

GWAS with high-throughput machine vision phenomics uncovers genetic regulators of *in vitro* transformation and regeneration in *Populus trichocarpa*

Plant and Animal Genome 2023 Conference
Forest Trees Session

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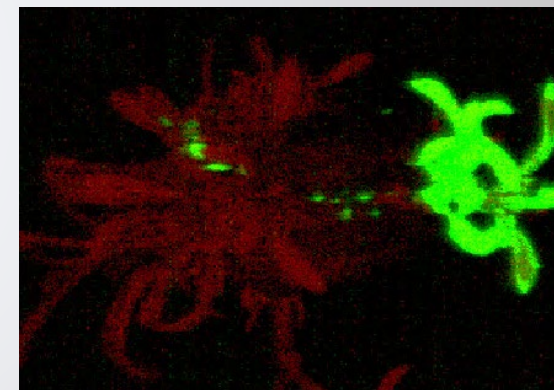
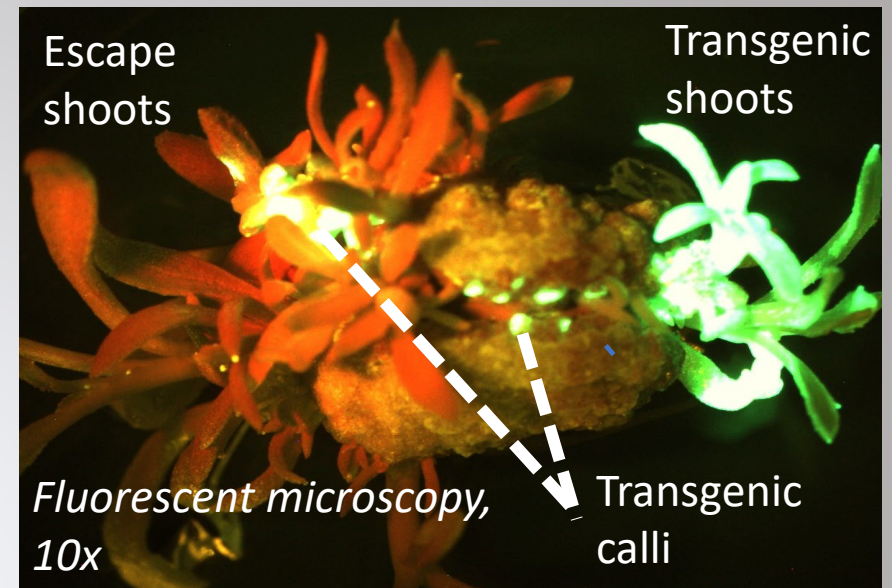


Presentation Overview

Objective:

Identify genetic regulators of plant transformation, a complex trait, with high statistical power

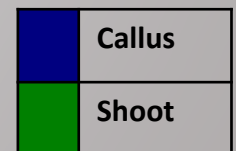
- I. High-throughput phenomics
- II. Multiple-workflow association mapping



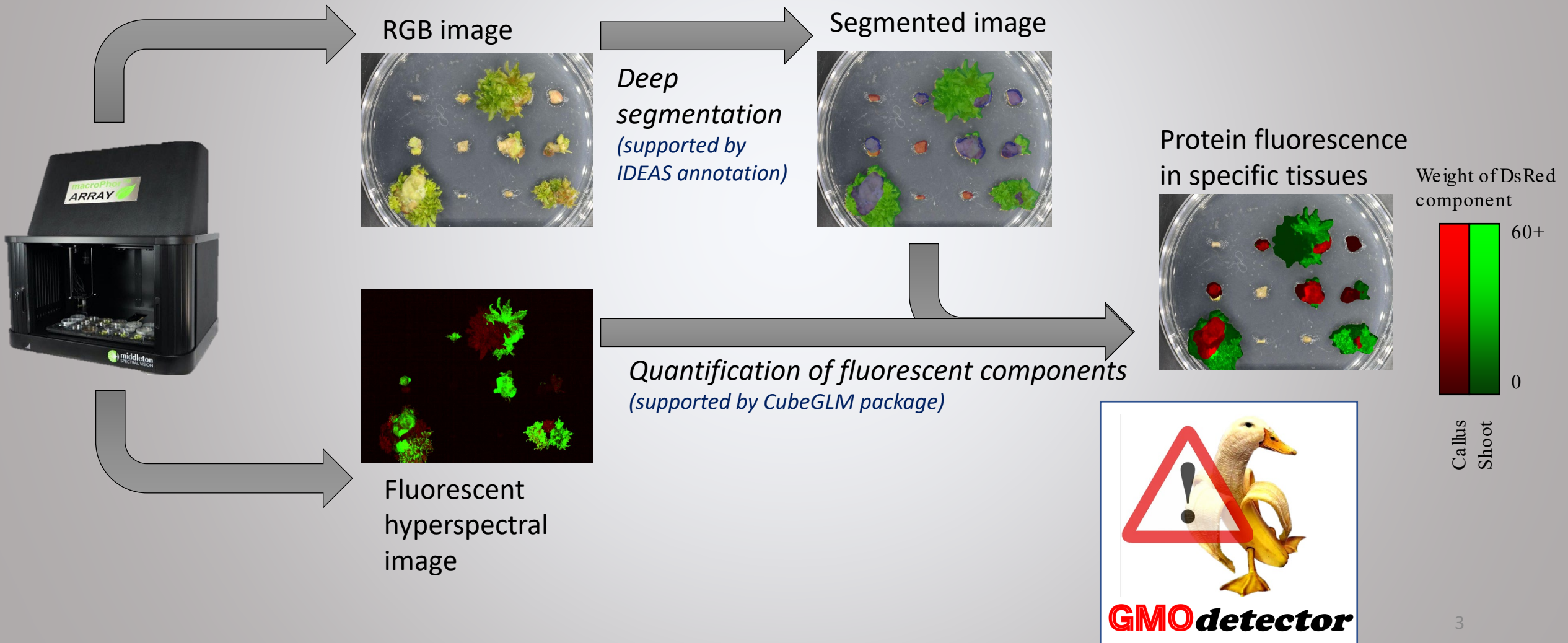
Hyperspectral imaging



Deep segmentation



Strategy to integrate RGB, hyperspectral data to measure tissue-specific transformation + regeneration



