLE II  
A CONTINGENCY TABLE OF A PATTERN IN TWO-CLASS DATA

	Presence	Absence	Sum
$D_1$	$t_{11}$	$t_{12}$	$ D_1 $
$D_2$	$t_{21}$	$t_{22}$	$ D_2 $
Sum	$t_1$	$t_2$	$ D $

$t$  in  $D$  is a pair  $(x, y)$ , where  $x$  is a subset of  $I$ , and  $y$  is one of the labels  $S_1$  or  $S_2$ . A pattern  $p$  is a subset of  $I$ . The support of a pattern  $p$  in  $D_i$  ( $i \in \{1, 2\}$ ) is defined as the percentage of transactions that contains  $p$  in  $D_i$ . A pattern  $p$  is a discriminative pattern if it is able to pass a user-specified threshold for some measures. These constraints are calculated based on statistics or information theory. According to [6], there are various measures for evaluating the discriminative power of a pattern in two-class datasets, the most popular ones are showed in Table I. These measures are correlated to the discriminative power of a pattern. It means that the patterns are generally considered as more discriminative if the value is higher.

The discriminative power of a pattern is estimated based on the contingency table which shows the presence and the absence of the pattern in two-class data. Table II illustrates the contingency table of pattern  $p$  with respect to dataset  $D$  partitioned in  $D_1, D_2$  according to the labels. Noticeably,  $t_{i1}$  ( $i \in \{1, 2\}$ ) represents the number of transactions that contain  $p$  in  $D_i$ . Similarly,  $t_{i2}$  corresponds to the number of transactions that does not include  $p$  in  $D_i$ . Note that the support of  $p$  in  $D_i$  is defined by  $sup(p, D_i) = \frac{t_{i1}}{|D_i|}$ .

These metrics are potential measures for evaluating the significance of a biological patterns; however, for many practical situations, selecting an appropriate measure remains an obvious challenge. The reason is that the effectiveness of one discrimination measure may depend on different aspects, such as the distinction of target objectives, data types, discriminative pattern categories, or the domain knowledge. Moreover, the individual measures strongly depend on a user-defined threshold which is not easy to determine in many situations. Thus, it is necessary to investigate a strategy to evaluate the

TABLE III  
TRANSACTION TABLE T

Transactions	$i_1$	$i_2$	$i_3$	$i_4$	$i_5$	$i_6$
$t_1$	1	1	1	1	0	1
$t_2$	1	1	1	1	1	0
$t_3$	1	1	0	0	0	0
$t_4$	0	0	0	1	0	0
$t_5$	1	0	1	0	0	0
$t_6$	0	0	0	0	1	0
Items	$i_1$	$i_2$	$i_3$	$i_4$	$i_5$	$i_6$
Value	20	30	10	40	60	55

discriminative power of a pattern by combining some potential measures in a threshold free manner.

### III. SKYPATTERNS

#### A. Skypatterns

Pattern mining techniques use threshold-based or top- $k$ -ranking strategy to select the interesting patterns. However, it is difficult to choose an appropriate threshold or a  $k$  value in most practical situations. To solve this problem, [8] proposed to use skyline queries to mine skyline patterns (or skypatterns) in a threshold-free manner. The idea is that each pattern is evaluated by a set of measures. Pattern  $x$  is evaluated better than pattern  $y$  if  $x$  dominates  $y$ . It means that  $x$  has at least one measure better than  $y$ , and the other measures of  $x$  must be not worse than the measures of  $y$ . A traditional example for this problem is retail transaction data in which each transaction corresponds to a client invoice; and every item in the transaction is a product bought by the client. Individual patterns are evaluated by some criteria such as frequency, size and price respectively. A user selecting a set of patterns may consider a pattern with high frequency, large size and low price. In this case, we say that pattern  $x$  dominates another pattern  $y$  if  $x.frequency \geq y.frequency$ ,  $x.size \geq y.size$ ,  $x.price \geq y.price$ , where at least one inequality is strict. The general definitions of skypatterns are stated as follows:

We consider  $D$  and  $I$  as defined in section 2. An individual pattern is evaluated by a set of  $k$  measures  $M = \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k\}$ .

