

Apêndice B - Uses of WinQTLCart in the Simulation.

This is the WinQTLCart a widely used application for adjustment models such as genetic mapping Mapping simple marker, Composite Interval Mapping, Multiple Interval Mapping controlled as backcross, and F2 Inbred designs.

For this work, the WinQTLCart was used to generate genetic mapping data (lines and markers), for simulation and also for analysis of the data set INCOR project.

Mapping function of Haldane, a single quantitative trait, average trace equal to 130, design F2, number of QTL equal to two additive effects and epistasis: 6 sets of data used in 8 simulated situations considering the following parameters were generated equal the same direction, distribution of trace $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, whose mean and variance of the trait for the simulated data sets are presented in Table B.1, heritability of 0.8, V_i / V_a 0.2 different sample sizes, numbers of chromosomes, markers per chromosome and genome size, distance between markers equal to 4cm as shown in Figures B.1, B.2 and Table B.2.

Tabela B.1. Sample size (n), mean and variance of the trace of the simulated data sets

Situations	n	mean	variance
1	50	130,2178	1,9102
2	50	130,2178	1,9102
3	50	130,2178	1,9102
4	200	130,0344	2,3747
5	200	130,0679	2,3611
6	200	130,0426	2,0412
7	200	130,0971	2,3584
8	200	129,8134	2,2654

Note in Table B.1 that: Situations for 1-3 was obtained from a single data set in WinQTLCart changing the following genetic algorithm parameters: the probability of mutation, Ito 0.4 (Scenarios 1 and 2) and number of generations per solution from 100 to 1000 (Scenarios 2 and 3) as shown in Table B.2.

Table B.2. Data considered in simulations studies.

SITUATIONS	MAPA	Genoma (cM)	n	pm	ns	ng
1	2Chr 4M/Chr	24	50	0,1	100	100
2	2Chr 4M/Chr	24	50	0,4	100	100
3	2Chr 4M/Chr	24	50	0,4	100	1.000
4	2Chr 4M/Chr	24	200	0,4	100	1.000
5	2Chr 4M/Chr	24	200	0,4	100	1.000
6	2Chr 4M/Chr	24	200	0,4	100	1.000
7	10Chr 4M/Chr	120	200	0,4	100	1.000
8	10Chr 10M/Chr	720	200	0,4	100	1.000

For situations 4, 5 and 6 different replicas were generated from the same data set without changing the model parameters (only different "seeds" and it is observed in Table B.1 only slight changes to the mean and the variance of the trait.

Already in Situations 7 and 8 larger genomes were used only changing the number of chromosomes from 2 to 10 (6 to 7 cases) and the number of markers per chromosome 4 to 10 (Situations 7 and 8).

Figure B.1 illustrates the first step in setting WinQTLCart so you can generate a dataset to be used in simulations.

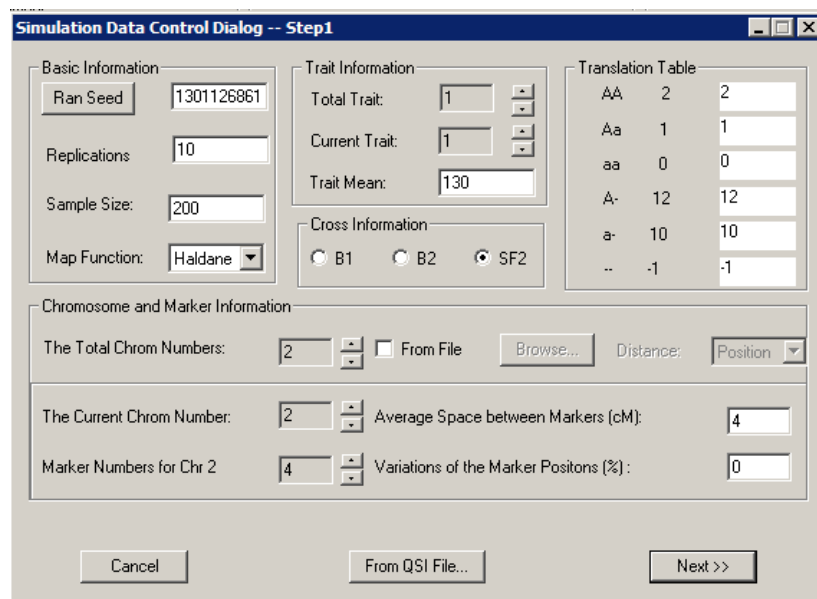


Figure B.1. Parameters in the WinQTLCart – part 1

Note in Figure B.1 that this example is being made to sample size 200, two chromosomes with four markers per chromosome, with distance between markers of 4cM and the other parameters previously mentioned. In Figure B.2 application is presented in another graphical application

window showing the values for some parameters adopted in the simulations. The parameters considered were two QTL additive main effects and their interaction, signal same direction, normal distribution, heritability 0.8, $V_i / V_a = 0.2$.