CubeGLM (Python) provides user-friendly Python classes and functions for hyperspectral analysis

- **Challenge:** Need to efficiently analyze 21,908 hyperspectral images (~1.5GB each, 32.8TB total)
- CubeGLM package key features
 - Quickly compute weights of fluorescent components per pixel
 - Allow visualization of results
 - Parallelization and efficiency
- <https://github.com/naglemi/gmodetector.py>



Red: Chlorophyll

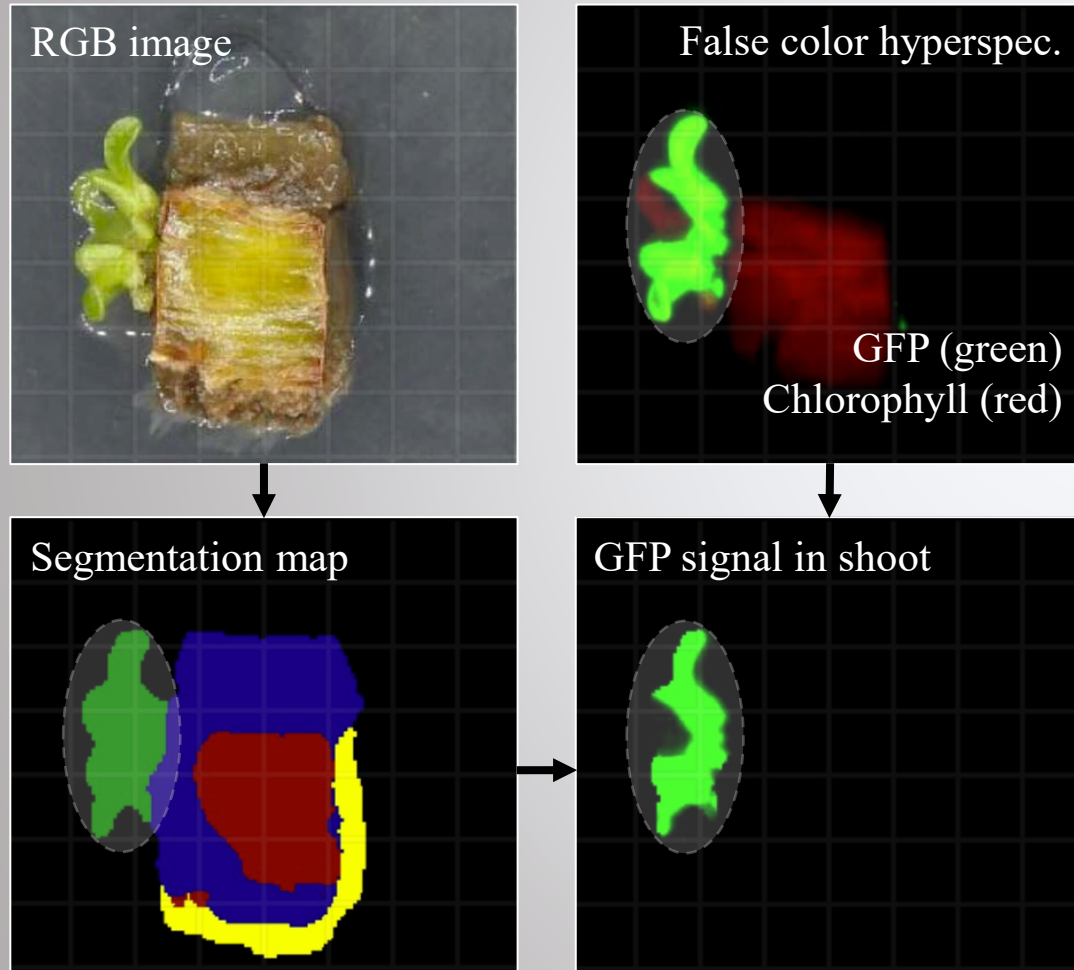
Green: GFP

Blue: Background / Noise

GFP shoot

GMOdetector final outputs:

Summary statistics of transformation and regeneration



- Two types of statistical outputs of greatest interest
 - Transformation frequency
 - Transformed tissue size
- Tailored, trained for poplar transformation, but generalizable with further work
 - <https://github.com/naglemi/GMOnotebook>

