

# Appendix B - Using WinQTLCart resources for Simulation

WinQTLCart is a package widely used for adjustment of the models in genetic mapping as Simple Marker Mapping, Composite Interval Mapping, Multiple Interval Mapping for controlled crossing as backcross and F2 Inbred designs.

In this work, WinQTLCart was used to generate genetic mapping data (lines and markers), for simulation and also for analysis of real data (for instance, the INCOR project). We adopted mapping function of Haldane, a single quantitative trait, average trace equal to 130, design F2, number of QTL equal two additive effects and epistasis. Six sets of data were used in 8 simulated scenarios considering the following parameters: 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 equal to 0.8,  $V_i / V_a$  equal to 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

Scenarios	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 Scenarios 1, 2 and 3 were obtained from a same data set simulated by using WinQTLCart but changing the following genetic algorithm parameters: the probability of mutation, 1to 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 simulation studies.

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

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

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

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

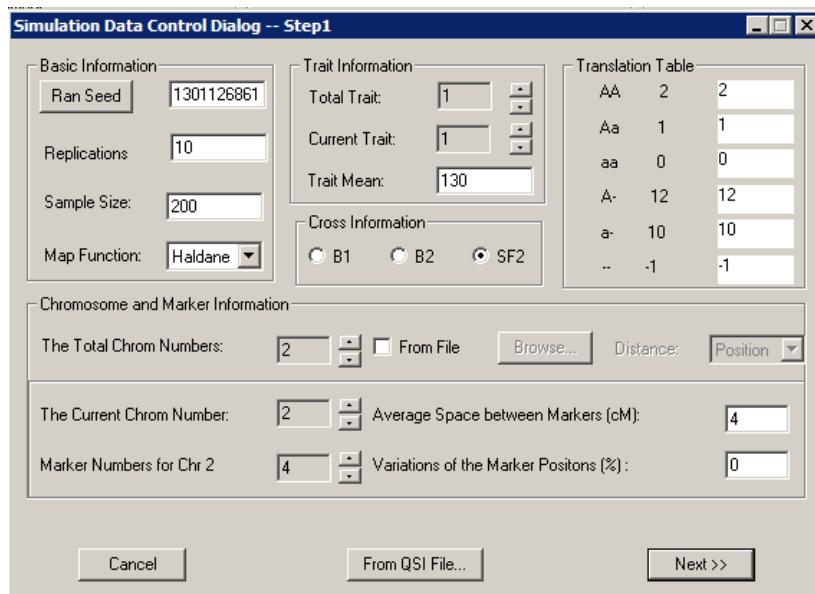


Figure B.1. Parameters in the WinQTLCart – part 1

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,  $V_i / V_a = 0.2$ .

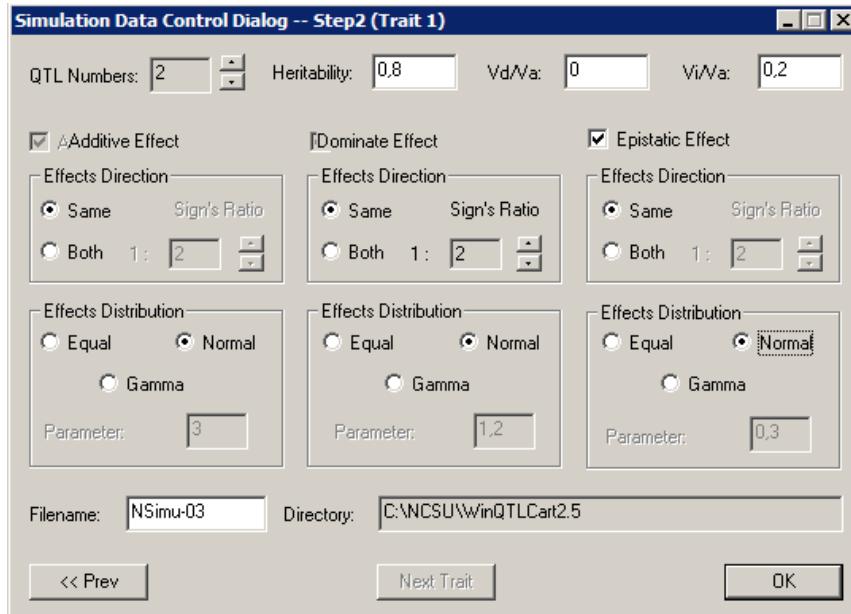


Figure B.2. Parameters do WinQTLCart – part 2.

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.

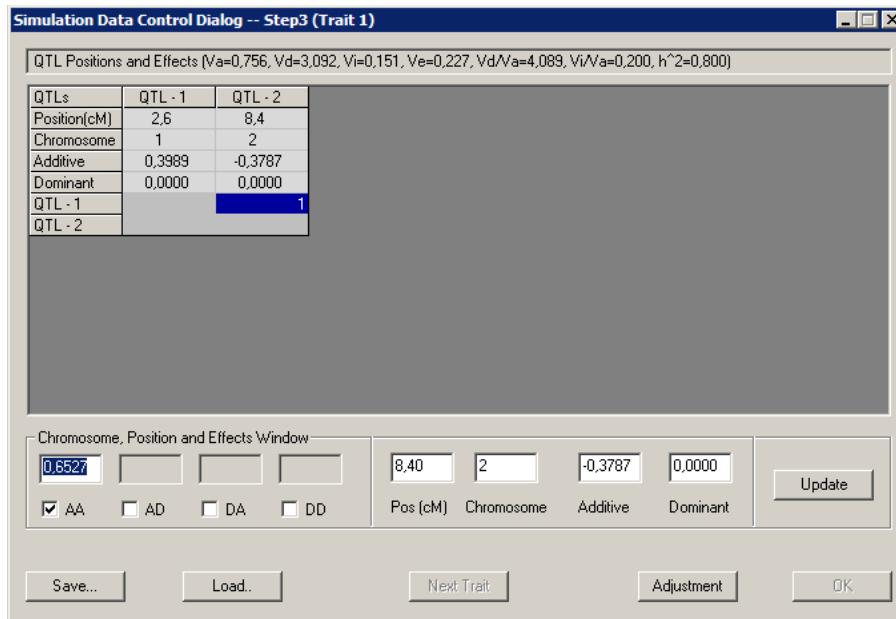


Figure B.3. Results WinQTLCart obtained by application to the additive effects and interaction.

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. Program 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
```

Data mapping and markers are saved in files of type text to be read and interpreted by the search for AG program coded in R as can be seen in Appendix C - Source Code Program Implemented in R.

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

The figure displays two genetic maps, C1 and C2. Each map consists of four horizontal lines representing chromosomes, with markers positioned along them. Chromosome C1 has markers MK-1-1, MK-1-2, MK-1-3, and MK-1-4. Chromosome C2 has markers MK-2-1, MK-2-2, MK-2-3, and MK-2-4. The markers are labeled with their respective positions: 0.0, 4.0, 8.0, and 12.0. The markers are placed at the same positions on both chromosomes, indicating they are homologous pairs.

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.