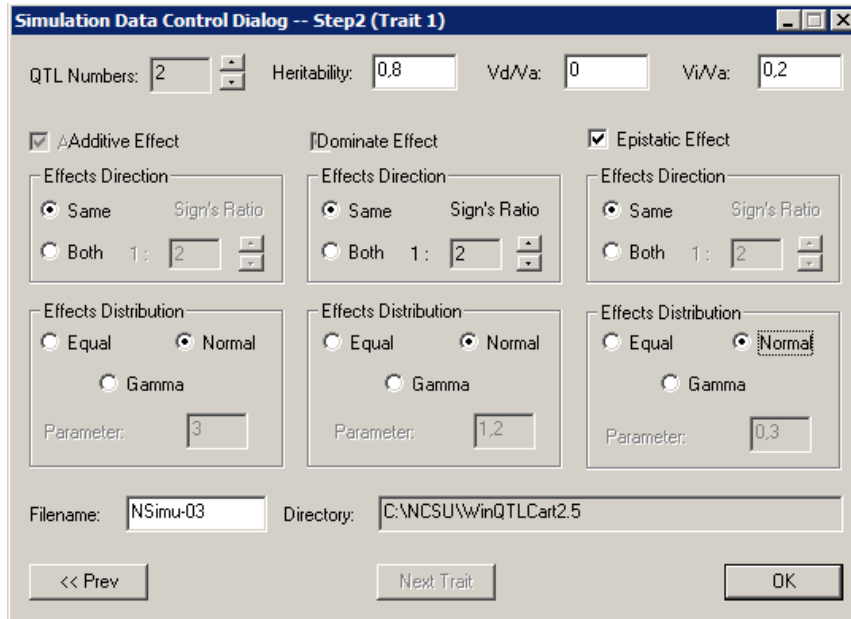


Figure B.2. Parameters do WinQTLCart – part 2.

Figure B.3 shows other parameters adopted in the simulations. It can be seen in Figure B.3 that the results obtained for the additive main effects were 0.8374 and -0.7950 at positions 2.6 cM on chromosome 1 (QTL 1) and 8.4 cM on chromosome 2 (QTL 2) respectively and the effect of

epistasis

was

0.6527.

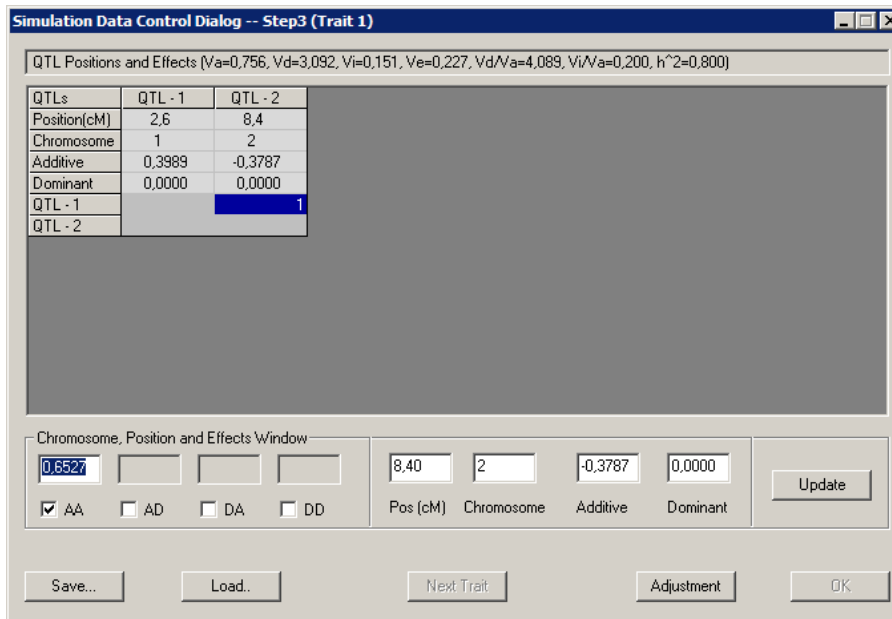


Figure B.3. Results WinQTLCart obtained by application to the additive effects and interaction.

These commands generate the data file shown below that contains data markers, quantitative trait and positions according to the parameters established in the simulation, creating a program file that contains the data mapping, markers, distance, sample size, considered design, which in this case was F2, and the data set used as an example. Table B.2 shows the output of the program considering the data simulated in Scenario 3

Tabela B.2. Programe Exemple

```

#FileID 1847488217
#bychromosome
-type position
-function 1
-Units cM
-chromosomes 2
-maximum 4
-named yes
-start
-Chromosome C1
MK-1-1 0,0000
MK-1-2 4,0000
MK-1-3 8,0000
MK-1-4 12,0000
-Chromosome C2
MK-2-1 0,0000
MK-2-2 4,0000
MK-2-3 8,0000
MK-2-4 12,0000
-stop
-----
#bycross
-SampleSize 200

```


The example program is generated in accordance with the map of markers shown in Figure B.4

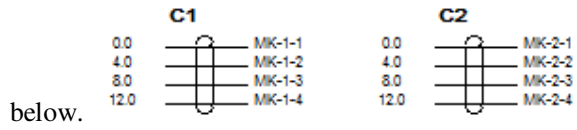


Figure B.4. Genetic Map of program example.

Note in Figure B.4 in this case was presented an example containing two chromosomes with four markers per chromosome and distance between markers of 4cm.