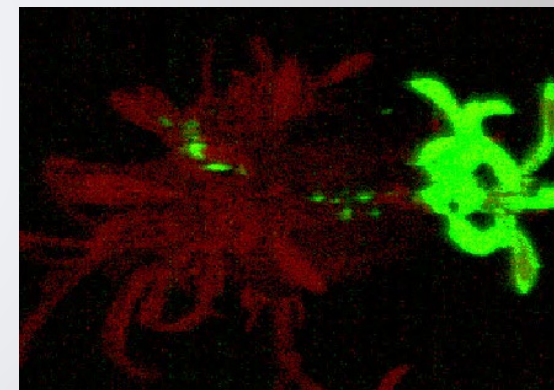
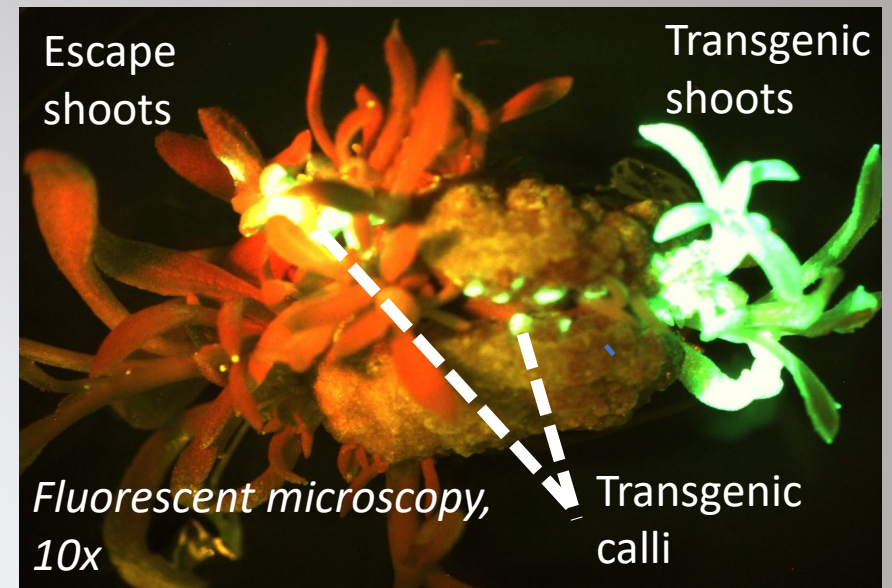
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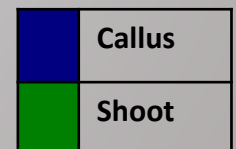
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Hyperspectral imaging