**Dominance:** Given a set of measures  $M$ , a pattern  $p$  dominates another pattern  $q$  with respect to  $M$ , denoted by  $p \succ_M q$ , iff  $\forall m \in M, m(p) \geq m(q)$  and  $\exists m \in M$  such that  $m(p) > m(q)$ .

**Skypattern and skypattern operator:** Given a set of patterns  $P$ , each pattern is evaluated by a set of measures  $M$ . A skypattern with respect to  $M$  is a pattern not dominated in  $M$ . The skypattern operator, which is denoted by  $Sky(M)$ , returns all the skypatterns with respect to  $M$ .

$$Sky(M) = \{p \in P \mid \nexists q \in P : q \succ_M p\}.$$

For example, Table III presents a transaction table T including 6 transactions denoted by  $t_1, \dots, t_6$  which are described by 6 items  $i_1, \dots, i_6$ . Each individual pattern is evaluated by a set of measures  $M$  including:

- $m_1$ :  $freq(p)$  is the frequency of pattern  $p$ .
- $m_2$ :  $size(p)$  is cardinality of pattern  $p$ .
- $m_3$ :  $area(p) = freq(p) * size(p)$ .
- $m_4$ :  $mean(p) = (\min(p.value) + \max(p.value))/2$ .

Considering pattern  $i_1i_2i_3i_4$  for example, we have  $freq(i_1i_2i_3i_4) = 2$ ,  $size(i_1i_2i_3i_4) = 4$ ,  $area(i_1i_2i_3i_4) = 8$  and  $mean(i_1i_2i_3i_4.value) = 25$ .

Pattern  $i_1i_2i_3i_4$  dominates pattern  $i_1i_2i_3$  with respect to the set of measures  $M = \{freq, size\}$ , because  $freq(i_1i_2i_3i_4) = freq(i_1i_2i_3)$  and  $size(i_1i_2i_3i_4) > size(i_1i_2i_3)$ .

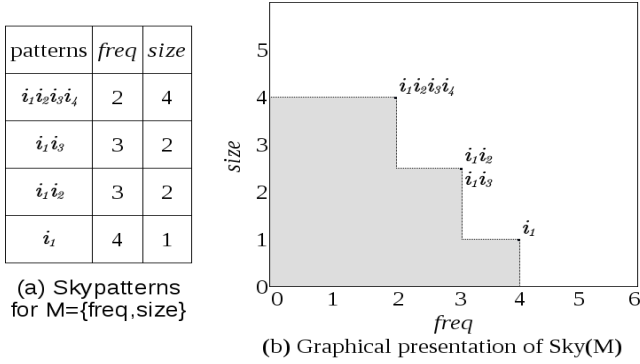


Fig. 1. Example of skypattern for set of measures  $M = \{freq, size\}$

The skypattern operator  $Sky(M)$  with respect to the set of measures  $M = \{freq, size\}$  will generate all skypatterns which are showed in Fig. 1a. Fig. 1b is a graphical presentation of  $Sky(M)$ . The shaded area in Fig. 1b is called the dominated area because it cannot contain any skypatterns.

### B. Skypattern cube

In practice, selecting the most appropriate set of measures to evaluate the importance of patterns is a difficult task because users may not know exactly the role of each measure. Nevertheless, users can keep all the potential measures; then add or remove a measure to look how the skypattern set changes. To explore the different sets of measures, [9] proposes the notion of *skypattern cube*. The skypattern cube is a lattice over all subsets of measures where each node of the lattice corresponds to a subset of measures and its skypattern set. Based on this structure, users can have a better understanding about the role of measures by observing the new skypatterns or the ones which disappear when adding or removing a measure in two neighboring nodes. Additionally, different subsets of measures may lead to the same set of skypatterns and thus be shown as equivalent. This helps users to classify the measure subsets effectively. The definition of the skypattern cube is given as follows:

Given a set of measures  $M$ , the skypattern cube with respect to  $M$ , denoted by  $SkyCube(M)$ , consists of  $2^{|M|} - 1$  skypattern sets which are generated by  $Sky(M_u)$ , for all  $M_u \subseteq M$ .

$$SkyCube(M) = \{(M_u, Sky(M_u)) | M_u \subseteq M, M_u \neq \emptyset\}.$$

SkyCube is a software implemented to compute skypattern cube thanks to a relaxation strategy in the pattern mining process [9]. This software discovers and presents skypatterns in a lattice structure which enable users to perform various queries effectively and to discover the most interesting skypattern sets.