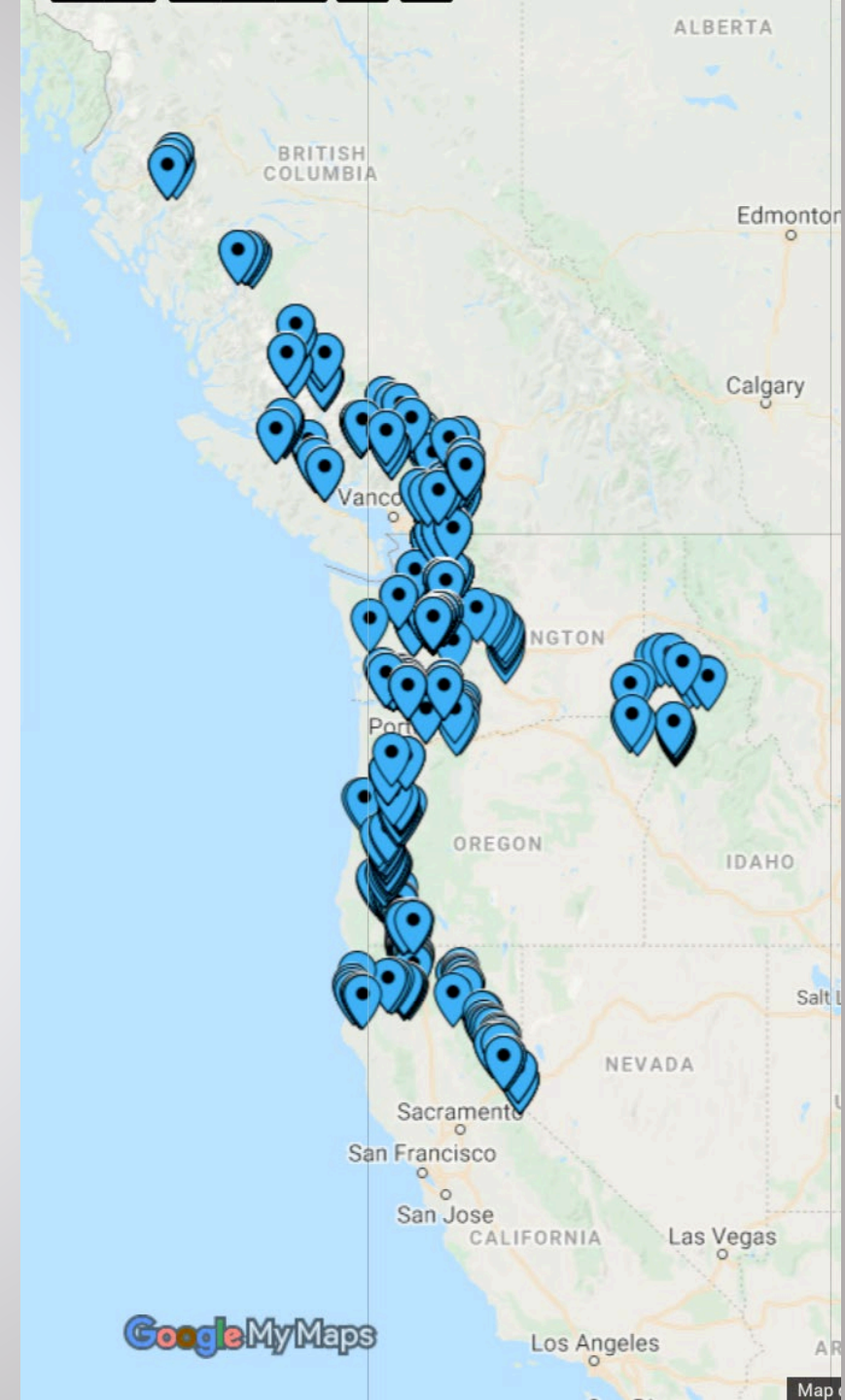


Deep segmentation



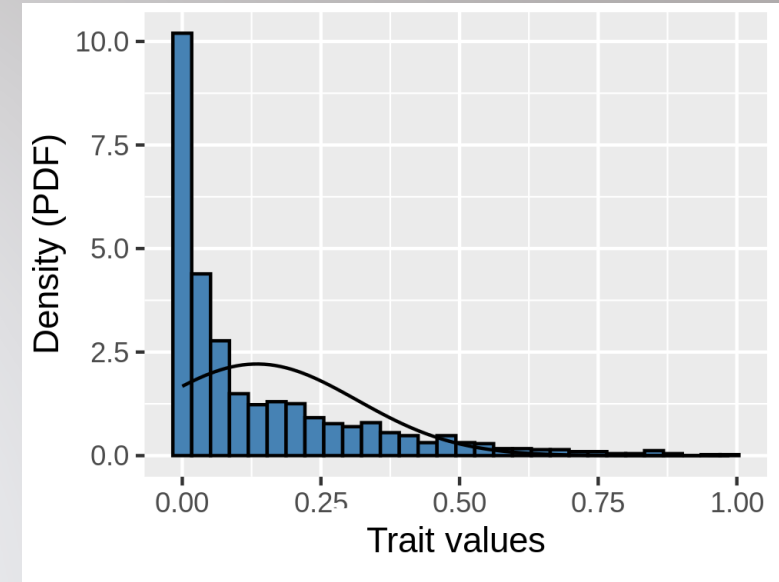
Poplar GWAS resources an asset to statistical power

- 1323 wild genotypes collected over a diverse range in Pacific Northwest
- Rapid linkage disequilibrium (LD) decay ($R^2 < 0.2$ within 3kb)
- High SNP density
 - As many as ~30 million SNPs studied
 - ~13 million common SNPs

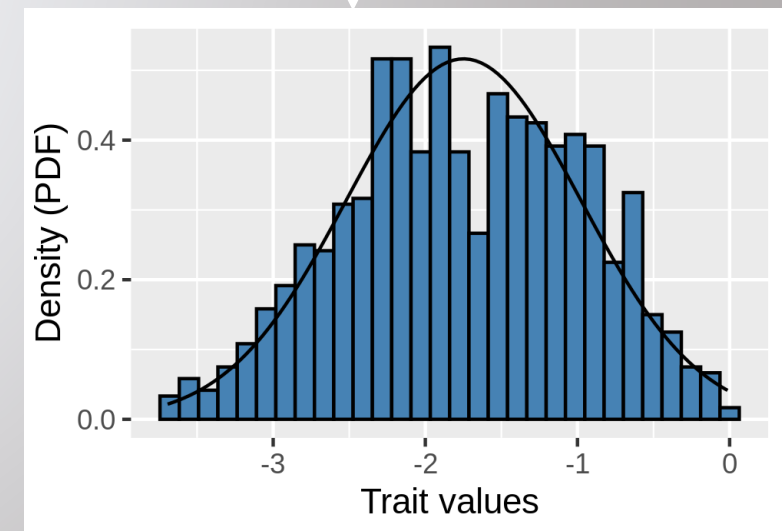


Non-normality, transformations obstacle to high power

- Transformations (one way to avoid violating assumption of residual normality) can overcorrect, reduce power
- Permutations (Monte Carlo methods) to compute empirical p -values
 - Avoid linear model assumptions and transformations
 - Great computational expense



Box-Cox
transformation



Two approaches to increase power by combining power from adjacent genetic markers


AJHG ARTICLE

Sequence Kernel Association Tests
for the Combined Effect of Rare and Common Variants

Iuliana Ionita-Laza,^{1,6,*} Seunggeun Lee,^{2,6} Vlad Makarov,¹ Joseph D. Buxbaum,^{3,4,5} and Xihong Lin^{2,*}

**Detecting Weak Signals by
Combining Small P-Values in Genetic
Association Studies**

Olga A. Vsevolozhskaya¹, Fengjiao Hu² and Dmitri V. Zaykin^{1}*



SNP-set Kernel Association Test (SKAT) and Multi-Threaded Monte Carlo SKAT (MTMC-SKAT)

Augmented Rank Truncation (ART)

- Resolution*
- No clue on which marker(s) within “window” most critical

- Single-marker resolution from initial GEMMA, other single-SNP tools.

- Assumptions*
- Avoid assumptions by computing empirical p -values

- Relies on prior test with linear model assumptions

MTMCSKAT enables us to run SKAT with efficient resampling over many traits

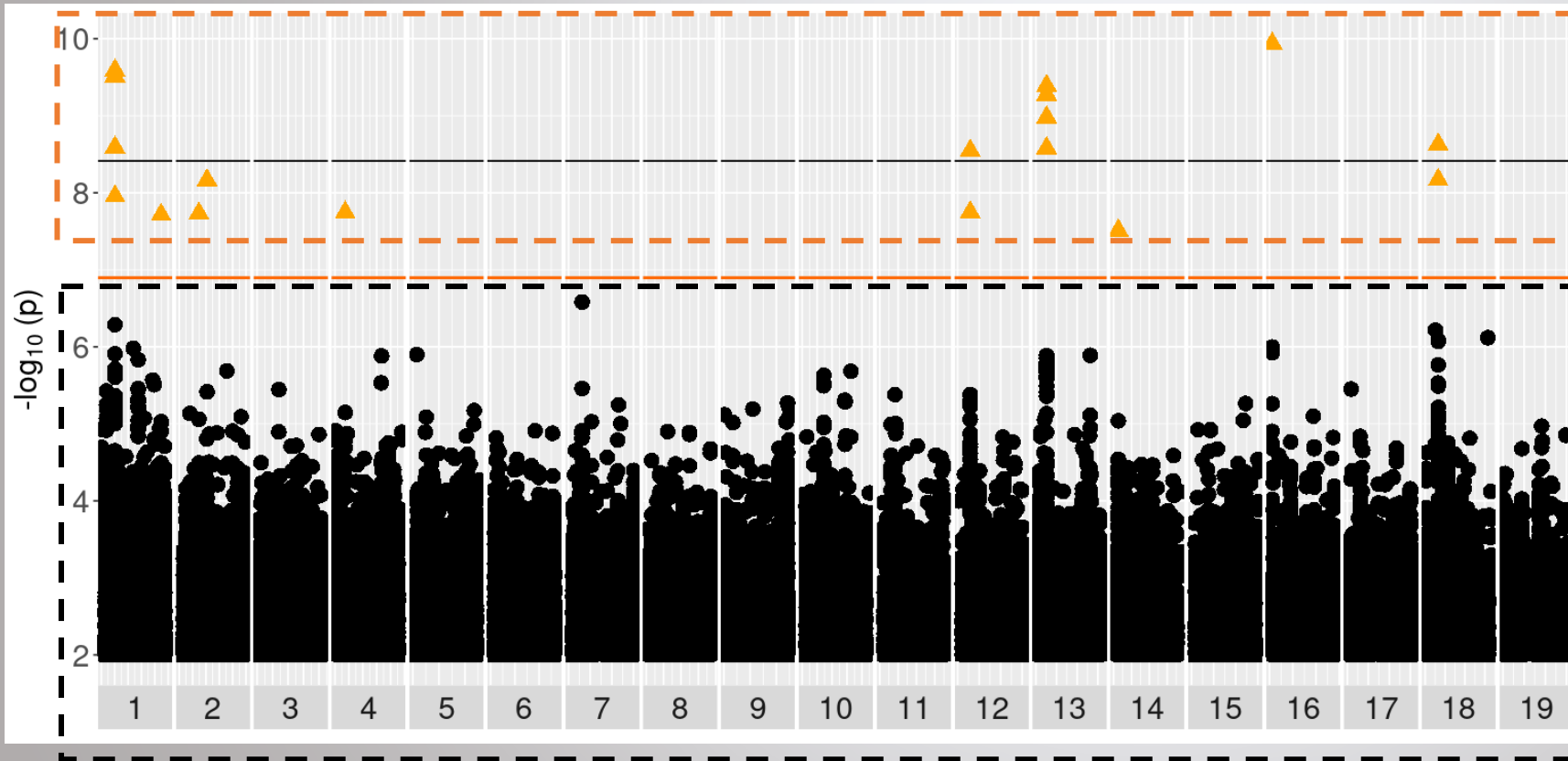
- Three key feature additions to SKAT:
 1. **Adaptive resampling:**
How many permutations needed for given p -val?
 2. **Adaptive multithreading:**
How to parallelize most efficiently?
 3. **Easy usage with high-performance clusters (HPCs)**
- <https://github.com/naglemi/mtmcskat>



MTMCSKAT development and deployment supported by NSF ACCESS HPC allocation

Augmented Rank Truncation (ART) increases statistical power for GEMMA and GMMAT tests