TABLE IV  
SEVEN COMMON DISEASES DATASETS

No	Disease	Gene	Chromosome	SNPs
1	Bipolar disorder (BD)	PALB2	16	rs420259
2	Coronary artery disease (CAD)	CDKN2A	9	rs1333049
3	Crohn's disease (CD)	BSN	3	rs9858542
4	Hypertension (HT)	RYR2	1	rs2820037
5	Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)	PTPN22	1	rs6679677
6	Type 1 diabetes (T1D)	KIAA0350	16	rs12708716
7	Type 2 diabetes (T2D)	TCF7L2	10	rs4506565

Whole skypattern cube may generate skypatterns that are redundant in the nodes. For example, a skypattern  $p$  can be present in many different nodes. Thus, we use the compression function of the SkyCube to keep only the *proper* skypatterns of each node. A proper skypattern of a node is a skypattern that is not derived from its child nodes. For example  $p_2$  is a proper skypattern for  $\{m_1, m_2\}$  if  $p_2$  is not a skypattern for  $\{m_1\}$  nor  $\{m_2\}$ . In some cases a node may not have proper skypatterns, so it disappears from the compressed SkyCube.

## IV. EXPERIMENTS

### A. Datasets

In this study, we use 7 real case-control SNP datasets which are provided by Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute (<http://www.sanger.ac.uk/>) to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed method. For each disease we select 100 SNPs including SNP related to disease on a particular chromosome. Based on the results of [2], the strong signal SNPs associated with diseases are showed in Table IV.

The purpose of experiments is to evaluate the effectiveness of skypatterns with respect to the set of measures. The effectiveness of a measure (or set of measures) is assessed based on the number of interesting SNP genotype combinations that it found. According to the literature there is no report related to SNP combinations association with these diseases. Thus, in this study we suppose that the interesting SNP genotype combinations are patterns containing at least one of the SNPs related to diseases that we found in the literature.

### B. Mining skypatterns

Mining SNP genotype combinations and calculating skypattern cube are a computational challenge. Thus, in this experiment, the size of patterns are limited to three SNP genotypes. The skypatterns with respect to the set of measures are discovered by the following process: First, we use a brute-force strategy to mine all patterns with the size of 3. This process guarantees that all 3-SNP genotype combinations are taken into consideration. We then reduce the size of pattern set by filtering the less interesting combinations. In this case, the patterns having support in case group  $< 10\%$  and support in control group  $> 50\%$  are removed. After reducing, each dataset consists of approximately 500,000 patterns. For each pattern, we generate a contingency table. The two rows of the

TABLE V  
NUMBER OF RISK PATTERNS IDENTIFIED BY INDIVIDUAL METRICS

No	Measures	BD	CAD	CD	HT	RA	T1D	T2D
1	DiffSup	0	10	0	20	97	0	0
2	GrowthRate	4	33	0	21	91	10	9
3	OddsRatio	5	53	0	19	91	10	9
4	$X^2$	2	27	16	21	100	4	47
5	WRAcc	0	10	0	22	98	0	0
6	MI	3	9	0	18	90	16	11
7	Gain	4	53	0	22	98	8	0
8	SupMaxPair	0	0	0	53	0	10	0

table stand for case and control group; two columns are for the presence and the absence of the pattern in these two groups. In order to assess a wide range of measures for evaluating the interest of biological patterns, we use the set of 8 measures which is showed in Table I. Noticeably, among these measures, the DiffSup is equivalent to the risk difference; and the GrowthRate is equivalent to the risk ratio [5]. Additionally, SupMaxPair, a specific case of SupMaxK (K=2), is used. Finally, the set of patterns which are evaluated by 8 measures, are then used to mine skypatterns with SkyCube.

### C. Results

Firstly, we evaluate the effectiveness of individual measures for identifying the SNP genotype combinations related to diseases. This result is used as a baseline to compare and evaluate the effectiveness of skypatterns over patterns evaluated by individual measures. For each measure, we select the top 100 patterns which have the highest discriminative power for analysis. The effectiveness of individual measures is assessed based on the number of patterns containing the SNP genotype associated to disease in this set. Table V shows the number of important SNP genotype combinations which are identified by individual measures in 7 datasets.