Manhattan plot for GEMMA results for callus size trait

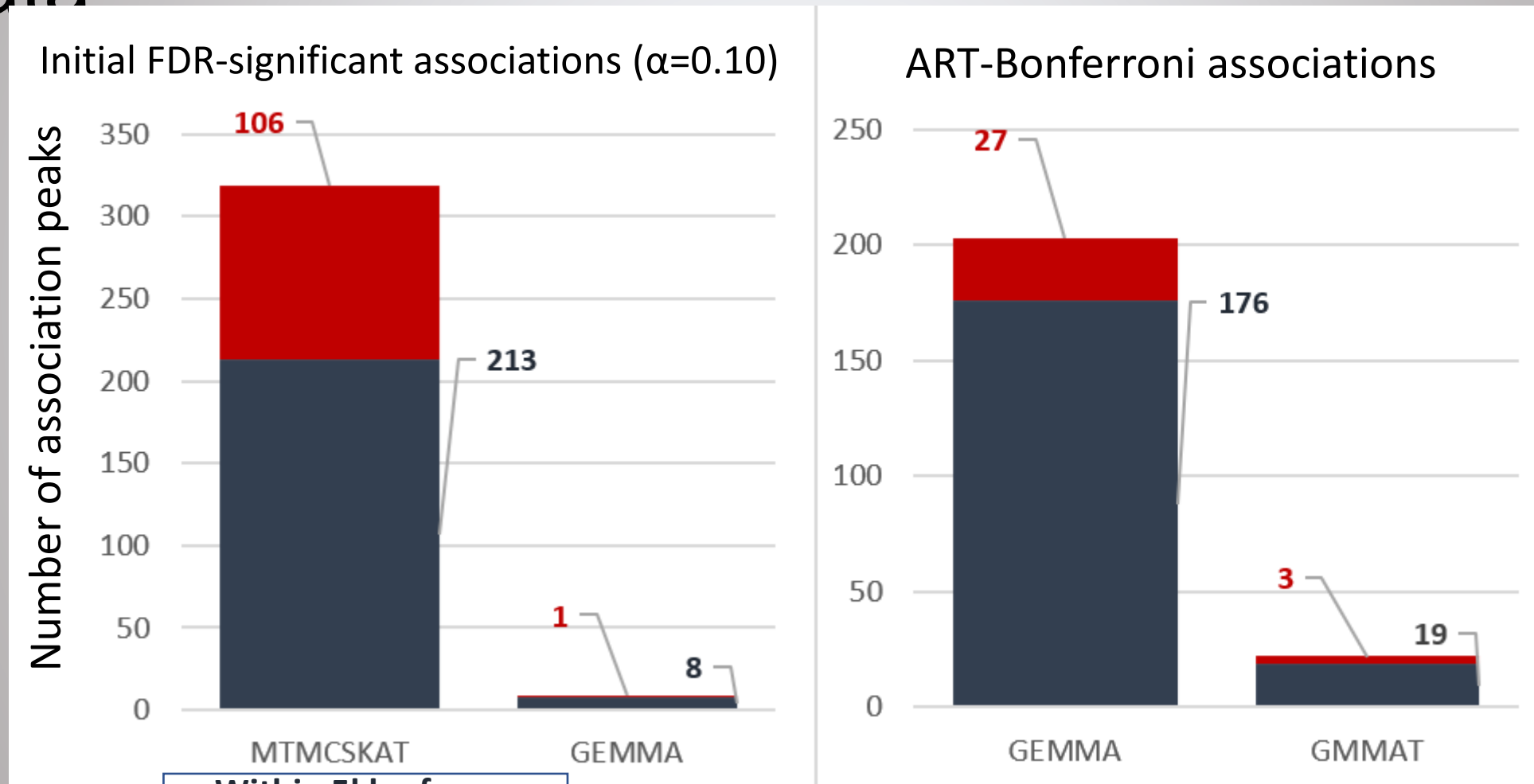


- With GEMMA-ART, windows integrate nearby SNPs.
- Window p -values often significant when individual SNPs not

No significant associations with GEMMA by itself

Method
● GEMMA
▲ GEMMA-ART

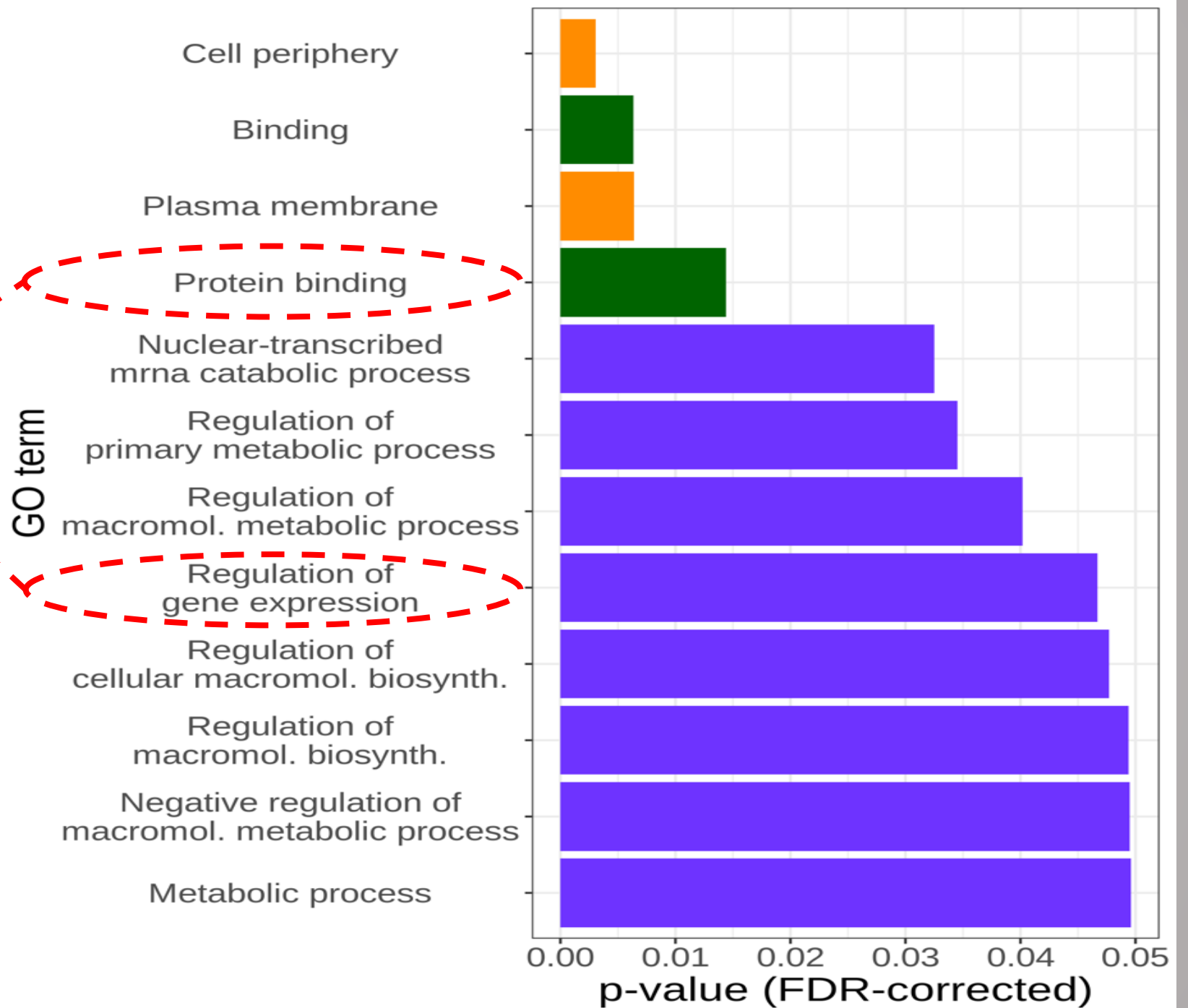
Across methods and significance thresholds, MTMC-SKAT and ART most powerful for our data



Within 5kb of gene
Not within 5kb of gene

Gene ontology overrepresentation

Key roles of transcription factors, protein-protein interactions suggest complex regulatory network



Importance of wound/defense signaling in regeneration:

Many gene candidates co-regulated by PI4Kβ (salicylic acid signaling) and auxin/cytokinin signaling regulators

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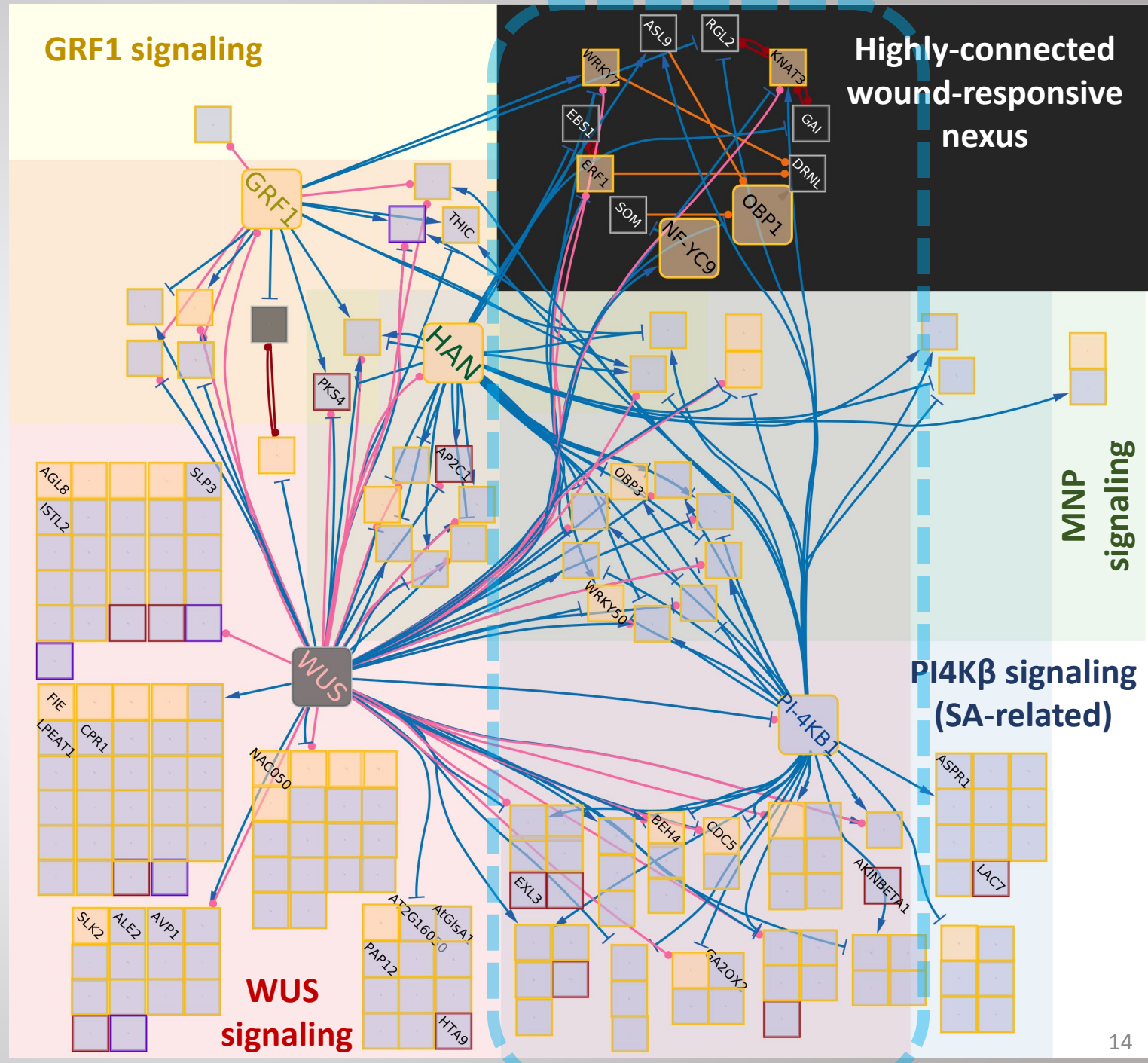
Category of gene

- Gene expression regulator candidate gene
- Other candidate gene
- Not candidate, but key interactor