The most effective measure is  $X^2$  which can discover interesting SNP genotype combinations in all datasets. The highest effectiveness of  $X^2$  is for RA disease. However, in the other datasets, the efficiency of  $X^2$  decreases. In contrast, the group of measures including DiffSup, WRAcc, SupMaxPair is the least effective. These methods can only detect variants related to disease in some datasets. The other measures such as GrowthRate, OddsRatio, MI and Gain give a higher effectiveness. The notable methods in this group are OddsRatio and GrowthRate. Both of them discover risk variant combinations in 6/7 datasets. In short, there is no measure best for all datasets. However, each measure effectively identifies risk variant combinations in a particular dataset.

We then analyze the skypatterns generated from SkyCube. According to the subsets of measures which give proper skypatterns, we analyze the skypattern sets with respect to the combinations of 2 to 4 measures.

Firstly, we consider the skypattern sets with respect to 2 measures. Based on the number of interesting SNP genotype combinations found in each skypattern set, the most effective 2-measure combination is {GrowthRate, SupMaxPair}. The lowest effective methods is {DiffSup, WRAcc}. Table VI presents the most effective 2-measure combinations. Note that,

TABLE VI  
THE HIGHEST EFFECTIVENESS OF TWO-MEASURE SETS

Measures	BD	CAD	CD	HT	RA	T1D	T2D
{GrowthRate, SupMaxPair}	0/12	10/15	13/21	12/15	10/14	6/14	7/24
{OddsRatio, SupMaxPair}	0/14	8/13	13/21	8/11	10/15	4/9	2/20
{MI, SupMaxPair}	0/35	25/56	16/36	17/51	10/43	6/24	18/51

TABLE VII  
THE HIGHEST EFFECTIVENESS OF THREE-MEASURE SETS

Measures	BD	CAD	CD	HT	RA	T1D	T2D
{OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair}	1/54	29/40	3/20	45/123	14/39	2/6	9/28
{ $X^2$ , MI, SupMaxPair}	1/218	126/198	3/36	60/230	46/71	13/29	37/136
{WRAcc, MI, SupMaxPair}	1/130	61/102	10/135	88/266	69/100	31/111	13/103

in this table, the effectiveness of the measure combinations are presented by the number of risk patterns per total skypatterns.

These 2-measure combinations can identify many risk variant combinations in their equivalent skypattern sets. Considering CD dataset for example, these measure compounds can detect interesting SNP genotype combinations effectively. Particularly, the ratio of skypatterns containing risk variant over the total of skypatterns of {GrowthRate, SupMaxPair}, {OddsRatio, SupMaxPair}, and {MI, SupMaxPair} are 13/21, 13/21, and 16/36 respectively. Notably, for this dataset most individual measures cannot detect risk variant combinations in the top of 100 patterns, except  $X^2$ .

Similarly, the result of the most effective 3-measure combinations is presented in Table VII. According to this result, {OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair} is the most effective 3-measure combination. It identifies risk variant groups in all datasets. The highest effectiveness is for CAD with 29 out of 40 skypatterns containing risk SNP genotype. However, this combination is less efficient in BD where there is only 1 skypattern including risk variant over 54 skypatterns.

In comparison with 2-measure combinations, the set of measures {OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair} is less effective. For example, with 7 datasets, there are 4 out of 7 datasets in which the combination of {GrowthRate, SupMaxPair} is better than {OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair}. Table VIII presents the comparison of {GrowthRate, SupMaxPair} and {OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair}. Note that, to compare easily we used the ratio (# risk patterns/# skypatterns) to present the effectiveness of measure combinations in this table.

TABLE VIII  
THE EFFECTIVENESS COMPARISON OF {GROWTHRATE, SUPMAXPAIR} AND {ODDSRATIO, MI, SUPMAXPAIR}

Measures	BD	CAD	CD	HT	RA	T1D	T2D
{GrowthRate, SupMaxPair}	0	0.67	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.43</b>	0.29
{OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair}	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.15	0.37	0.36	0.33	<b>0.32</b>