Relationships between genes

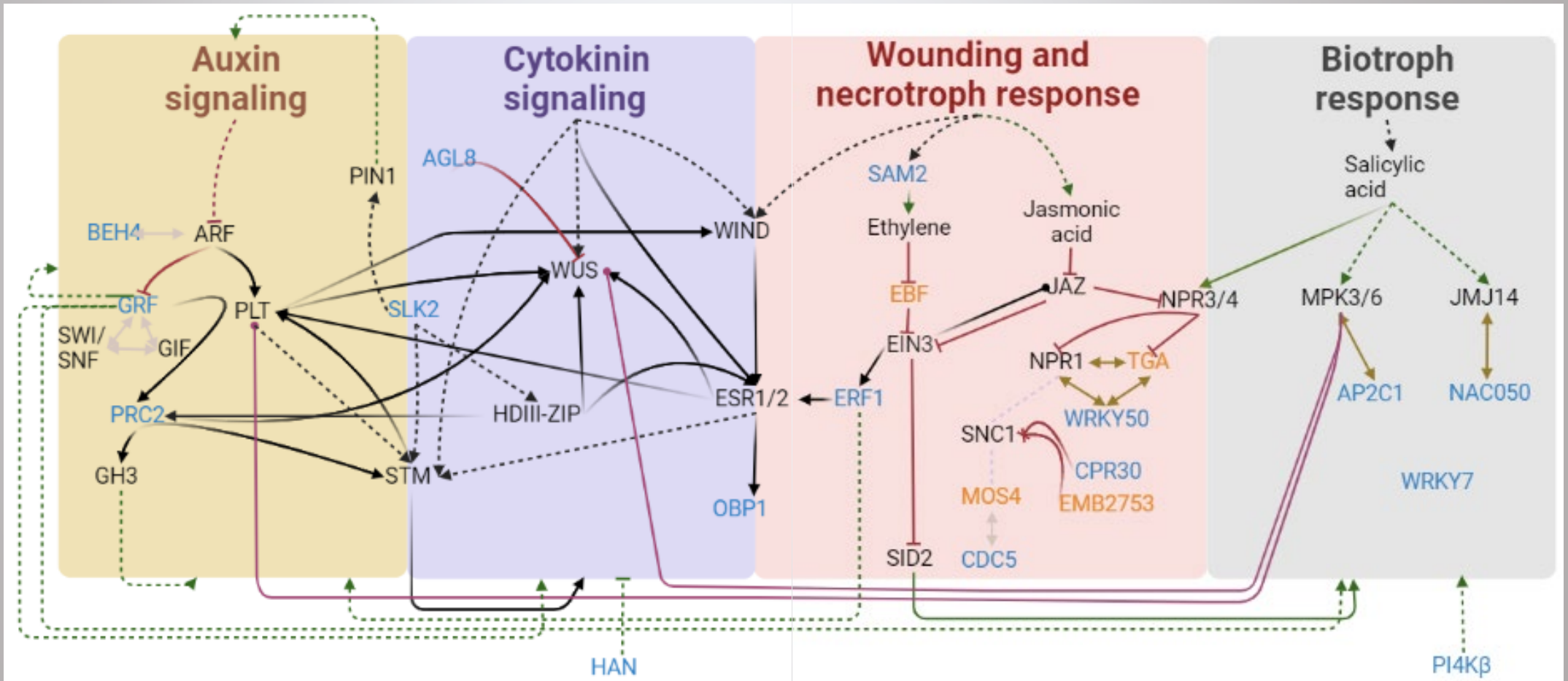
- ⊣ DEG (downreg.)
- ➔ DEG (upreg.)
- ⌘ Yeast Two-Hybrid
- Yeast One-Hybrid
- ChIP-seq

Ten published high-throughput datasets from Arabidopsis leveraged to build network



Key gene candidates regulate hormone signal within and across phytohormone pathways

Mechanistic connections between gene candidate Arabidopsis homologs from *in vitro*, *in planta* experiments across 78 studies



Summary

- GWAS relies on statistical power, which is improved with high-throughput phenomics and combined variant testing.
- Found 409 QTLs, investigated functions and relationships with gene ontology and network analysis
- Regeneration/transformation in poplar depends not only on auxin/cytokinin pathways, but wound/defense pathways associated with salicylic acid, jasmonic acid and ethylene

Acknowledgements



Cathleen Ma
Transformation &
Greenhouse
Experiments



Kate Peremyslova
GWAS,
Transformation
Experiments



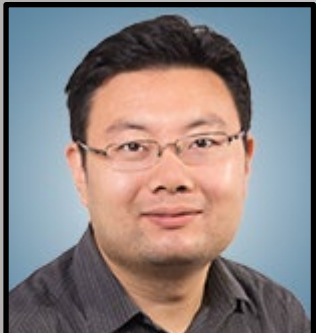
Julie Kucinski,
GWAS, in vitro
experiments



Steve Strauss
PI, Professor



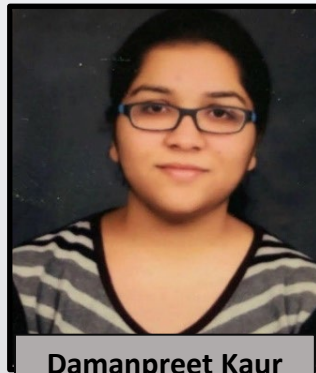
**Amanda
Goddard**
Program & Field
(clone bank)
Manager



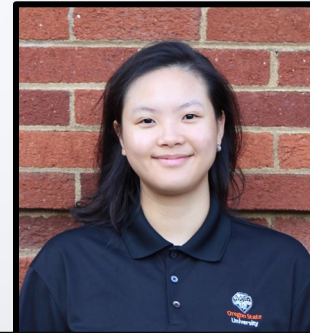
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Jia Yi Li
Undergraduate Student,
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Yuan Jiang
Co-PI, Professor,
Statistics