TABLE IX  
THE COMPARISON BETWEEN 2-MEASURE COMBINATIONS AND  $X^2$

Measures	BD	CAD	CD	HT	RA	T1D	T2D
$X^2$	0/12	1/15	1/21	2/15	<b>14/14</b>	0/14	6/24
{GrowthRate, SupMaxPair}	0/12	<b>10/15</b>	<b>13/21</b>	<b>12/15</b>	10/14	<b>6/14</b>	<b>7/24</b>
$X^2$	<b>1/14</b>	1/13	1/21	2/11	<b>15/15</b>	0/9	<b>6/20</b>
{OddsRatio, SupMaxPair}	0/14	<b>8/13</b>	<b>13/21</b>	<b>8/11</b>	10/15	<b>4/9</b>	2/20
$X^2$	<b>1/35</b>	10/56	5/36	13/51	<b>43/43</b>	0/24	<b>24/51</b>
{MI, SupMaxPair}	0/35	<b>25/56</b>	<b>16/36</b>	<b>17/51</b>	10/43	<b>6/24</b>	18/51

The combination of two or three measures can effectively discover the groups of variants associated to diseases. However, it is less effective when we use 4-measure combinations. Particularly, these 4-measure combinations can only identify risk SNP genotype combinations in 2 out of 7 datasets including CAD and T2D. In the other remaining datasets, there is no risk variant combinations detected although the number of generated skypatterns are high. Especially, the SkyCube doesn't generate any proper skypattern sets which corresponds to the combination of more than 4 measures.

In order to confirm the effectiveness of measure combinations over individual measures, we compare them with  $X^2$  which is the most efficient individual metrics. For fair comparison, the number of highest  $X^2$  patterns is reselected. For each dataset, we select the top-k patterns in descending order of  $X^2$  where  $k$  is the number of skypatterns which are generated from the combination of measures in that dataset. This comparison is fair as it considers in both cases the  $k$  first patterns that an analyst will examine. The efficiency of one method is evaluated better than the other if its pattern set contains a higher number of risk SNP genotype combinations. The comparison between 2-measure combinations and  $X^2$  is showed in Table IX.

According to this result, the skypatterns with respect to {GrowthRate, SupMaxPair} contain more interesting SNP genotype combinations than  $X^2$  does. Specifically, there are 5 out of 7 datasets in which {GrowthRate, SupMaxPair} is better than  $X^2$ . They are equally efficient in BD; and less effective than  $X^2$  in RA. Similarly, the effectiveness of {OddsRatio, SupMaxPair} and {MI, SupMaxPair} are also better in average than  $X^2$ . To be more specific, in 4 out of 7 datasets these methods are better than  $X^2$ , but they are worse than  $X^2$  in the 3 remaining datasets (BD, HT, T2D).

In addition, the set of measures {OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair} is more effective than  $X^2$ . Specifically, there are 5 out of 7 datasets in which {OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair} is better than  $X^2$ ; one is equal; and another one is less efficient than  $X^2$ . Table X illustrates the comparison of {OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair} and  $X^2$ .

To sum up, according to the results, using combination of measures is more effective than using individual measures. Particularly,  $X^2$  is the most effective individual measure, whereas, {GrowthRate, SupMaxPair} and {OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair} are the most effective for

TABLE X  
THE COMPARISON BETWEEN {ODDSRATIO, MI, SUPMAXPAIR} AND  $X^2$

Measures	BD	CAD	CD	HT	RA	T1D	T2D
$X^2$	1/54	6/40	1/20	25/123	<b>39/39</b>	0/6	8/28
{OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair}	1/54	<b>29/40</b>	<b>3/20</b>	<b>45/123</b>	14/39	<b>2/6</b>	<b>9/28</b>

two and three measure combinations. In comparison with  $X^2$ , both of {GrowthRate, SupMaxPair} and {OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair} are more efficient than  $X^2$ . The set of measures {OddsRatio, MI, SupMaxPair} is less effective than {GrowthRate, SupMaxPair} slightly. The compound of 2 or 3 measures are effective but the combination of 4 measures or higher are not useful in our setting.

## V. CONCLUSION

In this study we proposed to use the skypattern technique to identify the groups of variants associated with diseases. The experiments on various SNP datasets demonstrate that the proposed method is promising. The skypatterns with respect to the set of two or three statistical measures can effectively detect SNP genotype combinations related to diseases. In comparison with  $X^2$ , the most effective individual method, the set of two or three measures give a higher efficiency. However, it is not necessary to use more than 3-measure combinations because they do not generate proper skypatterns effectively. For further research, we will use algorithms to mine skypatterns with longer size on larger datasets.

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